

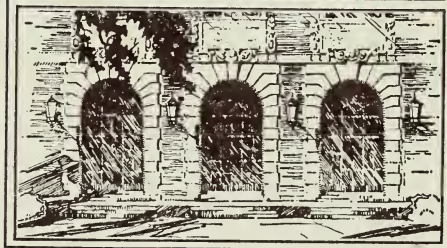
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THE
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WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE
OFFICIAL RECORDS
OF THE
UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PREPARED, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

BY

Lieut. Col. ROBERT N. SCOTT, Third U. S. Artillery,

AND

PUBLISHED PURSUANT TO ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JUNE 16, 1880.

SERIES I—VOLUME XII—IN THREE PARTS.
PART III.—CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1885.

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PART III.—VOL. III.
URBANA

CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, AND RETURNS RELATING
SPECIALLY TO OPERATIONS IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
WEST VIRGINIA, AND MARYLAND FROM MARCH 17 TO
SEPTEMBER 2, 1862.

UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

HUTTONSVILLE, VA.,
March 16, 1862.

Brig. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

My plan would be, with 3,000 infantry and good batteries, to march 7 miles beyond Cheat Top, and there take a new road, not altogether cut out, to Greenbank, which place is 8 miles to left of Baldwin. From Greenbank proceed to Huntersville, which is now occupied by a regiment of infantry, several hundred cavalry, and two pieces artillery. There effect junction with such force as General Cox may send from Lewisburg, and on good pike march to rear of Alleghany, now occupied by force of about 2,000, according to my best information. Thence march rapidly to Staunton, or, if thought best, on to Virginia and Tennessee road. I can muster almost 3,000 infantry here, but have transportation for only two pieces. All our cannon here are smooth bore; should have a good battery with some rifled guns completely equipped. Reason of anxiety to move is, that yesterday was time set for drafting militia of Pocahontas and Highland. Many citizens now concealed in mountains and trying to escape. Seven arrived yesterday report that Colonel Johnson was lately at Richmond for re-enforcements; that he states unless he received 5,000 the Yankees would surround him; that none have arrived. They say that loaded trains are leaving Lewisburg for south. Fear that game I have watched so long will escape me at last.

R. H. MILROY,
Brigadier-General.

[MARCH 16, 1862.—For McClellan's instructions to Banks see Part I, p. 164.]

HEADQUARTERS ADVANCE BRIGADE,
Upperville, Fauquier County, Va. [about March 17, 1862].

Maj. R. MORRIS COPELAND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I spent the greater part of yesterday in an extensive tour of reconnaissance through the section toward and along Goose Creek, and

followed the railroad some distance. Three or four bridges were burned by the rebels, one of which was over Goose Creek, above Piedmont. I found the country very rugged and mountainous. A body of about 125 rebel cavalry fled from Piedmont as soon as we came within sight. No other troops were visible.

I extended my tour through the mountainous region toward the river, passing through Paris. I found everything perfectly quiet, and a general expression of sympathy for the cause of the Union in many places.

At Piedmont I learned from a man formerly of Pittsburgh, Pa., that it is generally conceded that Jackson's force on the other side of the river does not exceed 5,000 men besides Ashby's cavalry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. W. GEARY,

Colonel Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Vols., Comdg.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

March 17, 1862—6.50 p. m.

General N. P. BANKS,

Commanding Army Corps, Harper's Ferry :

The major-general commanding directs that you leave all of General Shields' division to guard the valley of the Shenandoah until the Manassas Gap Railroad is repaired.

Please inform me at what time your division will probably reach Centreville.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 17, 1862.*

General JAMES SHIELDS,

Winchester :

Movements will be arranged to your satisfaction I think, and much as I supposed when I left you. I return immediately.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, &c.

HEADQUARTERS SHIELDS' BRIGADE,

March 17—4.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General :

I have the honor to report the following as the present strength and condition of my command :

	Available.	Aggregate.
14th Indiana Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Harrow	744	908
4th Ohio Volunteers, Col. John S. Mason	397	992
8th Ohio Volunteers, Col. S. S. Carroll	476	852
7th Virginia Volunteers, Colonel Evans		861
67th Ohio Volunteers, Colonel Bustenbinder	587	896
84th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Murray	503	1,023
Total	2,707	5,532

Second Brigade, Col. J. C. Sullivan commanding :

Available. Aggregate.

5th Ohio Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick	821	918
62d Ohio Volunteers, Col. F. B. Pond	854	948
66th Ohio Volunteers, Col. Charles Candy	730	892
13th Indiana Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Foster	632	848
39th Illinois Volunteers, Col. T. O. Osborn	550	788

Total	3, 587	4, 394
-------------	--------	--------

Third Brigade, Col. E. B. Tyler commanding :

7th Ohio Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Creighton	659	886
29th Ohio Volunteers, Colonel Buckley	696	893
7th Indiana Volunteers, Colonel Gavin	716	961
1st Virginia Volunteers, Colonel Thoburn	674	891
110th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Lewis	462	670
Andrew Sharpshooters	48	96

Total	3, 255	4, 397
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Artillery Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel Daum commanding.—Company E, Fourth Artillery, U. S. Army, Captain Clark; 109 available, 121 aggregate; six guns, 10-pounder Parrotts. Company H, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery, Captain Huntington; 124 available, 144 aggregate; six guns, 6-pounder rifled. Company L, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery, Captain Robinson; 128 available, 150 aggregate; six guns, four 6-pounder smooth-bore, two 12-pounder howitzers. Company A, First Virginia Volunteer Artillery, Lieut. J. Jenks; 119 available, 132 aggregate; six guns, four 10-pounder Parrotts, two 6-pounder brass smooth-bore. Company B, First Virginia Volunteer Artillery, Captain Davey; 128 available, 148 aggregate; two guns, 10-pounder Parrotts. Captain Wallace, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, one gun, 12-pounder brass smooth-bore. Total, 608 available, 695 aggregate; twenty-seven guns.

Cavalry Corps.—First Battalion Pennsylvania Cavalry and squadron Ohio cavalry, Capt. J. Keys; 214 available, 469 aggregate. First Virginia Cavalry, Major Chamberlain; 484 available, 636 aggregate. Total, 698 available, 1,105 aggregate. The whole available force of cavalry is now detached from my command, and placed under Colonel Brodhead, chief of cavalry. For disposable force on hand: Infantry 9,549; artillery, 608; twenty-seven pieces of ordnance. Cavalry, 698. Total, 10,855.

Full and accurate reports have been made to division headquarters.

JAS. SHIELDS,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
No. 83. } *Near Alexandria Seminary, Va., March 17, 1862.*

* * * * *

Col. Dixon S. Miles, Second Infantry, commanding Railway Brigade, will report his command to Maj. Gen. John A. Dix, commanding at Baltimore, but may receive his instructions with regard to that portion of the railway lying within the geographical limits of the District of Columbia from Brig. Gen. James S. Wadsworth, military governor of that District.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan :

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
 No. 83. } *Near Alexandria Seminary, Va., March 17, 1862.*

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Brig. Gen. James S. Wadsworth, having been assigned to duty by the direction of the President as military governor of the District of Columbia, will, besides the military command of the city of Washington, assume the charge of the defenses north and south of the Potomac in the vicinity of Washington.

The limits of his command will embrace the District of Columbia, the city of Alexandria, the ground in front of and in the vicinity of the defensive works south of the Potomac from the Occoquan to Difficult Creek, and the post of Fort Washington. He will have charge of the provisional brigades, composed of new troops arriving in Washington, and will exercise supervision over troops in the city.

By command of Major-General McClellan :

RICH'D B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMDEN STATION, *March 18, 1862.*
 (Received 9.10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

The Harper's Ferry bridge is completed, and an engine has just passed over it from Maryland to Virginia. Our engineer advises that our men have rendered secure three bridges and trestled another on the Winchester road, and that trains will run to Charlestown to-morrow. The work east of Martinsburg and west of Harper's Ferry is progressing rapidly, and within a week we hope to open the entire line. I have pleasure in announcing these facts to you, to whose comprehensive and vigorous arrangements for the protection of the road we are so much indebted for the opportunity of accomplishing this work, of such great importance to the whole country.

J. W. GARRETT,
President.

WINCHESTER, *March 19, 1862.*

General MARCY :

In obedience to instructions from General Williams, commanding, General Shields' division moved out yesterday on road to Strasburg. At Middletown, 13 miles, his advance encountered small party of enemy, who fled, and burned behind them the fine bridge across Cedar Creek, 3 miles north of Strasburg. The enemy's force at Cedar Creek consisted of a part of regiment of cavalry, a few hundred infantry, and four field guns. This morning General Shields constructed a temporary bridge across Cedar Creek, and [is] doubtless now in Strasburg, but will proceed no farther. Information this moment received is that Jackson's force, except the party mentioned above, was on Monday night, 17th, 14 miles north of Mount Jackson, where railroad terminates.

D. D. PERKINS,
Chief of Staff, Banks' Division.

[MARCH 19, 1862.—For McClellan's plan of campaign see Series I, Vol. V, p. 57.]

BEVERLY, VA., *March 19, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

Forty-six refugees have come in under flag of truce within last four days from Pocahontas and Highland. Report general consternation in these two counties, occasioned by forcible drafts into rebel army under penalty of death for refusal. They beg and pray for protection; say hundreds will assist in driving out traitors if we come over. I think we ought to move over promptly, but if a permanent movement is intended I ought by all means have Hyman's battery and one or two other regiments. Roads bad between Webster and Huttonsville; other side good. Regiments ordered on now would have time to rest.

R. H. MILROY,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., March 21, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

SIR: I have the honor to report to you that troops in considerable numbers are arriving from the North. As I consider the force now here amply sufficient for the protection of the capital, and as they can be much more economically subsisted at depots in the interior, I beg leave respectfully to suggest that no more troops be ordered here for the present.

There are sanitary objections to the accumulation of a large force at this point, which may be removed when your orders to the Surgeon-General and to myself as to the medical police of the city are carried out.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WADSWORTH,
Brigadier-General, Military Governor District of Columbia.

WINCHESTER, *March 21, 1862—3.30 p. m.*

General MARCY:

The Shenandoah bridge is completed and the First Division moves to-morrow. Heavy rains to-day and river swollen.

General Shields has driven the enemy to Mount Jackson, 20 miles south of Strasburg. He fled before our troops, burning the bridges in his march. Scouting parties of cavalry are observed on the line of the Manassas road, but not in strength.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

[MARCH 22, 1862.—For statement of Dix's command, see Series I, Vol. XI, Part III, p. 30.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., March 22, 1862.

General ROSECRANS:

GENERAL: I have seen your plan of operations submitted to the Adjutant-General,* and after careful consideration feel it proper to say that

* See Series I, Vol. V, pp. 744, 765.

it commends itself to my judgment very favorably, and that I would have been very glad to intrust its execution to you with an adequate force, and great confidence of successful result, but as the President, in reorganizing some of the military departments, has placed the Mountain Department, including your command, under the direction of Major-General Frémont, it will be for him to execute such operations as may appear most expedient. Your plan, with my approval of its general features, has been submitted for his consideration.

Trusting that happy results may attend our arms in that as in other departments, I remain, truly, yours,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 22, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. FRÉMONT, U. S. A.,
Commanding Mountain Department:

SIR: Your general duties in the command recently assigned to you are sufficiently indicated by the character of the conflict in which the Government is engaged, and specific instructions are therefore not deemed to be necessary, except on one or two points, to which your attention is especially called.

You will regard it as a special duty to protect from all injury from the public enemy so much of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as falls within your district. For this purpose, unless some manifest reason should render it inexpedient, you will commit this service to General Kelley.

Your attention will next be directed to the railroad between Knoxville and Richmond, some one point of which within your command you will seize and hold with the troops under your command.

Beyond these two cardinal points of duty the Department refrains from giving specific instructions, leaving you the usual discretion of commanders in the field.

In consequence of embarrassments having been thrown upon the officers of the Government in the settlement of accounts growing out of contracts irregularly made in some parts of the country for army supplies, transportation, &c., it becomes necessary to call the attention of commanders to this subject, and to direct that no contract whatever will be made by your authority except in conformity with the Regulations for the Army and through the proper officers of the several departments of the Army. The necessities of the country and the credit of the service demand strict regularity and rigid economy.

You will enter without delay upon your command and lose no time in commencing active operations. Frequent and full report of your operations, in progress or contemplated, will be expected, and the cordial support and co-operation of the Department will be afforded to whatever may tend to the good of the service and speedy suppression of the rebellion and restoration of the authority of the Government. You will notify the Department if new instructions or additional forces may at any time be required.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
Wheeling, March 22, 1862.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: In compliance with your telegram of the 19th I telegraphed briefly the strength of the different arms in this command.

I now submit a more detailed report, showing the general disposition, numbers, and condition of the troops.

For the sake of perspicuity I shall give the details by districts and then a general summary.

1. *The District of Cumberland, Brig. Gen. R. C. Schenck, Volunteers, commanding,*

Comprises all east of the Alleghanies and west of the Department of the Potomac, added to this department by General Orders, 23, current series, Headquarters of the Army. Headquarters now at Cumberland, Md. It contains—

	Men.
Three regiments of infantry	2,753
One company of cavalry	63
No artillery.	

The infantry consists of part of the Potomac Home Brigade, the Fifth Virginia, and the Eighty-second Ohio Volunteers; arms mostly smooth-bore muskets and Enfield rifles. The cavalry is armed with sabers and revolvers, but have no carbines.

2. *The Cheat Mountain District, Brig. Gen. R. H. Milroy, Volunteers, commanding,*

Comprises all west of the Alleghanies, south of the railroad lines, north of the valley of the Gauley, and east of the Weston and Summerville road.

The troops in this district are disposed as follows:

	Men.
At Cheat Mountain Summit, in huts:	
Ten companies 2d Virginia Volunteer Infantry	947
Ten companies 75th Ohio Volunteer Infantry	849
One company Rigby's Indiana Artillery	92
At Huttonsville, in tents:	
Five companies 3d Virginia Volunteer Infantry	384
One company 1st Virginia Volunteer Cavalry	64
At Elkwater, in huts:	
Five companies 3d Virginia Volunteer Infantry	384
One company artillery, detached from 25th Ohio	84
At Beverly:	
Ten companies 25th Ohio Volunteer Infantry	832
Ten companies 32d Ohio Volunteer Infantry	908
At Buckhannon:	
One company 10th Virginia Volunteer Infantry	84
Two companies 1st Virginia Volunteer Cavalry	173
At Weston:	
Ten companies 73d Ohio Volunteer Infantry	912
One company 1st Virginia Volunteer Cavalry	85
At Fort Pickens, Sutton, &c.:	
Four companies 10th Virginia Volunteer Infantry	286

Total force Cheat Mountain District:	Men.
Six and a half regiments infantry.....	5,586
Four companies cavalry.....	322
Two batteries artillery.....	176

3. *The Railroad District, Brig. Gen. B. F. Kelley, Volunteers, commanding,*

Comprises all on and north and west of the railroad lines.

It has at various bridges and tunnels on the railroad lines, including the depot guards at Grafton, Clarksburg, and Parkersburg, excluding troops temporarily at those points:

Fifteen companies 6th Virginia Volunteer Infantry.....	Men. 1,347
At Grafton, temporarily:	
Ten companies 55th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.....	963
At Clarksburg:	
One company Virginia cavalry	84
One company 1st Ohio Artillery (four 6-pounders and two 12-pounders).....	176
At Parkersburg and sundry places south:	
Eight companies 11th Virginia Volunteer Infantry.....	614
One company Indiana Volunteer Cavalry	80
One company 1st Ohio Volunteer Artillery.....	138
At Wheeling:	
Four companies Connecticut Volunteer Cavalry	328
One company Indiana Volunteer Cavalry.....	85
One company Virginia Volunteer Cavalry.....	82
One company Virginia Volunteer Infantry.....	91
One company Virginia Volunteer Artillery.....	116

4. *The District of the Kanawha, Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox, Volunteers, commanding,*

Comprises all the valleys of the Kanawha, Guyandotte, and mouth of Big Sandy:

At Point Pleasant (mouth of Kanawha):	Men.
Nine companies 11th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.....	763
At Buffalo, Coalsmouth, &c.:	
Eight companies 8th Virginia Volunteer Infantry.....	806
At Charleston:	
Ten companies 12th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.....	989
One company Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.....	86
At Camp Piatt (12 miles above Charleston):	
Ten companies 44th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.....	951
One company 1st Virginia Volunteer Cavalry.....	82
At Clifton, &c. (30 miles above Charleston):	
Ten companies 37th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.....	845
At Gauley Bridge:	
Ten companies 28th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.....	889
One company 1st Illinois Volunteer Dragoons	88
At Gauley Mount (intrenched):	
Ten companies 47th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.....	794
One company Ohio Volunteer Artillery.....	107
At Summerville and vicinity:	
Ten companies 36th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.....	915

	Men.
At Fayetteville:	
Ten companies 30th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.....	670
Five companies 23d Ohio Volunteer Infantry.....	377
One company Ohio Volunteer Artillery.....	98
At Beckley [Raleigh Court-House]:	
Five companies 23d Ohio Volunteer Infantry.....	377
One company 2d Virginia Volunteer Cavalry.....	86
At Guyandotte:	
Eleven companies 2d Virginia Volunteer Cavalry.....	744
Six companies 9th Virginia Volunteer Infantry.....	566
At Barboursville and vicinity:	
Ten companies 34th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.....	970
At Ceredo, mouth of Twelve Pole:	
Ten companies 4th Virginia Volunteer Infantry.....	868
Total force in Kanawha District:	
Twelve and three-tenths regiments infantry.....	10,780
Fifteen companies cavalry.....	1,086
Two batteries artillery.....	205

5. *District of the Valley of Big Sandy River, Col. J. A. Garfield commanding.*

	Men.
At Piketon and vicinity (estimated):	
Three regiments volunteer infantry.....	2,490
One company volunteer artillery.....	110
Two companies volunteer cavalry.....	165
At places below Piketon:	
Two regiments infantry.....	1,660
No cavalry; no artillery.	
Estimated total in this district:	
Five regiments infantry.....	4,150
One company artillery.....	110
Two companies cavalry.....	165

6. *District of the Gap, Colonel Carter commanding.*

Comprising all other troops in the department west of Big Sandy Valley. Newspaper reports (none other having reached this department headquarters) state the forces in this district to be (estimated)—

	Men.
Five regiments infantry.....	4,150
Six companies cavalry.....	500
One company artillery.....	120

GENERAL SUMMARY.

District of the Cumberland.

Three regiments infantry.....	2,753
One company cavalry.....	63

Cheat Mountain District.

Six and five-tenths regiments infantry.....	5,586
Four companies cavalry.....	326
Two batteries artillery.....	172

Railroad District.

Three and four-tenths regiments infantry.....	3,015
Eight companies cavalry.....	660
Three batteries artillery.....	430

District of the Kanawha.

	Men.
Twelve and three-tenths regiments infantry	10,780
Fifteen companies cavalry	1,086
Two batteries artillery	205

District of the Big Sandy Valley. (Estimated.)

Five regiments infantry	4,150
Two companies cavalry	110
One company artillery	165

District of the Gap. (Estimated.)

Five regiments infantry	4,150
Six companies cavalry	500
One company artillery	120

Thus it will be seen that the total force in this department consists of—

	Men.
Thirty-five and two-tenths regiments infantry	30,434
Thirty-six companies cavalry	2,741
Nine batteries artillery	1,096

These troops, it will be perceived, guard a frontier 350 miles long, approached by roads more or less perpendicular to that line of frontier, with few cross-communications. They also guard the depots, bridges, and tunnels on 300 miles of railroad and 200 miles of water communication.

From my last department return it appears that in the District of the Cumberland the percentage of sick and absent was: Sick, 8.33 per cent.; absent, 16.2 per cent.; total, 24.53 per cent.

In the District of Cheat Mountain: Sick, 7.6 per cent.; absent, 13.03 per cent.; total, 20.63 per cent.

Railroad District: Sick, 8.2 per cent.; absent, 7.5 per cent.; total, 15.7 per cent.

District of the Kanawha: Sick, 8.9 per cent.; absent, 14.9 per cent.; total, 23.8 per cent.

The proportion of sick and absent in the Districts of the Big Sandy and the Gap may be presumed to be about 20 per cent. Whence it appears that from the total strength given in this report it will be fair to deduct from 20 to 25 per cent. in order to obtain the number fit for duty. In other words, in this command the Government is paying 100 men in order to get the services of from 75 to 80.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

WINCHESTER, *March 22, 1862—10.30 p. m.*

General WILLIAMS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

A slight skirmish occurred this afternoon about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Winchester, on the Strasburg road, between a portion of General Shields' troops and the rebel cavalry with four pieces of artillery. The enemy retreated with loss as soon as our guns opened fire. One man was killed on our side, and I regret to say that General Shields suffered a slight injury in the left arm above the elbow from a fragment of a

shell which burst near him. A prisoner brought in to-night says the enemy were under the impression our troops had left Winchester, and Jackson's forces were on the road from Strasburg under the same impression. The last brigade of Williams' division left for Manassas this morning.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 28. }

WAR DEPT., ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 22, 1862.

I. A military department, to be called the Middle Department, and to consist of the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia, and the counties of Cecil, Harford, Baltimore, and Anne Arundel, in Maryland, is hereby created. Major-General Dix, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command; headquarters at Baltimore.

* * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

CAMP CUSTIS, VA.,
March 23, 1862.

Col. SIR P. WYNDHAM:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, in pursuance of your orders, on the 20th instant I proceeded to Dumfries via the Telegraph road. I passed through the camps of four brigades. Considerable numbers of tents were left in the camps, but they were old and worthless. I counted thirty-two large Confederate army wagons, which were mostly in good condition, and had been left by the rebels on account of the scarcity of horses and almost impassable condition of the roads. I ascertained that the rebels had two trains of pack mules. I also found considerable flour and hard bread, which had been taken from the camps by the farmers and is still in their possession, as I had no transportation. On the farm of a Mr. Weaton, on the Brentsville road, is a large quantity of officers' baggage belonging to General Whiting's brigade. In fact, in this vicinity at almost every farm there is something concealed. I have reliable information that in the vicinity of Bacon Race Church there is a large quantity of stores, among which is a quantity of hospital stores. At Neabsco Mills I found an ambulance, which was said to have been taken from our troops at Bull Run.

The inhabitants are mostly Union men, and even the most bitter secessionists admit their cause to be lost. I ascertained that the Prince William Cavalry and the Hampton Legion were about 6 miles southwest of Dumfries, and were pressing Union men into their ranks. The inhabitants besought me to ask that a small force of cavalry be sent in the vicinity of Occoquan to give them protection.

There is considerable grain in this vicinity, but little or no hay. The nature of the roads would not allow a baggage train to bring away any quantity of stores just at present. On the 21st the fords were all impassable, and the horses being much jaded, I did not go beyond Neab-

sco Mills. The next morning the fords were still impassable, and hearing from good authority that a force of rebel cavalry were in the vicinity, I resolved to cross the Occoquan, which I did by swimming the horses and carrying the men in small boats. I arrested and kept in confinement Basil Brawner, a justice of the peace, but released him on parole of honor when I left.

Your obedient servant,

IVINS D. JONES,
Major, Third Battalion.

HUTTONSVILLE, VA.,
March 23, 1862.

Brig. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

Have ordered one company of Tenth Virginia to take charge of Buckhannon; Hyman to report here, and Seventy-third Ohio also. If five or six companies of Fifty-fifth Ohio could take charge of Beverly, Philippi, and Huttonsville I could take, including three companies of cavalry, 4,000 men with me. Richmond's companies are very poorly armed. Could you not hasten their arms to Buckhannon? Could you inform me whether General Cox has moved on Lewisburg or what his intentions are? After taking Monterey and Alleghany I should be re-enforced to make sure of holding possession at Staunton, if thought best to move on there.

R. H. MILROY,
Brigadier-General

WAR DEPARTMENT,
March 23, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. FRÉMONT, *New York:*

Your request that General Garfield should be directed to report immediately to you has been carefully considered, and it is not deemed expedient to give that direction. He may be engaged in important operations that might be delayed or frustrated by subjecting him to your orders before you have entered upon your department or know anything of his present instructions or your own means to support him or insure his safety. It might also prematurely interrupt judicious operations of Generals Buell and Halleck before you have taken the first step toward substituting others by taking command in person.

Yesterday a general order was made to provide for such cases as the operations of General Garfield, which has been communicated to Generals Buell and Halleck and a copy sent to you by mail.

This morning I wrote you respecting Zagonyi giving an order directing Captain Pilsen, on duty in the Army of the Potomac, to report to you without any authority from this Department.

I hope soon to hear that you have gone to your command; and as soon as you do so your staff will be appointed, and every aid in the power of this Department will be rendered you for your success and the good of the service. But persons who are as ignorant as Zagonyi of the military subordination due to the Government, and who recognize no authority but that of their military chief, seem to be improper persons to be intrusted with commissions from the Government.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 23, 1862.

Major-General FRÉMONT, *New York* :

The order referred to in my previous dispatch, and a copy whereof has been sent you by mail, is as follows :

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 29. } Washington, March 22, 1862.

In the changes recently made in the boundaries of department commands it may happen that troops belonging to one department may either be in or may unavoidably pass into another. In such a case the troops so situated will continue under the command of the general under whose orders they may have been operating. But it is expected that they will be withdrawn as soon as the position they may occupy comes within the control of the proper commander of the department.

By order of the Secretary of War :

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

This order has been deliberately considered, and its observance is deemed highly expedient to the success of the service. You will perceive that it dispenses with the necessity of directing General Garfield to report to you ; leaves your operations unembarrassed when you shall be in condition to occupy his positions ; prevents exposing him to danger, and protects the service from the evils of delay or premature change of plans in prosecution.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862.

Brig. Gen. ALPHEUS S. WILLIAMS :

SIR : The enemy, supposing we had evacuated this place, are moving up in some force. Halt your division and send one brigade back to Berryville with all possible dispatch.

General Shields was slightly wounded yesterday. Open communication with us.

By command of Major-General Banks :

R. MORRIS COPELAND,
Major of Volunteers and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 23, 1862.

General N. P. BANKS, *Winchester* :

Your dispatch reporting a skirmish in the vicinity of Winchester yesterday afternoon has been received and laid before the commanding general, who directs that General Shields' command pursue the enemy as far as Strasburg, and give him such a lesson that he will not attempt to appear again in that quarter, if in your judgment the movement can be undertaken with safety.

The commanding general also orders that you keep your cavalry well to the front, and closely watch the operations of the enemy. The commanding general regrets to learn of the injury General Shields has sustained, and hopes that he will speedily recover from his wound.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WINCHESTER, *March 24, 1862.*

(Received 9.42 a. m.)

General S. WILLIAMS:

We are re-enforced by two brigades this morning. It is yet uncertain whether the enemy is re-enforced or can be held to a fight. I have requested General Sedgwick to remain at Harper's Ferry a few hours this morning with trains.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding Corps d'Armée.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 24, 1862—11 a. m.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Fifth Corps, Winchester:

Dispatch received. Your course was right. As soon as you are strong enough push Jackson hard and drive him well beyond Strasburg, pursuing at least as far as Woodstock, and, if possible, with cavalry to Mount Jackson. Strasburg should then be held in force, and the repairs of the railway bridge over the Shenandoah pushed forward as rapidly as possible. The very moment the thorough defeat of Jackson will permit it, resume the movement on Manassas, always leaving the whole of Shields' command at or near Strasburg and Winchester until Manassas Gap Railway is fully repaired. Call on Sedgwick for aid if you require it, but not unless necessary. Communicate fully and frequently and act vigorously.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

MIDDLETOWN, VA., *March 24, 1862.*

Major-General McCLELLAN:

Your dispatch received. Its instructions will be followed. The enemy is in full retreat. Our men are exhausted, but will overtake them. I think they fly rapidly. I notified General Sedgwick that his force will not be wanted at 9.30 this morning. Will hasten the Manassas orders as rapidly as possible.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
March 24, 1862—1.26 p. m.

General JOHN SEDGWICK,
Harper's Ferry:

You are authorized to leave for this place as soon as your transportation arrives, unless you get further information from General Banks that your command is wanted to re-enforce him. A guard must be left at Harper's Ferry for the bridge.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 24, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN:

Is there sufficient force along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio road for its protection? That is with the West a vital point, and as it is now ready to be opened no effort should be spared to secure it from further interruption.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Seminary, March 24, 1862—7.30 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

There is ample force along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to protect it. It is probable that the guards were temporarily reduced yesterday to re-enforce Winchester. The exigencies have passed. There should no longer be any difficulty. I will call General Shields' attention to this matter, which had not escaped my attention.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 24, 1862.

Colonel HOLLIDAY, *Poolesville:*

Enemy have reappeared in front of Winchester. Were badly handled by General Shields yesterday, and will probably be disposed of to-day. What force has De Korponay at Leesburg? What force have you, and can you get over the river with it?

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

POOLESVILLE,
March 24, 1862—1.20 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN:

De Korponay had at Leesburg 280 men. He started to join his regiment at Aldie this morning. I have 770 Vermont cavalry mounted, 636 Eighth New York Cavalry dismounted and guarding the river for 30 miles. Can cross the river at the rate of 20 mounted men per hour. The arms of both regiments are very poor.

J. P. HOLLIDAY,
Colonel, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 24, 1862.

Brigadier-General ROSECRANS, *Wheeling, Va.:*

If you have given any orders to General Garfield please suspend them, and inform me immediately what they are. It is important that

General Garfield should continue his operations under General Buell's instructions. I wrote you by mail yesterday, expressing my favorable opinion of the plan of operations you proposed.*

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 24, 1862.

General ROSECRANS, *Wheeling:*

The protection of the Baltimore and Ohio road is of great importance, as you are aware, and while you remain in command I hope no effort will be spared to guard so much as is within your department from disaster.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
Strasburg, March 25, 1862—7 a. m.

General S. WILLIAMS:

Our force is at Strasburg this morning. Camped last night near Cedar Creek. The troops were so much exhausted that it was impossible to reach the enemy. His retreat is a flight. We pursue rapidly this morning. Shall begin reconstruction of bridge at Front Royal. Reported by rebel Jackson's aide that they were assured of re-enforcements to 30,000, but we don't credit it. General Sedgwick reported he should move under your orders at 5 last night. General Abercrombie, First Brigade, Williams' division, is at Aldie. Have ordered him to leave for Manassas. Donnelly and Gordon, Second and Third Brigades, are on this line. If practicable, shall ask permission to send them to Manassas, via Strasburg and Front Royal. Will report to-night on this subject. Donnelly's brigade marched 32 miles yesterday. Our advance moved at daybreak this morning.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

STRASBURG, *March 25, 1862—10 a. m.*

General WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

We need greatly one or two engineers. There are none with the column. Captain Abert is at the bridge, Snicker's Ferry. We are in pursuit of the enemy, 4 miles below Strasburg. Our artillery did fearful execution upon them yesterday. Dead bodies and wounded men were left along the road in numbers.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

* Reference probably to letter of March 22, p. 7.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS D'ARMÉE,
Strasburg, March 25, 1862—1.10 p. m.

General S. WILLIAMS:

I have ordered General Abercrombie to advance from Aldie, where he now is, to Manassas, and commence reconstruction of the road and telegraph toward Strasburg. Colonel Geary, at Aldie, will take position, if practicable, at White Plains, 10 miles south of Aldie, on the road. We shall begin the bridge at Strasburg to-day, and if possible send our force over the road to Manassas. This may be impracticable, but we shall try it.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND, *March 25, 1862.*

Capt. GEORGE L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

There is nothing to prevent the bold rebel Ashby, with 1,000 cavalry, followed by Jackson's infantry, dashing across from Woodstock to Moorefield, yet my Connecticut cavalry are not sent in this emergency because they are not paid. Why in God's name cannot a paymaster follow them, and I implore you to send there immediately at least one section of the battery promised me, if horses have to be pressed.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK.

CUMBERLAND, *March 25, 1862.*

Capt. GEORGE L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have done all I could with the almost no force I have. The following is from the quartermaster whom I sent this morning to Martinsburg:

Simmons just in from Winchester. He says Colonel Kimball was chasing the rebels last night. The Eighty-fourth and One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania suffered very severely; also Daum's battery. Winchester was considered safe this morning and the rebels panic-stricken. Transportation in a bad condition and no instructions left to act upon. I have ordered horses and shall send a train of forage and ammunition down as soon as they arrive on my own responsibility. No commissary stores demanded just now; need hospital stores most.

F. W. HURTT.

I want cavalry in this division at Springfield and elsewhere immediately. I hear also from Hurtt that the Sixty-seventh and the Eighth Ohio suffered severely yesterday.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Brigadier-General.

STRASBURG, *March 26, 1862—1 p. m.*

General S. WILLIAMS:

The enemy has retreated to Mount Jackson, possibly to Staunton. Our cavalry advancing as far as Woodstock. No troops. The advance brigade has taken a strong position 4 or 5 miles in advance of the

town, and when intrenched will command absolutely the valley from mountain to mountain. The movement of the brigades of Williams' division to Manassas by reconstruction of the bridges is impracticable, on account of their great height and the want of timber. The only course in that direction is to bridge the forks of the river on the country road above the railway, and follow the roads in that direction to Manassas. To make this safe, we ought to be supported from Manassas by occupation of Warrenton and the roads leading from that point to the railway. The other and safer is to follow the route by Snicker's Ferry; this should be selected. I think we can occupy Front Royal and Chester Gap from this side. You can judge better which is our true course and when we should move, and I will be glad to receive instructions. The enemy is broken, but will rally. Their purpose is to unite Jackson's and Longstreet's forces—some 20,000—at New Market, below Mount Jackson or at Washington, in order to operate on either side of the mountain, and will desire to prevent our junction of the forces at Manassas. At present they will not attack here. When the First Division moves is uncertain. It would relieve me greatly to know something of Rosecrans' movements, and how far the enemy will be pressed in front of Manassas. Our cavalry and artillery, with infantry supports, are kept well in front of our advanced position here, and the enemy harassed continually.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

SEMINARY, VA., *March 26, 1862—2.50 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Near Strasburg :

Sumner, with two divisions of his corps, is 5 miles below Manassas, moving on Warrenton. The telegraph is working to Manassas and will probably be open to Warrenton on Friday. From the best information he can gather General McClellan believes the main force of the enemy has retired beyond the Rappahannock, occupying the line of the Rapidan from Fredericksburg to Gordonsville; and he thinks that the force met by Shields on the 23d consisted almost entirely of Jackson's command.

Following extract from telegram to Shields is forwarded for your information.*

* * * * *

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STRASBURG, *March 26, 1862—10.30 p. m.*

General S. WILLIAMS,
Fairfax Seminary :

Your dispatch in cipher received. Thanks for the news. The best informed Southern men say Jackson is moving to Staunton *en route* for

* See first clause in Williams to Shields, same date, Part I, p. 344.

Richmond; that we shall not see him again here. Nevertheless his rear guard remains near Woodstock with some force. Letter received here from a resident of this town in rebel army says they are moving from Gordonsville and forming line upon Fredericksburg and Richmond. The substance of our information is that the rebels are moving back from all their present positions. Colonel Bryan, Twelfth Massachusetts, counted 273 dead rebels on the battle-field at Winchester today.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 27, 1862.

General W. S. ROSECRANS, *Wheeling*:

General McClellan requests to be informed as to what is the disposition of and strength of your forces, having relation to Romney and Moorefield.

General Banks has pursued the enemy as far as Woodstock. He thinks Jackson's forces and those of Longstreet are being united for operations on either side of the mountains at Luray and Washington. Shields' division is about Strasburg. Please communicate with Generals Banks and Shields and co-operate with them, if necessary, and you can properly do so under your instructions.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 27, 1862.

Major-General MCLELLAN:

Your attention is requested to the exposed condition of the Baltimore and Ohio road between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, which is now being repaired. The people along that line are represented as disloyal and hostile, and the engineer in charge and the president of the road report that "there is no guard between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg."

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 27, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your telegram of this date respecting the exposed condition of a portion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg has been received, and instructions will be immediately given for a suitable guard.

GEO. B. MCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *Seminary, March 27, 1862.*

(Received 5.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

Five additional companies have been ordered to guard the railway between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg. Prior to your dispatch I had supposed that General Banks had left sufficient troops for the purpose. My standing orders have looked to affording ample protection to the railway. Knowing General Banks as well as I do, I think probably the railway people are unduly alarmed. I have nothing from Sumner since last night.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

 WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 27, 1862.

Major-General McCLELLAN :

The following order was made to-day respecting the Winchester road, which I hope will meet your views :

Ordered, 1st. That the railroad between Harper's Ferry and Winchester, and its appendages and appurtenances, be, and the same is hereby, taken possession of and held as a military railroad of the United States under the act of Congress; and it is placed under guard of the general commanding the Army of the Potomac.

2d. That the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company be, and they are hereby, authorized and required to repair said road and its appurtenances, and operate the same, keeping an accurate account of receipts and expenditures, to be rendered to this Department when required for adjustment of accounts.

There is no news of any special interest.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

 HEADQUARTERS, *Seminary, March 27, 1862.*

(Received 8.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

Your telegram of to-day in regard to Winchester Railroad is received. I think the course pursued is wise. I at once repeat the orders already given in regard to guarding the road. I am anxiously waiting news from Sumner ; not one word from him to-day.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

 HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Alexandria, March 27, 1862.
Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS, *Strasburg :*

Dispatch received. Have not heard from Sumner since he left Cedar Creek this morning. Feel Jackson's rear guard smartly and push him well. I expect to hear from Sumner within an hour.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

SEMINARY, VA.,
March 27, 1862—10.10 p. m.

Major-General BANKS, *Strasburg*:

I have heard from Manassas reliable information that Sumner reached Warrenton Junction at 8.30 a. m. to-day and that all was quiet. I expect a full report from Sumner in a few moments, and will transmit it to you. I judge from this that the enemy have definitely fallen back behind the Rappahannock. I may throw Sumner to the Rappahannock when I have learned the whole position of things, and have serious thoughts of pushing you to New Market, in order to determine the rebels to fall back entirely beyond the Rapidan, and perhaps to move your column farther toward Staunton. Think carefully of this, and obtain all possible information as to roads, supplies, &c., in your front.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

SEMINARY, March 27, 1862—11.35 p. m.

Major-General BANKS,
Strasburg:

I advise that you send a reasonable cavalry force to observe the valley of the Lost River Fork of the Great Cacapon. I telegraph Rosecrans to-night, urging him to occupy Moorefield. This, with the observation of Lost Creek Valley, will make your right flank secure.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

SEMINARY, March 27, 1862—12 midnight.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

It is for some time essential that Moorefield, in Hardy County, Virginia, should be occupied by about a regiment of infantry and three or four squadrons of cavalry. I request that orders may be given to the general commanding the Mountain Department not to abandon that position nor to allow the garrison to fall below the strength above indicated until I have advised you that circumstances have changed.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 28, 1862.

TO GENERAL COMMANDING MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
Headquarters Wheeling, Va.:

Occupy Moorefield, Hardy County, Virginia, with a regiment of infantry and three or four squadrons of cavalry until further order, and do not allow the garrison there to fall below the strength above indicated.

Report immediately what force is at that point.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 28, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. FRÉMONT,
Commanding Mountain Department, Wheeling, Va.:

The telegram announcing your arrival at Wheeling has just been received, and I am glad to hear that you have safely reached your command.

The events at Winchester since you left Washington require that immediate attention should be given to the condition of your forces at Cumberland and along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Co-operation with the forces in the contiguous department may be very essential. I desire an immediate statement of the force on that line, and also of the state of your command, so as to furnish re-enforcements. Do you want the staff mentioned in your memorandum left with me?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 28, 1862.

Major-General FRÉMONT,
Commanding Mountain Department, Wheeling, Va.:

In addition to the instructions given this morning in respect to the Baltimore and Ohio road, Romney should be held by adequate force and an infantry guard kept at all the bridges west of the South Branch. The Western interest to maintain that road is very great. It is also of great importance to the Government for supplies and cheap rates of transportation and for sending re-enforcements to you.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WHEELING, March 28—11 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Force already in position as follows: First. At Moorefield, Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, 893; Shaw's First Virginia Cavalry, 82, *en route*, but not there yet. There are four companies First Connecticut Cavalry, 308; one section of artillery, 38. Total, 1,321. Second. At Romney, four companies Potomac Home Brigade, 320; at New Creek or Paddytown, twelve companies Virginia Volunteer Infantry, 932; at and near Cumberland, Potomac Home Brigade Infantry, 573. Troops pretty well armed and equipped, and supplied with ammunition, of which there is a considerable quantity at Cumberland. Along road between Grafton and Clarksburg force is about 1,100 men. Detailed statement of department's force mailed to Major-General McClellan on Tuesday, 25th.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
Wheeling, March 28, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. FRÉMONT,
Commanding Mountain Department, Wheeling:

GENERAL: Inclosed are the copies of detailed statements of the

troops in this department furnished by order to the Secretary of War and copies of the last dispatches from and to Headquarters of the Army.*

The following is a statement of the numbers and positions of the troops in General Schenck's district:

1. At Moorefield: Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, 893; Shaw's First Virginia Cavalry, 82, *en route*, but not yet there; four companies First Connecticut Cavalry, 308; one section of artillery, 38. Total for duty, 1,321.

2. At Romney: Four companies Potomac Home Brigade, 320; twelve companies Virginia Volunteer Infantry, 932.

3. At and near Cumberland: Potomac Home Brigade, 573.

These troops pretty well armed and equipped. They are supplied with ammunition, and there is considerable to do at Cumberland.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Alexandria, March 28, 1862. (Received 7 p. m.)

HON. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have just had a full conversation with Mr. Garrett. I will direct another regiment to be detailed to guard the bridges of the railway between Harper's Ferry and the South Branch of the Potomac, and do all in my power to insure the safety of the road. I respectfully suggest that in addition to the order requiring General Frémont to keep a force at Moorefield he be also instructed to keep a party at Romney, and to maintain a suitable permanent infantry guard at all of the bridges west of the South Branch. I would also suggest that General Kelley would be a suitable person to take charge of the protection of the post of the railway in General Frémont's department.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
March 28, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN:

General Frémont is already specifically instructed to put General Kelley in command on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Rosecrans received the order in respect to Mansfield and executed it. Frémont reached Wheeling to-day. The further instructions suggested I have just given. Report from Watson is encouraging from Fort Monroe. The signs indicate speedy attack from Merrimac, probably to-morrow.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SEMINARY, *March 28, 1862—5.30 p. m.*
(Received 7.15 p. m.)

General R. B. MARCY:

Please place an additional regiment of infantry at the disposal of

* No inclosures found, but see pp. 9-12.

Colonel Miles to guard the railway from Harper's Ferry to the western limit of this department. Every bridge should have a permanent guard. Also give orders that a suitable force of cavalry shall constantly scout the approaches to that portion of the railway. The railway will probably be fully open on Sunday.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

SEMINARY, *March 28, 1862.*
(Received 9.35 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have instructed General Williams to telegraph Mr. Morley to procure at Baltimore the lumber requisite to rebuild the Manassas railway bridge of the Shenandoah. I would advise that Mr. McCallum at once look into the practicability of connecting Winchester with Strasburg by a railway. If this can be done within a reasonable time it will be of immense advantage to us in a military point of view. The repairs of the Manassas Gap Railway being completed and this new road built we would have easy control of that entire region. I would ask immediate attention to this very important matter.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

ALEXANDRIA, *March 28, 1862—2.10 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Fifth Corps, Strasburg:

Have just heard from Sumner.* His information meager. A strong reconnaissance was to be pushed from Warrenton Junction to the Rappahannock this morning. He had some slight skirmishing yesterday without loss on our side. He says he can take Warrenton without difficulty. I have authorized him to do so if the enemy have any troops there and he can do it without weakening the Junction too much. What news have you of the rebels in your front? I learn from Hooker that they are falling back from Fredericksburg.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 28, 1862.

General N. P. BANKS, *Strasburg:*

The commanding general desires that you will acquaint him at once with the latest intelligence you have of the movements of the enemy. From all the information the commanding general has received he is satisfied that there is no rebel force of any size on this side of the Rappahannock. Where is the Third Brigade of your division?

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* See Series I, Vol. XI, Part III, p. 45.

STRASBURG, *March 28, 1862.*

(Received 4.10 p. m.)

General MARCY and General WILLIAMS:

Your dispatch received late last night, in cipher. Enemy is about 4 miles below Woodstock. No re-enforcements received yet. Jackson has constant communication with Johnston, who is east of mountains, probably at Gordonsville. The pickets are very strong and vigilant, none of the country people being allowed to pass the lines under any circumstances. The same rule is applied to troops, stragglers from Winchester not being admitted to their lines. We shall press them farther and quickly.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

SEMINARY, *March 28, 1862.*General BANKS, *Strasburg:*

General McClellan desires to be informed of the distribution of your troops; where your brigades are; how much artillery you have, and where it is, specifying the guns; how much cavalry you have and where; what is the strength of the different arms. The same is desired in reasonable detail of General Shields' force. Is Colonel Brodhead's Michigan Cavalry with you and where? There is a report that one company of cavalry was taken prisoners in the recent fight; is it true? If so, what company was it?

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALEXANDRIA, VA.,
March 29, 1862.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS, *Strasburg:*

The commanding general is now prepared to leave here, but he awaits for affairs in your front to assume a definite shape. He desires you, therefore, to ascertain as soon as possible the intentions of the enemy. If he be in force, he wishes you to drive him from the valley of the Shenandoah. Please reply as early as practicable.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STRASBURG, *March 29, 1862.*

General S. WILLIAMS:

No material change in position of enemy since my dispatch yesterday. Jackson is at Edenburg, 6 miles above Woodstock and same distance this side Mount Jackson. He has about 6,000, with some increase of militia; has constant communication with Johnston, who, I believe, is at Culpeper Court-House. Our scouts report this morning some preparations for defense at Edenburg. We do not credit report of Jackson's re-enforcements, but think he is ready to fall back. Deficiency of ammunition in Shields' artillery detains us here; expect it hourly, when we shall push him sharply. No camp fires were observed

last night in direction of rebel camp, and rear guard artillery is withdrawn this morning. General Schenck reports one of his regiments at Moorefield, west of mountains.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ON BOARD COMMODORE,
March 29, 1862—4.10 p. m.

General N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Fifth Corps, Strasburg :

The enemy burned the Orange and Alexandria Railway bridge over Rappahannock yesterday * on the appearance of a reconnaissance from Warrenton Junction. A division was found on south bank of the Rappahannock, but retired as soon as our artillery opened on them. Sumner is in force at Warrenton Junction and will keep his cavalry well out. I do not think the enemy in force on this side of Rapidan. I send you General [J. P.] Hatch with two regiments of cavalry ; more will follow.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *March 29, 1862.*

Col. DIXON S. MILES,
Harper's Ferry, Va. :

One regiment of infantry and 400 cavalry will leave here to-day, with instructions to report to you for service upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Harper's Ferry to the western limits of the Department of the Potomac.

General Shields has one company of cavalry at Martinsburg. If you think the 400 to be sent from here sufficient to guard all the approaches to the railroad within the limits mentioned, this company might be ordered to join General Shields. General Shields thinks one company should be at Martinsburg, one at Back Creek, one at Hancock, and one west of Hancock. Lieut. Col. C. J. Kelley, commanding at Hancock, will be able to give you information as to the important points to establish guards west of Martinsburg. Please make such disposition of your forces as in your judgment will best secure the objects desired.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, *March 29, 1862.*

Col. DIXON S. MILES,
Relay House, Md. :

Your telegram just received. I sent a dispatch to you at Harper's Ferry this morning, informing you that a regiment of infantry and 400 cavalry would leave here to-day for Harper's Ferry to report to you for

* See Series I, Vol. XI, Part III, p. 47.

duty upon the railroad between that point and the western limit of the Department of the Potomac. General McClellan desires that these troops be sent to the positions they are to occupy without a moment's delay, as the road is now unprotected in many places, and subject to the depredations of disloyal people along the country. The four companies of the Tenth Maine should be placed on the Winchester road to-day, and if the road between Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry is not completed by the time the troops from here arrive they should be pushed forward by marching. Think, however, that the road will be finished to-morrow. General McClellan regards this matter of great importance.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

WHEELING, *March 29, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I can withdraw no troops for active operations from the Railroad District, as they are all required to guard the railroad and to secure the right wing of the Army of the Potomac. None can be taken from the District of Cheat Mountain, as it commands ingress from the eastward. The line through the Kanawha District is reported destitute of forage, and operations upon the railroad in that direction consequently difficult. Possibly 3,000 or 4,000 men can be withdrawn for service elsewhere. Re-enforcements are absolutely required for proposed operations, for which I prefer the line indicated by myself, and hope you will enable me to attempt it immediately.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., *March 29, 1862.*

Col. D. B. SACKET,
Inspector-General, U. S. Army:

COLONEL: Agreeably to orders, with Colonel Tyler, Fourth Connecticut Volunteers, I proceeded to inspect the following forts on the south side of the Potomac:

1. *Barnard*.—Armed with eight guns, as follows: Three 32-pounders; one 24-pounder barbette; one 24-pounder siege; one 30-pounder Parrott, and two 8-inch sea-coast howitzers. The armament, ammunition, parapets, slopes, and abatis in good order.

2. *Fort Richardson*.—Nine guns, as follows: Two 24-pounder barbette; three 24-pounder siege guns; two 30-pounder Parrotts, and two 10-inch siege mortars. One of the mortars is unserviceable from its trunnions being too large for the bed. One magazine leaks slightly. In other respects fort in good condition as to guns, ammunition, parapets, and abatis.

3. *Fort Albany*.—Twelve guns, as follows: Eight 24-pounder barbette; two 6-pounder field, and two 24-pounder howitzers. The guns and ammunition and abatis in good condition. The sides of the ditches

by caving in has made the parapet so thin in some places as to be of no protection from the shot of the ordinary guns used in service.

4. *Fort Craig*.—Seven guns: Five 24-pounder guns and two 24-pounder siege. Guns, ammunition, parapets, and abatis in good order.

5. *Fort Tillinghast*.—Seven guns: Three 24-pounder siege; one 20-pounder Parrott; two 10-pounder Parrotts, and one 24-pounder field howitzer.

All of the above-named forts are just being occupied by the Fourteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, Colonel Greene. Not yet being fully in possession, the gunners could not be exercised. The armament, ammunition, parapets, and abatis of Fort Tillinghast are in good order.

6. *Fort Cass*.—Five guns: Two 24-pounder siege guns; two 20-pounder Parrotts, and one 24-pounder field howitzer; garrisoned by a company of Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, Lieutenant Ward, 74 strong. Guns, ammunition, parapets, and abatis in good order. Men well instructed. The captain of this company has been absent since after the battle of Bull Run on sick report, and now nominally on recruiting service, though not getting any recruits, except three, during a period of several months. Lieutenant Ward has brought the company to a very fine state of discipline and efficiency, and it would be to the interest of the service if Capt. A. J. Langworthy were discharged the service.

7. *Fort Woodbury*.—Five guns: Two 24-pounder barbette; two 24-pounder siege, and one 24-pounder field howitzer. This fort is not garrisoned, having an ordnance sergeant and two sentinels. The slopes are caving in. One of the magazines is flooded with water, the ammunition all being stored in the other one. The guns, ammunition, and abatis in good order.

8. *Fort De Kalb*.—Nine guns: One 24-pounder barbette; four 24-pounder siege; two 24-pounder field howitzer, and two 24-pounder flanking howitzers. No garrison; an ordnance sergeant and two sentinels. Slopes washing; guns, ammunition, and abatis in good order.

All of the above-named forts being now newly occupied, or the garrisons soon to take possession, will require definite instructions, which will be required in writing, as verbal instructions, if not repeated periodically, are of little weight. An artillery officer should have a general supervision of these forts, who should see that the instructions are obeyed, and he should make written reports that stated inspections are made, noting the condition of material and works and efficiency of garrison.

These works are in general good condition for field works, considering the season of the year; well armed and supplied with ammunition.

The proper manning of these works and their efficiency in case of attack will depend on the officers having the future charge of the troops occupying them. The works are good and well armed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. SWEITZER,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 95. }

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Alexandria Seminary, Va., March 29, 1862.

Col. Dixon S. Miles, Second Infantry, in addition to his present duties, is assigned to the duty of protecting the line of the Baltimore and Ohio

Railway from Baltimore to the western limits of the Department of the Potomac. He will establish his headquarters for the present at Harper's Ferry.

By command of Major General McClellan :

_____,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STRASBURG, March 30, 1862.

General WILLIAMS :

Your dispatch received. Will commence movements suggested immediately. Heavy firing was heard yesterday, apparently from the west. We are unable to locate artillery in that direction, and think it might have been on the east, the mountains changing the apparent direction of the sound.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

STRASBURG, March 30, 1862.

General WILLIAMS :

Colonel Geary's command was ordered to White Plains, on the line of the Manassas road, to work this way. We need some force on that line to repair the bridges, which are small. If you can communicate with him please give him this direction. How soon may we look for the lumber for the bridges? The bridges for troops, artillery, &c., will be completed in a few days to Front Royal. This work will not interfere with the suggestions of your last night's dispatch.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
March 30, 1862.

Major-General FRÉMONT, *Wheeling :*

Your telegram just received. Please indicate the line of operations you propose and what additional force you require. Your memoranda [following] left with me offered no indication of any specific plan of operations. The Adjutant-General has been directed to make out the appointments of your staff according to your own wishes. The operations around Washington since your departure from this city will render it very difficult to furnish any additional troops immediately, but no effort will be spared to supply your wants.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Proposed position of troops under General Frémont.

	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.
FOR OCCUPATION OF POSTS.			
<i>To remain in Railroad District (General Kelley's command).</i>			
6th Virginia Railroad Regiment	1,347	.....	.....
11th Virginia	614	.....	.....
2d Potomac Home Brigade	763	.....	.....
One company Virginia cavalry .....	.....	84	.....
Johnson's battery .....	.....	.....	1
	2,724	84	1
Cheat Mountain District:			
10th Virginia Infantry	800	.....	.....
Valley of Virginia:			
3d Potomac Home Brigade	333	.....	.....
2d, 3d, and 5th Virginia Infantry	2,400	.....	.....
	2,733	.....	.....
District of the Kanawha:			
4th Virginia Infantry	860	.....	.....
9th Virginia Infantry	566	.....	.....
Four companies cavalry .....	.....	280	.....
Battery .....	.....	.....	1
	1,426	280	1
	7,683	364	2
FOR FIELD OPERATIONS.			
General Blenker's division	8,400	600	3
General Schenck's command	2,400	370	2
	10,800	970	5
To commence with General Milroy's brigade	3,500	100	2
	14,300	1,070	7
To continue with General Cox's division	7,500	800	3
Grand total	21,800	1,870	10

WHEELING, March 30, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

Dispatch received. I extract from the suggestions submitted by me to the Secretary on the 19th instant paragraph No. 4, as follows :

Assuming that it is the desire of the Government that the first object of the commanding general shall be to take possession of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and either hold the same and employ it in transportation of our own troops and stores or prevent its use by the enemy, the *corps d'armée* should march through the open land of Kentucky and East Tennessee directly upon Cumberland Gap or Knoxville, and so turn the position which the enemy may have assumed or determined upon in the mountains or defiles of the Alleghanies. It will therefore become necessary to concentrate troops at Nicholasville, Ky. Nicholasville is a point having railroad connections direct with Louisville and Cincinnati, and in better communication with all parts of the North. The roads from there to Knoxville are good and the country abundant in forage.

Will the Secretary authorize me to receive from any Governor of the Western States any disposable troops they may have ? I urge this to enable me to move. Being now in command of my department, I ask

the Secretary to order, subject to my control, all the force operating within it.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
March 30, 1862.

Major-General FRÉMONT, *Wheeling:*

Your request for authority to draw troops from the Governors of States has been submitted to the President and will be answered to-morrow. That method of obtaining re-enforcements is subject to grave objections, and will not be accorded if the force can be furnished from the troops now in the field, unless to a limited and specific extent. What number of troops do you desire in addition to your present force and from what States can you procure them?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WHEELING, VA., *March 30—10 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I can do good work if you will let me have immediately 20,000 men. I suppose some force may be had from Wisconsin, Ohio, and Michigan—in Ohio, one fine infantry regiment, two batteries of artillery; in Wisconsin, Barstow's cavalry regiment, at Racine. There was a few weeks since a battery (Coldwater Artillery) in Michigan. Pray let me have 10,000 or 12,000 men from the East, so that I may take the field immediately.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General, Commanding.

STRASBURG, VA., *March 31, 1862.*

General S. WILLIAMS:

Our supplies have in part arrived. We shall move to-morrow morning at daybreak.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

STRASBURG, *March 31, 1862—5.30 p. m.*

General S. WILLIAMS:

Three brigades of Shields' division, with one of Williams' and all artillery, are in front of Strasburg, with one of Williams' in rear. Advance brigade 5 miles beyond town. Outposts 2 miles farther, near Maurer-town. Shields' division in great part are shoeless, and artillery ammunition wanted, which is hourly expected. Can move to-morrow morning if desired, but shall be better prepared next day. Cavalry not yet arrived. Reply delayed in hopes of arrival of supplies, that would

make matter decisive. We are ready, if necessary. No essential change in position of enemy.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[MARCH 31, 1862.—For Lincoln and Stanton to McClellan see Series I, Vol. V, pp. 58, 62, and Vol. XI, Part III, p. 52.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 31, 1862.

Major-General FRÉMONT, *Wheeling:*

I am vigorously urging the President for leave to send you 17,000 troops—infantry, cavalry, artillery, and pontoon train. He will decide to-day.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HUTTONSVILLE, VA., *March 31, 1862.*
(Received Wheeling, Va., April 1, 1862.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. FRÉMONT,
Commanding:

Refugees continue to come in squads of from 5 to 25, in great destitution. Some have enlisted in Virginia regiments and some employed by me on roads. Twelve, arrived this day from Pocahontas, report that impressment is continuing, and assure me of strong Union feeling in Pocahontas, Highland, Greenbrier, Bath, Alleghany, and Rockingham Counties. They implore our protection and pray for assistance; was on point of giving them relief two weeks since, but in obedience to orders I deferred it. Three fugitive slaves from Highland, just in, state 80 wagons passed Monterey last Friday for Camp Alleghany, and heard their master, a Colonel Kincaid, say that enemy were going to move. Sent scouts to watch movements. Telegraph between this and Cheat Top not working. Last week guerrillas, 300, attacked Union settlement in Pendleton; were repelled by 75 Union citizens; were re-enforced and drove back the citizens. Have sent 300 men, under Major Webster, of Twenty-fifth Ohio, to assist them.

R. H. MILROY,
Brigadier-General.

CHARLESTON, *March 31, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. J. C. FRÉMONT, *Wheeling:*

My latest information is that only a small force of 400 or 500 men hold Lewisburg, and these are ordered to collect the cattle of that vicinity and drive them to Jackson River Station, and to burn the forage in Greenbrier County which they cannot carry off. Some force is reported at Jackson Station, but nothing definite. From its railroad connection with Staunton the number of troops there is variable, according to apparent exigencies. The roads are rapidly settling now,

and a week of good weather will make them tolerably good, except at the extremities, where they have been constantly used during the winter.

On the Newbern and Wytheville roads my reports are as follows: At mouth of Blue Stone, 250 men; at 3 miles up Blue Stone, 200 men and one iron 6-pounder; both camps with breastworks and abatis. On Flat Top Mountain French's company of cavalry, and a few cavalry and infantry at Princeton. These are manifestly mere posts of observation and will make no serious resistance.

At Newbern it is supposed the forces in that vicinity, with such reinforcements as can be spared from Lynchburg, will be concentrated with a view to hold the railroad. The road from Gauley Bridge to Raleigh is bad; from Raleigh to Gladesville pretty good; from Gladesville to Wytheville it is very rough, and broken in places by land slides and passes through very hard defiles, but from Gladesville, via Princeton and Pearisburg, to Newbern it is reported passable.

Humphrey Marshall is reported to have concentrated his troops at Moccasin Gap, northwest of Abingdon. I cannot learn his number, but suppose them to be about 2,000.

I greatly regretted to hear of General Garfield's removal from Eastern Kentucky. He is one of our best officers and was very desirous of serving under your command. I do not believe the rebels have 5,000 men under arms from Abingdon to Lewisburg. If the roads get once well settled I am confident the Lewisburg and Newbern routes can both be used by pretty heavy columns.

Both Gauley Bridge and Fayette Court-House are safe depots now for stores, and as the roads this side of those places are the worst, I suggest the accumulation of supplies there at an early day. Sibley tents are the only ones we have except a few common tents, and not over two-thirds of the command are supplied with any.

Not knowing who is your adjutant-general, I address you directly, and am most happy to report to you for orders.

J. D. COX,

Brigadier General Comdg. District of the Kanawha.

CHARLESTON, March 31, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. FRÉMONT,
Wheeling :

Since writing my dispatch of this morning I have news from Colonel Scammon, commanding brigade at Fayette and Raleigh, that the rebels, 1,000 strong, had gathered at Flat Top Mountain and had carried off some Union men from that vicinity. They make headquarters at Princeton and unite for predatory movements in different directions. By General Rosecrans' consent I had determined to move Colonel Bolles' Second Virginia Cavalry to Raleigh Court-House as soon as the roads would permit forage to be hauled there, as there is none in that vicinity. I submit the matter to you, and will have a report from Colonel Scammon to-day as to the condition of the roads from Gauley out. Colonel Scammon is urgent for cavalry, but I have regarded small expeditions as of little value, preferring not to use the roads more than is necessary till they become settled.

J. D. COX,

Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
 No. 5. } *Near Alexandria Seminary, Va., March 31, 1862.*

It is the intention of the major-general commanding the Army of the Potomac that the three divisions of the First Army Corps near its headquarters shall embark together at Alexandria for the Lower Chesapeake, to disembark most probably under fire, and to enter at once upon active hostilities. The time and order of the embarkation will be the subject of a future order.

The divisions will be put into transports with this view, their embarkation to be superintended by each division commander.

Each division will take with it all its artillery, and the regiments of cavalry now with the troops will embark with the divisions to which they are at present attached.

There will be prepared five days' cooked rations, to be issued to the men, and three to be kept in bulk with each company for issue to the men immediately preceding their disembarkation. In addition, four days' will be taken in bulk by each brigade.

Commanders of divisions will give such orders as will insure 40 rounds of ammunition in each cartridge box and 20 rounds in each man's knapsack (unless wagon transportation can be got for them). The remaining 40 (or 60, as the case may be) will be taken in bulk by each brigade, making in all 100 rounds per man.

Forage for four days for all the public animals and for officers' horses, exclusive of that required for them in transports, will be taken by each brigade, one of the brigades to take enough for the division headquarters.

The reserve ammunition for the artillery (100 rounds), the 40 rounds of infantry ammunition, the four days' provisions in bulk for each brigade, and the four days' forage will be placed, for each brigade, in a separate vessel, which will constitute a brigade depot until a permanent one can be established. These will be so placed that each article may be obtained through separate hatchways, and so arranged that articles of the same kind shall be over each other, to facilitate the procurement of the same.

The surplus room on these vessels will be filled up in equal proportion of days' consumption of subsistence and forage; and it will be the duty of division commanders to see that these vessels are stored by brigade quartermasters and commissaries in the mode prescribed above.

It is understood that the boats can be obtained on application to the quartermaster in Washington (Colonel Rucker), and the necessary subsistence and forage may also be procured from the Subsistence and Quartermaster's Departments on the requisitions of the division commanders.

The chief quartermaster, chief commissary, medical director, and ordnance officer will take the necessary steps to establish, at the earliest practicable moment, depots for forage, subsistence, medicines and hospital stores, and ammunition at some convenient point or points sufficient to keep the entire corps supplied with these things, and the chiefs of their departments at division headquarters are to be informed of the location of these depots.

Requisitions for ammunition, subsistence, and forage, approved by division commanders, will, without further reference, be filled at the depots indicated as above.

As soon as possible after the disembarkation of the corps means of land transportation must be procured by the chief quartermaster

sufficient for its ulterior operations. Arrangements must be made for this in advance, so that no time may be lost for want of it.

Commanders of divisions will see that the Army Regulations for troops on board of transports, as far as they are applicable to them, are observed by their respective commands.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

SAML. BRECK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from Return of the Mountain Department, Maj. Gen. John C. Frémont commanding, for March, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.			
Cumberland Division.....	93	2,090	2,506	3,075	Brigadier-General Schenck.
District of the Kanawha.....	375	8,813	11,233	12,734	Brigadier-General Cox.
District of Cheat Mountain.....	171	3,994	4,887	5,691	Brigadier-General Milroy.
Miscellaneous garrisons, &c.*.....	112	2,650	3,268	4,097	
	751	17,547	21,884	25,597	

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Steamer Commodore, April 1, 1862—11.50 p. m.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS, *Strasburg:*

Have given General Sumner discretionary orders to move two brigades of Blenker's to Strasburg to-morrow to report to you. Written instructions by mail.†

Blenker is ordered to Frémont, but will remain a few days until affairs are settled in your front.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[APRIL 1, 1862.—For McClellan's "approximate estimate of troops," and the organization of Banks' and McDowell's corps, see Series I, Vol. V, pp. 21, 60, 61.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Steamer Commodore, April 1, 1862—12 o'clock.

General E. V. SUMNER.

If you learn of 4,000 men being about to join you at Manassas from General Wadsworth's command you can detach two brigades of Blen-

* Baltimore and Ohio and Northwestern Virginia Railroads, Camp Carlisle, Clarksburg, Grafton, Weston, and Wheeling.

† See McClellan to Banks, April 1, Part I, p. 234.

ker's division, under General Blenker, and send them by the shortest route to Strasburg. Upon this force reaching you at Manassas, if matters be entirely quiet in front, you may at once proceed to Fort Monroe, leaving General Abercrombie in command, and assume command of the two divisions of your corps. Let General Blenker, upon reaching Strasburg, report to General Banks for instructions.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
No. 99. } *Steamer Commodore, Potomac River, April 1, 1862.*

By direction of the President Brig. Gen. Louis Blenker and the division under his command, at the earliest practicable moment, will be relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac and transferred to the Mountain Department. In the mean while General Blenker will receive special instructions for his guidance from General Sumner, who will immediately send two brigades of his division, under General Blenker, to Strasburg to report to General Banks for temporary service, and upon being relieved by him to proceed to Winchester and report for instructions to the Adjutant-General of the Army. The remaining brigade, as soon as the troops drawn from the Railway Brigade, Colonel Miles, reach Manassas, will proceed by the shortest practicable route to rejoin General Blenker.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

_____,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, April 1, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. FRÉMONT, *Wheeling*:

Some refugees, escaping from the militia draft in Greenbrier County, came in last evening, and confirm my report of yesterday in regard to rebel troops at Lewisburg. They report further that the militia of six adjacent counties were ordered to rendezvous at Lewisburg on Thursday last, and to escape this levy they ran away. They did not know of any arms for this levy, and reported the general belief to be that they would be marched east. Colonel Scammon reports the roads from present head of navigation (Loup Creek) to Raleigh as still very bad. No further news from that direction.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District of the Kanawha.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
April 1, 1862.

Brig. Gen. R. H. MILROY, *Huttonsville*:

Received yesterday's dispatch. There is a possibility that the rebel forces under General Johnson, now operating on the line of Staunton, Harrisonburg, and Edenburg, may either voluntarily throw themselves into Pendleton and Highland Counties or be forced into the same emergency. You will therefore use the utmost caution in your operations,

but obtain all possible information about the enemy's strength and movements.

J. C. FRÉMONT.

[APRIL 2, 1862.—For B. S. Alexander's instructions to F. R. Munther, in relation to the fortification of Manassas, see Series I, Vol. V, p. 65.]

WOODSTOCK, VA., *April 2, 1862—5 p. m.*

General R. B. MARCY:

Our advance occupies Edenburg. Some skirmishing to-day. Otherwise affairs are quiet. No change in position of enemy, who is near Mount Jackson.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

FORT MONROE, *April 3, 1862.*

General BANKS:

Your dispatch of yesterday received. The commanding general is much pleased with your vigorous pursuit of the enemy, and he desires you to push him on as far as New Market, from which point he would not be likely to return. You are authorized to retain Colonel Holliday's cavalry for the short time you desire. The Vermont cavalry can remain at Strasburg to rest their horses.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., [April 3, 1862]—8 p. m.

Colonel SCHRIVER,

Chief of Staff, Headquarters McDowell's Corps, near Seminary:

The order for the First Corps to go below is countermanded by the President. It goes to the front by land.

Issue the following order:*

Brigadier-General Franklin will throw forward his division to Manassas Junction, and thence beyond, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, to relieve any troops of Brigadier-General Sumner's corps or reoccupy the positions it may have left.

The cavalry and a battery will be put in motion to-morrow via Fairfax Court-House and Centreville. Forage will be taken for them on the railroad.

A brigade of infantry and Brigadier-General Woodbury's brigade of engineers will be sent forward to-morrow by railroad from near the seminary. They will take with them their tents and provisions for three days. The wagons attached to the brigade will accompany the cavalry and artillery.

The remainder of the division will follow as soon as possible the next day.

* Embodied in General Orders, No. 6, Headquarters First Army Corps, of same date.

Brigadier-General Franklin will accompany the advance of his division, and establish his headquarters as soon as possible at or near Warrenton Junction. Bayard's cavalry returns to the First Corps. Do not let it embark.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

WHEELING, *April 3, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

We have lost an opportunity to capture the force at Camp Baldwin for want of horses to move the batteries under General Milroy. I ought to have power to order the means necessary to the movements of my troops, and I ask you to give it to me.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 4, 1862.

Major-General FRÉMONT, *Wheeling :*

You will make requisitions for whatever you deem necessary for the troops under your command upon the Quartermaster-General or the chiefs of other departments or bureaus, who will receive instructions in relation thereto from the Secretary of War. This is the mode prescribed by law and regulation, and practiced by the commanders of all other departments. Experience proves that it is sufficient for all purposes, and the only mode consistent with a proper regard to public expenditure.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WHEELING, *April 4, 1862.*

Hon. Mr. STANTON :

Your dispatch of this morning received. What I desire is that you will direct to be furnished upon my order whatever may be necessary for the troops under my command.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
Wheeling, Va., April 4, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

SIR: I ask your attention to the general condition of this department and to certain requirements which seem essential to the efficiency of its forces.

The quartermaster's department has been for a long time and still is greatly embarrassed for want of funds. Its credit is impaired by its indebtedness, which already amounts to more than half a million.

Farmers who hold claims for forage and other supplies are seriously incommoded, and in some instances distressed, by the non-payment of their demands. Those along our line of operations refuse to bring in supplies, which consequently have to be brought from a distance over roads which the season makes almost impassable, and in some parts impracticable, for wheeled carriages. This necessity for transportation is further increased by the fact that the interior of the country has been the field of operations for both armies, and is in consequence about destitute of supplies. Under the circumstances the chief quartermaster anticipates the greatest difficulty in supplying our advance posts—a difficulty which will be further increased by the necessity, now imperative, for advanced movements on our part.

The number of animals in the department fit for use has become so reduced as to interfere seriously with the movements of the troops and lately to check them effectually. In addition to the horses which General Meigs, in his answer to my requisition, tells me he has ordered for Johnson's and Rigby's batteries, horses are required for other batteries, in order that they may be in a condition to be used: For the Third Virginia Battery, 130 horses; for Captain Hyman's battery of First Ohio Artillery, 50 horses; for McMullin's battery, First Independent Ohio, 40 horses; for Simmonds' battery, detached from First Kentucky, 50 horses.

I have to ask that you will order horses to be supplied for these, as well as those called for in Major Clary's requisition, which has been laid before you. For the want of these I think it safe to say the efficiency of the department has been to a certain extent neutralized.

Officers commanding our advance posts inform me of the gathering of rebel cavalry and infantry at various places in Pendleton, Pocahontas, Greenbrier, and other counties.

Governor Peirpoint just now informs me that a guerrilla force is being organized to act through the mountains, with the object mainly to plunder and harass Union citizens. Indications along our entire line go to show that the rebel force in our front is preparing to withdraw. Last night General Milroy was ordered to advance with the intention of occupying Fort Baltimore [Alleghany], and generally now it seems that on our part movements in advance have become necessary.

Respectfully,

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WOODSTOCK, April 4 [1862].

Brigadier-General WILLIAMS,
Fort Monroe :

By the unexpected detachment of Abercrombie's brigade and other details necessarily made our effective force of infantry is reduced below 11,000, our cavalry less than 1,000. This is too small a force for the work we have in hand. Shields' division reports 6,000 and Williams' less than 5,000 fit for duty. Cannot Abercrombie's brigade, the strongest and best of the corps, be ordered back to this line? Our line covers more than 60 miles, and detachments seem to be required everywhere to guard roads, bridges, and railways. The citizens rate our forces from 12,000 to 20,000.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

WOODSTOCK, April 4, 1862.

General S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Monroe :

No material change in position of enemy. Is near Mount Jackson with heavy guns, and report says re-enforced by a brigade of 3,000. We were 60 miles in advance of our supplies, owing to the failure of the railway. It is now working, and our supplies rapidly coming. At the earliest possible moment the directions of the commanding general will be followed. A halt was necessary, as we had not a day's rations. Our troops occupy Edenburg.

N. P. BANKS,

Major-General, Commanding.

SEMINARY, April 4, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL :

The fifth regiment of my six which were to go has just started, filling up all transportation available for to-day. I have instructed General Slocum to relieve General Sumner's men wherever he finds them.

It is now 4.40 p. m. No chance for any more cars until midnight. Please have orders given for the transportation of 8,000 infantry to-morrow morning as soon as practicable. I have set 8 o'clock for the hour of starting.

General Slocum will relieve General Sumner, if you think proper. If possible it is advisable to have a man to whom I can refer for some information about the trains. They were more than an hour late and at the wrong place, though the men were punctual and at the right place—that is, opposite General Sumner's old headquarters. I go to-morrow morning and my baggage has gone to-night; but there is no safety, I find, in depending upon the transportation without personal looking after.

W. B. FRANKLIN,

Brigadier-General.

CHARLESTON, April 4, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. FRÉMONT, *Wheeling :*

Colonel Scammon, commanding brigade at Fayette, is very urgent to be permitted to advance to Princeton, saying that the point can easily be taken and held now, and that it will prevent the enemy's recruiting and drafting in that neighborhood, &c. I am of his opinion. If you permit the movement I will move forward portions of my division so as to keep supports at Fayette and Raleigh and keep things snug and well in hand in that vicinity. The report of a thousand of the enemy at Flat Top dwindled to a moderate detachment from Princeton, as I suspected. All reports from the front confirm the report before sent you. I will forward by next mail a full report of the condition and state of preparation of the forces in my command.

J. D. COX,

Brigadier-General, Commanding District of Kanawha.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., April 4, 1862.

Ordered, 1st. That portion of Virginia and Maryland lying between the Mountain Department and the Blue Ridge shall constitute a military department of the Shenandoah, and be under the command of Major-General Banks.

2d. That portion of Virginia east of the Blue Ridge and west of the Potomac and the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad, including the District of Columbia and the country between the Potomac and Patuxent, shall be a military district to be called the Department of the Rappahannock, and be under the command of Major-General McDowell.

By order of the President:

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
No. 7. } ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 4, 1862.

Brigadier-General King will move with his division, via Fairfax Court-House, Centreville, and Manassas Junction, to Bristoe, and will commence the march this afternoon in season to reach some convenient place beyond Annandale to-night. He will take three days' rations, all the beef cattle on hand, and forage sufficient for the march. Subsistence and forage will be found at Bristoe.

The general will move with his division baggage in rear of the troops, except a rear guard, which will follow this train. He will see that there is no straggling, and that the march is conducted in the most orderly, soldier-like manner.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

SAML. BRECK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 5, 1862.

Major-General BANKS, *Strasburg*:

There was no error by you. Intelligence was received here that the railroad bridge was in danger from a rebel force in the neighborhood, and my inquiry was made to ascertain the position of the forces. The cavalry were ordered back to secure the position. A new department has been created—the Shenandoah—under your command. I desire a consultation with you and General McDowell whenever you can safely leave your command. Please report the position of your command immediately and when you can be here.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WOODSTOCK, April 5, 1862—7 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch of this morning duly received. I am very much gratified with the order making the Shenandoah Valley a new department.

Unless you think it absolutely necessary I shall hesitate to leave my post at present, but will give you full report of my forces, their positions, and those of the enemy. Captain Hunt, of Engineer Corps, left here to-day. He understands perfectly the position of affairs in this valley and my own views and plans, and at my request will report to you on Tuesday next. You will find him to be very intelligent and well posted as to the aspect of military affairs, and I commend his views to your favorable consideration.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Near Alexandria Seminary, April 5, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

The advanced brigade of Franklin's division and one of the regiments of Woodbury's Engineer Brigade got just beyond Manassas by railroad yesterday. The artillery and cavalry of his division are on the march via Fairfax Court-House and Centreville, and will reach Manassas to-day. Four of the trains which took out the first brigade were all blocked up this morning between Fairfax Station and Manassas, being out of wood and water. They have since been supplied, and are now back. Franklin's second brigade moves this morning.

I have a report from General King this morning that his division, which left yesterday afternoon, will bivouac at Bull Run to-night and Bristoe to-morrow. If it continues to rain he may be temporarily delayed at Bull Run till he can repair the partially destroyed bridges. McCall's division will succeed King's.

To insure promptness, concert of action, and that I may be able to afford understandingly all the aid of the troops, and at the same time avail myself to the best advantage of the resources which the Department has prepared for the purpose, I beg to suggest that the officers of the military rail department be sent with me, so that the road may be rebuilt in the shortest possible time and operated with the greatest dispatch and safety.

Would not the working down south over a line of railway against efforts of the enemy of a large body of troops in the shortest possible time be an operation sufficiently interesting and absorbing to induce Mr. McCallum to accompany the army? His fertility in resources and his great energy would, I should think, find abundant occupation. General Wadsworth suggests that he might find it practicable as well as agreeable to come.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 5, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL :

Brigadier-General Abercrombie telegraphed from Warrenton Junction yesterday as follows :

Colonel Geary has just arrived at this point, and will proceed to-morrow to Warrenton on his return to White Plains, as ordered. He reports a practicable route for

General Blenker to Strasburg direct, thereby saving a long march via Little River turnpike; he also reports the enemy in some force—infantry, artillery, and cavalry—between The Plains and Warrenton. This would protect my right, which I deem important, as I have reason to believe 10,000 foot and 600 or 700 cavalry soldiers are within less than half a day's march of me. The force at Manassas is beyond supporting distance on account of bad roads.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
April 5, 1862.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS, *Woodstock:*

The enemy at Fort Alleghany were 2,600 strong; they were retreating also from Huntersville, Monterey, and generally along our front. We judge to concentrate at Staunton.

J. C. FRÉMONT.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE KANAWHA,
Charleston, Va., April 5, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. FRÉMONT,
Commanding Mountain Department:

GENERAL: Under orders from headquarters of the Department of Western Virginia, when under command of Brigadier-General Rosecrans, my district comprises the valley of the Great Kanawha and its tributaries, the Gauley and New Rivers, and all of Western Virginia south of the Kanawha. The troops in it are scattered from Summersville to Ceredo, in the quarters they have occupied during the winter. They consist of eleven Ohio and three Virginia regiments of infantry, the Second Virginia Cavalry, three companies of cavalry separately detached from other regiments, and nominally three batteries of artillery.

Of the infantry, the three Virginia regiments are quite new; one of them (the Eighth Virginia) not yet full, and none of them have had the experience, drill, or discipline to make them very reliable troops in the field at present. Of the Ohio regiments, the Eleventh has only nine companies; the others are full, so far as organization is concerned, though most of them could receive many recruits without exceeding the allowed number of rank and file. The Ohio regiments have all had some experience in the field, and notwithstanding their service has been in a mountainous region, where their opportunities for drill have been very limited, I have great confidence that they will prove reliable troops in any field. These regiments have not been brigaded since last fall. On going into winter quarters the old brigade organizations were broken up, except Colonel Scammon's, at Fayette, and the troops have since been reported and treated as post garrisons. The locality and present numbers of the different posts will be seen by reference to my weekly report of the division.

The cavalry have but little of the proper efficiency or value of that arm, neither officers nor men having had the opportunities of acquiring proficiency in drill. They are serviceable as vedettes and messengers and for the purpose of keeping the country quiet after occupation by our troops, and Colonel Bolles' regiment (Second Virginia) has done good service in chasing down parties of the enemy that have been

broken or put in retreat by our infantry. I suppose they will not differ greatly from most of the new cavalry regiments.

The artillery consists of McMullin's battery at Fayette Court-House, Simmonds' battery at Gauley Bridge, a howitzer battery at Tompkins' farm, and some scattered pieces.

McMullin's battery consists of two bronze 6-pounder smooth guns, two 10-pounder Parrott guns, and four mountain howitzers, 12-pounders. This battery has very little ammunition on hand; needs 14 horses, with harness, for the smooth guns, caissons, and forge. When fully equipped it will be efficient.

Simmonds' battery consists of three 10-pounder Parrotts, two bronze rifled James guns, 10-pounders, one iron smooth 6 pounder (captured from Wise), and has, besides, under its care two 20-pounder Parrotts and one smooth bronze 6-pounder. Captain Simmonds has not men enough to man more than six pieces. His company was an infantry company in the First Kentucky Regiment, and was transferred to the artillery by consent of the Secretary of War. They did good service through all of the last campaign, and are thoroughly reliable.

At Tompkins' farm, Gauley Mountain, there is a mountain howitzer battery (six 12-pounders) formerly belonging to Captain Mack's company, of the Regular Army, but which is now manned by a detachment of the Forty-seventh Ohio Volunteers at that post. I cannot speak of its efficiency.

At Camp Piatt (10 miles above here) the Forty-fourth Ohio has one 10-pounder Parrott, manned by a detachment of the regiment. They serve it pretty well, but have no horses.

At Guyandotte the Ninth Virginia Volunteers have two bronze smooth 6-pounders, with full equipments, recently sent them from Washington. They are ordered to man the guns with a detachment from the line.

The ordnance sergeant of this district has made a requisition for the ammunition necessary to fill up the caissons of these batteries, but no provision is made for a supply on which to draw as needed. This should (for operations on this line) be placed at Gauley Bridge, where it could be safely stored. The James shot and shell do not perform satisfactorily—not half the percussion shell explode, and the flying off of the leaden packing of both shell and shot not only is dangerous to troops of our own, if fired over their heads, but from the uneven and uncertain manner in which this packing leaves the projectile in its flight no accuracy of practice seems attainable. I am told that a new projectile is being introduced (Schenkl) which Captain Simmonds is desirous of using, it being of the same caliber as the James shot and shell, and as he thinks has been proved to be free from the objections to the latter. I know nothing of it myself, but am dissatisfied with the James projectiles, having seen shell with exactly same range and careful pointing of the piece vary 30 or 40 yards from the proper line of flight, firing at a target only 1,000 or 1,200 yards distant.

You will find on file in the office of the ordnance officer at Wheeling a statement I forwarded some time since showing the kind and caliber of small-arms in the hands of our infantry. From it you will see that in several of the regiments there are two sorts of weapons. I have desired to have this changed, so that no regiment may have more than one sort of weapon or be obliged to carry more than one caliber of ammunition in its stores. Uncertainty of supplies and mistakes in issuing are almost inseparably consequent on the present arrangement. There should be also at Gauley Bridge a depot of small-arm ammunition.

The requisitions now in are only intended to make a supply of 100 rounds per man to each regiment. In the cartridges issued to this command the quantity of powder has been short in nearly half the 69-caliber rifled-musket ammunition, its place being supplied by paper. The quantity is so deficient as not to send a ball through an inch pine board at 200 yards in numerous instances.

The Second Virginia Cavalry are partly supplied with pistols, carbines, and partly with Enfield rifles; the latter, though short, being a muzzle-loading weapon, is not suited for mounted service. It is hoped Sharps carbines may be obtained for the whole regiment.

Schambeck's company of Illinois cavalry, at Gauley Bridge, need about 40 horses to mount the troop. Requisitions have been made for them some time since.

We are quite short of tents in the whole command. About half the regiments have Sibley tents; the rest are almost wholly without. There are some 400 common tents in store at Gauley Bridge, but the number of these requisite to supply a company takes two wagons to haul them. The Sibleys will also be very heavy for our mountain roads. The French bell-tent has been found to unite most shelter with least weight in our experience, but those issued last year were of such poor material that the campaign used them up completely.

After careful experimenting during the winter past our best quartermasters here are satisfied that the large army wagons are too heavy for our work, and that the most economy will result from the use of the two-horse wagon drawn by four mules. I would respectfully suggest the issue of future supplies on this line in accordance with the above testimony.

I have had constructed and in use this winter on the upper part of the river light bateaux or keel-boats, and they have proven to be a most valuable auxiliary in our river navigation. They can run at all times from the head of steamboat navigation to the Kanawha Falls (1½ miles below Gauley Bridge). They are built 60 feet long by 8 feet beam, quite sharp, and in shape like a canoe. This is the only form and size found practicable here. They carry 8 tons, and are pushed by poles, 5 men being the crew. I have two running between Loup Creek and the Kanawha Falls, and two more are nearly completed. As the water decreases and steamboats have to stop at lower points on the river the use for these boats will increase, and I am satisfied that fifteen or twenty of them would be needed during the summer, and prove a most valuable auxiliary to the land transportation. Those which I have had built cost \$250 apiece. A dozen of them could be procured at Cincinnati in as many days. I inclose drawings of the boats, made by Captain Levering, assistant quartermaster at Gauley Bridge. The transportation from the changeable head of steamboat navigation to Kanawha Falls has been the most difficult to manage properly, and these keel-boats answer a better purpose than anything we have used. For the same amount of transportation they are cheaper than wagons, use fewer men, save wear and tear of teams and harness, and make less exposure of goods to theft and loss.

This command is very much in need of more help in the medical department. The medical director at Wheeling is, however, fully advised of the necessities of the division and the prospective wants at hospitals, &c., in case of active operations, and I believe he has been making every proper effort to provide for all contingencies.

I believe the statements herein given, with the telegraphic report made last week, will give a tolerably accurate view of the condition of

this district and of the troops and their wants. I have freely suggested whatever has occurred to me as likely to be of advantage to the public service, feeling confident that I shall not be understood to intrude my opinion, but to be simply giving the results of my experience in the past campaign for what they may be worth. Hoping my report will be of some service in obtaining an acquaintance with the affairs of the department, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
At Moorefield, Va., April 5, 1862.

DONN PIATT, *Assistant Adjutant-General, Cumberland, Md.:*

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of intelligence partially reliable that the enemy have evacuated Alleghany Summit, and are falling back on Staunton, with the intention of crossing east of the Blue Ridge.

I yesterday sent out 40 cavalymen and 20 mounted skirmishers, with Enfield rifles, to look after the neighborhood of the affair of the day previous on the Wardensville road. They returned to camp last evening, having found the murderous wretches; failing to kill or take any of them prisoners; severely wounding two of them; found some ammunition, and brought in one suspected person, from whom we hope to get full knowledge of the neighborhood.

I shall send a squad of cavalry to Romney to-day and open communication with the forces in that direction.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

B. R. DURFEE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Forces at Moorefield, Va.

CHARLESTON, *April 5, 1862.*

Col. E. P. SCAMMON,
Commanding Brigade, Fayette Court-House:

I have no information from headquarters as yet in regard to plans, and no answer to my urgent dispatch of yesterday inquiring whether I should use my own judgment in temporary operations on this line. Will send directions as soon as I hear from there. Make lists of such fugitives as come to you, and, if necessary, supply them with rations the same as to prisoners. If you have any work you can set them at, do so. Report the number at your camp and watch carefully for spies among them. Issue ammunition in moderate quantities to such partisans as you can thoroughly rely upon.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

[APRIL 5, 1862.—For Stanton to Dix, in reference to Baltimore police, martial law, &c., see Series III, Vol. II.]

WOODSTOCK, VA., *April 6.*
Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS, *Adjutant-General U. S. Army:*

GENERAL: Upon receiving your dispatch announcing the creation of a new military department, embracing the valley of the Shenan-

doah, for my command, I thought it my duty to make to the Department of War an immediate and full statement of the forces, position, and condition of the Fifth Army Corps.

The corps consists of two divisions; the first commanded by General A. S. Williams; the second commanded by Brigadier-General Shields. The full force of both divisions is now about 23,000 men, including infantry, cavalry, and artillery. Our effective force, however, at this time for operations in the valley of the Shenandoah and vicinity is reduced to 12,600. The accompanying sheet will show the positions of the main force and the various detachments that were necessarily made.

After the occupation of Winchester by my command I was ordered by General McClellan to move General Williams' division to Manassas for the occupation of the country in front and the reconstruction of the railway in the direction of Strasburg. My impression was that the movement was to be immediate, in order that the embarkation of troops destined to other points might not be delayed and the grand movement of the army embarrassed by a failure here.

Immediately upon my return to Winchester from Washington I put Williams' division in movement for Manassas, where I had promised it should be on the 25th of March, and, according to my instructions to precede this division, I left Winchester on the 23d March for Manassas. The battle on that day at Winchester recalled me, and I ordered back all the brigades of the division within my reach. Abercrombie's had advanced too far, and is now at Warrenton Junction, in pursuance of my orders. This reduces my corps 4,500 men. Colonel Geary's regiment, with squadron of cavalry, reduced it again 1,800 men, lessening my force in consequence of this movement 6,300 men.

Our advance from Harper's Ferry has placed under our protection 100 miles of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, 32 miles of the Winchester Railway, and the towns, villages, highways, and bridges upon a line of 70 miles, over which our trains of supply are constantly passing. In addition to this, the valley we occupy is of such a character that we are compelled to protect our flanks by detachments far in our rear, at the very head of the valley. These military necessities, not to speak of the sick, hospital attendants, &c., have reduced our effective force by a further detachment of 4,000 men, leaving, as I said, but 12,633 men for immediate action.

The enemy has from 6,000 to 8,000 men, is well supplied with both light and heavy artillery, and is supported by a regiment of very superior cavalry. They are likely to be re-enforced to some extent by the rebel forces hitherto at Fort Alleghany, about 26 miles east of Cheat Mountain, 2,600 strong, and from Monterey and one other point, Huntersville, the forces of which I do not know, but believe them not to be large.

General Frémont telegraphs me they are retreating generally all along his front, with a purpose, he believes, of concentrating at Staunton. This corresponds with our information. We may reasonably look, therefore, for an increase of Jackson's force to this extent, but not much beyond. I do not believe that Johnston can safely strengthen him.

This statement, which I believe quite correct, would show that our forces will soon be no more than equal to the enemy. We ought to be strengthened, as soon as it can safely be done, by the return of Abercrombie's brigade. We are informed that Geary's regiment is on the road here. The heaviest of our batteries is nine of the 12-pounder howitzer guns. A battery of 20-pounder guns would add very much to our strength. If it were possible it should be forwarded. Our effect-

ive cavalry force is but about 800, mostly inexperienced men and untrained horses. The arrival of Colonel Holliday's Vermont cavalry, the use of which I obtained here "for a short time," is demoralized by the suicide of the colonel at Strasburg on Friday. It will not be of value for active service, judging from the representations made to us of the condition of the prominent officers. We have so many mountain valleys to scout and such an extended line to protect that, independent of the necessity of strong cavalry in action, we need a large and efficient cavalry force. We are now greatly inferior to the enemy in this arm of the service, in which we should be stronger.

Jackson is lying between Mount Jackson and New Market. We hope immediately to strike him an effective blow. Captain Hunt, of the Engineer Corps, will explain to you more fully than can be written the plans of action, which I hope may meet your approval.

There are no rebel forces in the mountains between the commands of General Sumner and my own, except perhaps 200 or 300 scouts in different parts of the mountains. Our scouts report no rebel forces at Luray, Washington, or Sperryville, where their troops have been heretofore reported.

General Johnston we believe to be at Gordonsville—perhaps farther south. Some of the deserters from the enemy report having heard it said in their camp that Johnston was within 15 miles of Richmond. These facts may be of service to General Sumner.

It is of great importance on this line that we should be informed of every event that transpires on the east in front of Manassas and near Richmond.

Pardon this tedious statement; I write amid many interruptions.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Fifth Army Corps.

[Inclosure.]

Statement of the number and disposition of troops in the Fifth Army Corps, commanded by Major-General Banks.

Organizations.	Detached service.	For duty.
General Shields' division, in front of enemy and in rear of Edenburg.....		6,033
Colonel Gordon's brigade (three regiments), on the right of Shields' division.....		2,100
First Brigade (Williams' division), at the Narrow Passage.....		2,300
Cavalry with the army.....		800
Seven companies First Vermont Cavalry, just joined.....		600
Artillery with forty guns, with the army.....		800
110th Pennsylvania Volunteers (Shields' division), at Winchester, Va.....	500	
66th Ohio Volunteers (Shields' division), at Strasburg, Va.....	700	
1st Regiment Potomac Home Brigade (Williams' division), at Charlestown, Va....	800	
7th Virginia Volunteers (Shields' division), along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.	800	
Seven companies cavalry, on patrolling duty in the vicinity of Winchester.....	500	
General Abercrombie's brigade, with one battery, at Warren's Junction.....	4,500	
Col. J. W. Geary, 28th Pennsylvania Volunteers, with one battery and one squadron of cavalry, on the road here.....	1,800	
Seven companies infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Batchelder, guarding supply train.....	500	
Four companies cavalry, patrolling roads about Strasburg.....	300	
	10,460	12,633
Total.....		23,093

WOODSTOCK, April 6, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 1st April, probably intended for me at Manassas, I received by special messenger late last night.*

The enemy in front under Jackson is reduced to about 6,000 men. The force is² much demoralized by defeat, desertion, and the general depression of spirits resting on the Southern army. His exact position is at Rude's Hill, on the left of the turnpike, about half way between Mount Jackson and New Market. He is not in condition to attack, neither to make strong resistance, and I do not believe he will attempt to make a determined stand there. I do not believe Johnston will re-enforce him. We understand him (Johnston) to be engaged in the direction of Richmond, with a view of concentrating all his forces there. All our reports agree in this. He is now near Gordonsville. On the west we learn from General Frémont that the rebels are retreating from Fort Alleghany, about 2,600 strong, and also from Huntersville, Monterey, and on Frémont's front generally. Their purpose is doubtless concentration at Staunton, in which event Jackson will be re-enforced to that extent, and perhaps make a stand at Staunton. He is moving commissary stores, ammunition, &c., in that direction. His alternative will be to join Johnston's movements in the direction of Richmond, and in that view perhaps he is now transferring his stores to Waynesborough.

Our advance separates us so far from our depot of supplies—Winchester—as to require caution, and the features of the country, hemmed in on both sides by mountain ranges, makes it practicable for the enemy, if in force, to flank our extended line on either side, and the necessity of guarding these lines in all directions has reduced our force of effective men to less than 12,000, not including Abercrombie or Geary, who are at Manassas or vicinity. In the event of a movement we can draw in some detachments not included in our present effective force. If General Blenker arrives soon he will relieve us of this difficulty. Our cavalry is weak in numbers and spirit—much exhausted with night and day work. Good cavalry would help incalculably.

The movements in contemplation are an attack on Jackson at Rude's Hill, with a view to cut him off, or drive him into the mountain roads, by the way of Luray, Sperryville, &c. This is one of the lines of retreat that he has hitherto contemplated, but a very difficult one. This would prevent a concentration at Staunton. For this movement we are ready at any time. If Jackson retreats on Staunton it will require longer time and the assistance of General Blenker. With his brigades we can bring our force up to about 20,000 men.

The railway bridges from Front Royal are in progress. The re-establishment of this communication will help us, and I shall hope that we may be able to second your movements upon Richmond at the right time, neither being too early nor too late in ours. I desire most earnestly to be kept well informed of your movements, and shall communicate often with you as to our own and those of the enemy.

The Secretary of War informed me by telegraph yesterday that a new department was to be created for my command in this valley. If this is effected it will not lessen the importance of our co-operation or the necessity of each being well informed as to the daily progress of events. I shall, in any event, cherish a sincere feeling of satisfaction

* See Part I, p. 234.

and pride upon my association with you in the defense of the Potomac, and both work and hope earnestly for the entire success of your long-matured and now daily developing plans.

With much respect, I am, general, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,

Major-General, Commanding.

The death of Colonel Holliday was very sudden and very sad. He appeared greatly depressed when here about the condition of his regiment, which was then at Strasburg. He spoke upon no other subject while here. His officers say he had been nearly insane for three weeks, and attribute his depression of spirits to personal disappointments not connected with his profession. I do not know how this may be. His death occurred near Strasburg, while he was near the head of his column. He shot himself in the head, and died without a word. His body has been sent, with appropriate attentions, to his friends in New York.

N. P. BANKS.

WHEELING, *April 6.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

General Milroy with his advance has occupied Fort Alleghany in person. No enemy in Huntersville or Monterey. Appears retreating to Shenandoah Mountain. Will you have detailed to me Lieut. George L. Robinson, whose name I gave you as well acquainted with certain localities? His regiment may move.

J. C. FRÉMONT,

Major-General.

(Similar dispatch to General Banks.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 6, 1862.

Major-General FRÉMONT, *Wheeling:*

Your telegram received. I am gratified to hear that your forces are in motion. I hope soon to hear that the rebels are driven from your district or captured. McClellan has advanced on Yorktown. Banks is rapidly getting into position. Blenker's force is moving toward Harper's Ferry. McDowell will immediately move on the Rappahan-nock.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
April 6, 1862.

Brig. Gen. R. H. MILROY,

Camp Alleghany:

Occupy Monterey or some point west of it, where you can maintain yourself against superior forces, and guard the roads, concentrating at Monterey. General Schenck has been ordered to advance from Romney and Moorefield to operate on the road leading by Elkhorn to Frank-

lin, in connection with the movement of General Banks up the valley of the Shenandoah.

J. C. FRÉMONT.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
April 6, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. D. COX, *Charleston :*

Thirty or forty bushwhackers destroyed the wires at Bulltown yesterday and killed a courier. Order a detachment from Sutton to that place; arrest all persons in or about Sutton or Bulltown suspected of aiding the bushwhackers in any way and send them to Wheeling.

Have all letters in the post-offices at Sutton and Bulltown examined for proofs of participation.

J. C. FRÉMONT.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE KANAWHA,
Charleston, April 6, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. FRÉMONT,

Commanding Mountain Department, Wheeling, Va.:

GENERAL: In obedience to your telegraphic orders of yesterday to move part of my division forward, I have ordered Colonel Scammon to unite the Twenty-third and Thirtieth Ohio and McMullin's battery and a company of cavalry at Raleigh Court-House, and thence to take such force as may be necessary to Flat Top Mountain, endeavoring to control the whole of Mercer County this side of Princeton and the mouth of Blue Stone. I have ordered half of Bolles' Second Virginia Cavalry from Guyandotte to Raleigh to act under Colonel Scammon's orders. I have ordered the Thirty-fourth Ohio, Colonel Piatt, from Gauley Bridge to Fayette to take the place of the Thirtieth, advanced.

If it meets your approval, I design to leave the care of the lower part of this valley and the line of the Ohio to the three Virginia regiments, and to concentrate the Ohio troops of my command in the neighborhood of Gauley Bridge and Fayette Court-House as soon as the roads will give us the assurance of being able to supply them without fail. There is a new regiment (Colonel Trimble's) at Gallipolis, which might be divided so as to take the Point Pleasant post as well as Gallipolis, releasing the Eleventh Ohio, which might then move up to the front. Colonel Trimble has not as yet reported to me, and I have not been sure whether he was within my district or even in the old Department of Western Virginia.

A battalion of Colonel Crook's regiment has been ordered from Summerville to Sutton, in obedience to directions received from you yesterday by telegraph.

I would respectfully suggest the propriety of immediately extending the telegraph from Fayette to Raleigh.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[APRIL 6, 1862.—For Barton S. Alexander to John G. Barnard, in reference to fortification of Manassas, see Series I, Vol. V, p. 65.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
April 7, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt at 1.30 this morning of your order of the 6th instant to detach Brigadier-General Woodbury and his brigade of engineers, and direct him to proceed immediately to join General McClellan's command at Fort Monroe.

The necessary instructions have been given to carry this immediately into effect.

With this I beg to state as follows: General McClellan, expecting to land at some point on the Rappahannock and proceed at once to Richmond, had prepared bridges, trains, and troops to cross the Piankatank, Mattaponi, Pamunkey, and Chickahominy. Subsequently, having abandoned this project, and expecting to disembark my whole corps in the vicinity of Yorktown, he had placed this branch of the service in my command, sending all the regular engineer troops under Captain Duane, Engineer Corps, to Fort Monroe, together with all the bridge trains which he considered of any use, to wit, the canvas trains, the trestle train, and the French bateau train, with the mass of the tools and implements. The landing as proposed having been made unnecessary, and the occupation of the line of Big Bethel and his advance to so near Yorktown, and having now no streams of magnitude to cross, and the material being all he intended taking in any event for the greatest amount of that service, he can unquestionably dispense with General Woodbury's volunteers, he having all the regulars. If I am with my command to operate defensively merely this side of the Rappahannock this force and the train which has been left behind—the India-rubber one—will not be needed, but if I am to cross this stream, the Rapidan, to go against Fredericksburg or Gordonsville, it or an equivalent will be indispensable.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

WARRENTON JUNCTION, April 7, 1862.

General McDOWELL:

A reconnaissance was made last night to the river, where a picket guard and a few infantry were discovered occupying what appeared to be rifle pits and two small redoubts of recent construction covering the fords. Some of the slaves who have come in say the rebels appear to be retiring.

J. J. ABERCROMBIE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 36.

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS,
Bristoe, April 7, 1862.

Numerous complaints have reached division headquarters this morning of depredations committed upon peaceable and unoffending citizens by some of the troops in this command. The evil has grown to be intolerable, and the most stringent measures must be adopted to prevent a repetition of this offense and inflict summary punishment upon the

offenders. The soldiers of the Republic are here to enforce, not violate, the laws, and to give protection to persons and property. If it be disgraceful in a citizen to steal, it is doubly so in the soldier, for he wears a badge of authority, and the public look up to him for protection, not indignity and insult.

Hereafter any soldier in this command caught in the act of committing depredations or with the evidence of theft about his person or quarters will be stripped of his arms and accouterments and sent back to Alexandria, there to be confined in the common jail and await his trial by the civil authorities. No thief shall be permitted to accompany this division on its march if it be in the power of the general commanding to prevent it.

The division provost-marshal and the deputy provost-marshal of the several brigades will exercise the utmost vigilance in guarding against the outrages complained of and in arresting all parties concerned in their perpetration.

By order of Brigadier-General King, commanding division :

R. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
Wheeling, Va., April 7, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War* :

SIR : I am informed by the Governor here that a systematic plan of guerrilla warfare has been arranged and organized for Western Virginia under the sanction of the Confederate Congress and the rebel legislature at Richmond. Those who have enlisted with the rebels are to be transferred to these ranger companies, as they are called. These facts are contained in letters found on captured rebels.

I think it is highly important that the cavalry force should be increased, and that it should be armed with carbines or short Enfield rifles to place them upon an equality with the guerrillas and inspire them with proper confidence in themselves.

On Saturday night last one of these bushwhacking parties entered Bulltown, Braxton County, cut the telegraph wire, shot the mail carrier, who was at the station, swore the operator to secrecy, took all of his personal effects, and decamped.

Instructions have been issued to all commanding officers to exercise great vigilance and to use their utmost exertions to break up and destroy these parties.

I shall send you memoranda of events as they occur from time to time.

Awaiting your reply to my telegram of last night, I am, very respectfully,

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
Wheeling, April 7, 1862.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Commanding Railroad District, Wheeling :

GENERAL : Brig. Gen. R. C. Schenck, commanding the District of Cumberland, has been directed to advance from Romney and Moore-

field and operate on the road leading by Elkhorn to Franklin, so far as he can provide himself with forage and supplies, watching carefully the advance of General Banks up the valley of the Shenandoah and regulating his movements accordingly. As this advance will remove General Schenck from the vicinity of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, you will make immediate preparations to extend your command over that portion of the railroad lying in the District of Cumberland. The Potomac Home Brigade, now under the command of General Schenck, will be placed subject to your command, while General Schenck will retain the troops recently sent to him from the Railroad District. The Third Virginia Battery, Captain Buell, will, until further orders, remain at Wheeling. Captain Hyman's battery, First Ohio Artillery, will be placed under your command as soon as Johnson's Ohio battery is supplied with horses. Your call for facilities to make your command effective and your protection of the railroad and telegraph sufficient will be promptly responded to. Your knowledge of the country and of the interests and feelings of the people along the line of railroad render you eminently fitted for the important position assigned you, and it is expected that with your own qualifications and the means which will be placed at your disposal the important interests confided to your care will suffer no detriment. You will extend your command in accordance with this order as soon as General Schenck shall have commenced operation in pursuance of the orders given him.

By order of Major-General Frémont:

ALBERT TRACY,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
April 7, 1862.

Brig. Gen. R. C. SCHENCK, *Cumberland:*

Lieutenant-Colonel Downey, with his command, you can order with you, but under all the circumstances it is thought best that the Second Regiment, Colonel Bruce, shall remain to guard the railroad, for which service along our extended line our troops will be barely sufficient. I hear nothing of any further movements of General Banks. Endeavor to place yourself in communication with him, and do not move beyond Moorefield until further orders. Report the condition of your troops in regard to arms.

J. C. FRÉMONT.

CUMBERLAND, *April 7, 1862.*
(Received Wheeling, Va., April 7, 1862.)

Capt. ALBERT TRACY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Order to advance just received, 1 o'clock a. m. Will get troops in motion as soon as possible and as I can get sufficient transportation. My first movement will be to concentrate what I can at Romney for a start from there up the valley of the South Branch to join the forces I have at Moorefield.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
*April 7, 1862.*Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS, *Woodstock:*

General Schenck has been ordered to advance from Romney and Moorefield and operate on the road leading by Elkhorn to Franklin, watching carefully your advance and regulating his movements accordingly.

J. C. FRÉMONT.

CHARLESTON, *April 7, 1862.*Major-General FRÉMONT,
Commanding Mountain Department, Wheeling:

The accompanying telegram, received by me from Colonel Crook at Summerville, contains what I regard as the true condition of things in Greenbrier. I think his suggestion is the most feasible plan of operating on Lewisburg. My only objection is that for subsequent operations I should dislike to have my division divided upon diverging lines.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

[Inclosure.]

From the numerous corroboratory statements of all the refugees from Greenbrier and from other sources I am satisfied that the rebel force there does not amount to over 300 to 400 men; also that their commanding officer has issued an order to move their stock across Greenbrier River and burn their forage, which would be great damage to our forces. The citizens, however, are opposed to the order, but the military intend carrying it out. I feel satisfied that were a large force to start from Gauley Bridge that ere it could reach Lewisburg the rebels would destroy the greater part of the forage. I could leave this place with my regiment and by making rapid marches get to Lewisburg, drive the rebels east of the Greenbrier River, and hold the place until re-enforced from Gauley, and thereby prevent the destruction of the forage.

CAMP ALLEGHANY, *April 7, 1862.*
(Received Wheeling, Va., April 10, 1862.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. FRÉMONT:

After dispatching courier yesterday learned that scouting party, under Captain Latham, of Second Virginia, sent out from Cheat Mountain last week, 90 strong, had taken possession of Monterey, going by way of Circleville and Crab Bottom. I sent to-day a portion of Second Virginia to support him. To-morrow the Seventy-fifth Ohio and Hyman's battery go on. Think that Twenty-fifth Ohio is there or in vicinity. They left Beverly, in the direction of Franklin, via the mouth of Seneca, one week ago. Third will go on from here in few days. None of the regiments are full. Have 300 of Thirty-second Ohio to Huntersville to-day. To-morrow will scour country in that vicinity and 10 miles down the Greenbrier with a company of cavalry. Will throw all the force I can into Monterey. We must have more transportation immediately; quartermaster's present supplies too limited to furnish us

with subsistence. Think supplies can go to Monterey at half the cost and labor from New Creek via Franklin. I will move my headquarters to Monterey to-morrow. Terrible snow-storm here to-day.

R. H. MILROY,
Brigadier-General.

WOODSTOCK, April 8, 1862—7.12 a. m.
(Sent 9.25 a. m. from War Department.)

General WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Monroe:

There is no material change in affairs here to-night. Jackson is near New Market, not yet re-enforced. The rebels occupying Fort Alleghany, Huntersville, and Monterey are retreating toward Shenandoah Mountain, and those places are occupied by our troops. General Schenck is moving down from Romney and Moorefield upon their route. It is reported that a band of Union men have taken to the mountains near Elk Run, Rockingham County, with arms, and determined to resist impressment by Jackson's forces. It is said [they] number near a thousand.

It is still stated that Johnston is at Gordonsville. No rebel forces except cavalry scouts are between our position and that of General Sumner. These scouts altogether number about 300, and are active. I should be glad to know the progress of events east.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

WHEELING, April 8, 1862.
(Received 4.10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The animals for which requisition was made in February by Major Clary are indispensably needed. The troops in advance are suffering, and necessary movements are embarrassed and checked for want of transportation. Will you not order them to be supplied at once?

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD PROVISIONAL BRIGADE,
Fayetteville, April 8, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JACOB D. COX,
Commanding Military District:

GENERAL: I inclose two papers, throwing some light upon the state of things in Greenbrier and Monroe Counties. I have no doubt, beyond a proper distrust of everybody in a country where we expect to find treason at all points, that the doctor is all that he seems. Indeed, I have heard from others that he is all that he pretends to be. I would like to employ him as a guide for those counties, and one or two others for Mercer, Tazewell, Giles, &c. Can it not be done, say, at prices of from \$1 to \$2 per diem?

It is well that we did not march to-day; we should have been crippled for weeks to come.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. P. SCAMMON,

Colonel Twenty-third Ohio Vols., Comdg. Third Prov. Brig.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

MEADOW BLUFF, GREENBRIER COUNTY,

April 1 [1862].

Dr. W. B. HARRISON:

BELOVED FRIEND: Your kind letter, brought by Mr. J. Simmons, came in the midst of us like a dew-drop from heaven. We had mourned you as lost. Those cavalry that were sent in pursuit of you came back and reported that you had been shot by the Yankee scouts, who had taken you for a Southern scout; but the cat poked her head out of the wallet when we saw an order from General A. A. Chapman to detail men to watch your house and to patrol the roads night and day ever since you left, for fear that Harrison would come down like an avalanche and sweep the dirty brutes from amongst us.

Thus it was that we knew that our old lion-hearted would again shake his mane and roar amongst us; and Oh! how anxiously are we listening for that roar. We see daily our friends and neighbors dragged off at the point of the bayonet to try and make them fight those men that they so much desire to see.

Oh, for Heaven's sake, do come, or we shall despair. I was arrested and thrown into prison for trying to convey the letter you left with me, and could not keep from going to Richmond only by volunteering to work on the Brushy Ridge breastworks, and had just returned for a few days when your letter reached us.

The works are at the Brushy Ridge Church. I will give you a description of them as near as it lays in my power, and then bid you farewell at present, and may God speed you on is the prayer of your friends here.

JOHN MASSEY.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

JOHN SANNER'S STATEMENT.

When I got into Greenbrier I found the people in great excitement and distress. I could see and hear of the regulars every day, hunting up the inhabitants; that is, those that belong to the militia; and even those that were exempted last year from afflictions, as incapable of military duty, are now being forced into service.

I was informed that the banks of deposit of Lewisburg and Union had been removed to Richmond a few days ago.

I spoke to some of the militia that I dare trust, and they told me it was their intention not to fight, unless it would be "to shoot some of their d—n—d officers," who had dragged them from home.

I was informed they had received a small re-enforcement at Lewisburg besides what militia they could gather up, and expected more; but the people generally doubted it. They had but four small cannon. Their breastworks were said to be good at Brushy Ridge, and they were going on to Little Sewell to throw up slight ones there to give the army a round or two and then fall back.

Some persons are saving what they can for the Federal troops, but the Southerners were taking what they wanted and trying to bind the people to keep the rest, that they could not carry off at the time, for them.

Mr. William T. Mann, who promised Dr. Harrison, if he would remain at Smith's Ridge, to bring his family to him, I found out when I got to Greenbrier was unable to see or have any communication with them whatever, as there had been a guard to watch the roads and his house for fear the doctor would raise an armed force and come down upon them unawares. But before I left the guard was ordered to Lewisburg, and W. T. Mann was determined to get them and bring them to their father.

I heard some say that they would send a company after Dr. Harrison, if they could get him, any distance.

It is supposed that when they get all the militia their force will amount to 2,500 or 2,600.

CHARLESTON, *April 8, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. FRÉMONT, *Wheeling:*

The severe rains of the past two days will delay Colonel Scammon a little. Meanwhile preparations are being carefully made. No further news from the front.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 8, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I am called upon to supply a large number of horses to the Army of the Potomac and to those of the Rappahannock and of the Shenandoah, all of which are now operating in Virginia.

General Shields calls upon me for 135 horses for his batteries, which have suffered in the late marches and actions.

Colonel Mix, of the Van Alen Cavalry, calls for 155 horses, having 158 men dismounted. He has just returned from a march through the Shenandoah Valley, in which his mounted men charged and drove a portion of Ashby's cavalry several miles. He informs me that there are many good horses in the valley of the Shenandoah, and thus, had he been permitted, he could not only have mounted his own dismounted men, but could have collected from rebel sympathizers horses enough to supply a full regiment in addition. This was not permitted, and this cavalry regiment, leaving this disloyal people in possession of horses fit for military service, returns, part of its soldiers marching on foot, to be supplied with horses to be drawn from the loyal people of loyal States and to be paid for in promises to pay. A horse fit for military service is as much a military supply as a barrel of gunpowder, or a shot-gun, or rifle.

The 491st paragraph of the Regulations authorizes the general commanding the army to levy military contributions in money or kind on the enemy's country occupied by the troops "when the wants of the

Army absolutely require it," and in other cases under special instructions from the War Department.

I submit that the wants of the Army do absolutely require that a portion of its supplies should be drawn from those who, having caused the war, are now waging it against us.

I respectfully advise that the general commanding the Army of the Shenandoah be authorized to levy a contribution upon that territory of not less than 1,500 horses, 500 of them to be used as recruits for the cavalry and artillery and to replace unserviceable horses in the wagon trains of his army, 1,000 to be sent to the depot at Washington for the use of the Armies of the Rappahannock and of the Potomac.

If a still larger number can be raised without too much interfering with agriculture they will be useful, and should, in my opinion, be taken.

Colonel Mix and the quartermaster of his regiment inform me that there would have been no difficulty in collecting 1,000 horses well adapted to military service in Clarke County alone before they reached Berryville; that the horses are generally of a kind not suited for agriculture, and that there are few, if any, young men left in the country, the farms and the stock being generally in charge of slaves. When Jackson retired he is reported to have impressed and taken with him the last 100 young men in the country.

I do not think that good military policy would permit a single cavalry horse to be left in the hands of the disaffected in that department.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
No. 1. } *Near Alexandria Seminary, Va., April 8, 1862.*

Brigadier-General McCall will to-morrow move with his division to Manassas, the artillery and cavalry (Bayard's regiment) via Fairfax Court-House and Centreville, and the infantry by rail, at such hour as shall be communicated hereafter.

The artillery and cavalry will take at least two days' forage and subsistence, and three days' if they can, and the infantry one day's cooked rations, with as much in bulk in the train as may be on hand. If the artillery should have more on hand than is specified herein the surplus will be taken by rail.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

SAML. BRECK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 9, 1862.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,

Commanding Department of the Shenandoah:

GENERAL: You are authorized and instructed to levy upon the territory occupied by the army under your command a military contribution of not less than 1,500 horses for the use of the army.

You will receive instructions as to the disposition to be made of these horses, which should be duly receipted for by the quartermasters and accounted for as other public property.

Care should be taken that horses fit for military service be selected, and that only horses absolutely needed for agriculture be left in possession of persons believed to be disloyal. Receipts should be given for these horses according to the form inclosed, promising payment only after the suppression of the rebellion, and upon proof that the person from whom they may be received has conducted himself from the date of the receipt as a loyal citizen of the United States and has not given aid and comfort to the rebels.

In levying this contribution you will be careful to make it fall as far as possible upon those who have been heretofore disloyal.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS RAILROAD DISTRICT,
Wheeling, Va., April 9, 1862.

Major-General FRÉMONT,
Commanding Mountain Department, Wheeling, Va.:

GENERAL: Refugees, who fled from the western counties of this State on the breaking out of this rebellion and joined the Southern Army, are returning with commissions from Governor Letcher to recruit "Mounted Rangers," "in the disloyal part of the State," for the purpose of carrying on a system of guerrilla warfare. To frustrate this scheme, and enable me to kill or capture these desperate men I require a cavalry force that has a knowledge of the country which has to be scouted, and whose officers are well acquainted with the public and private roads, mountain passes, streams, fords, and ferries.

Two companies of Pennsylvania cavalry, now with General Banks' division, who served under my command for several months last summer and fall, are perfectly familiar with the country embraced in my district. They are the Ringgold Cavalry, Capt. John Keys, and the Washington Cavalry, Capt. A. J. Greenfield. They are independent companies—not attached to any regiment. And as I learn General Banks' has a large cavalry force, and would doubtless be perfectly willing to have the two companies ordered to report for service in this district, may I therefore ask you to make an application to the Secretary of War for the above companies? I am fully satisfied that the interests of the service will be largely promoted, and the safety of our people, their persons and property, rendered more secure by this measure.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Railroad District.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
Wheeling, Va., April 10, 1862.

Respectfully referred to the honorable Secretary of War, with the recommendation that the two companies of cavalry named may be assigned for duty in the Railroad District of this department, with directions to report to Brig. Gen. B. F. Kelley.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Monterey, April 9, 1862.

General FRÉMONT :

For last three days the weather has been terrible ; constant blinding storm of snow, mixed with rain, which freezes to trees and limbs to extent as to bend and break them, greatly obstructing roads. This, with the high waters, renders our supplies precarious. I learn from refugees that supplies are abundant over in the valley of Virginia, and I think we should hasten there as speedily as possible. The main body of Johnson's forces have stopped beyond the top of the Shenandoah, about 21 miles from here. His cavalry, about 300 strong, are at McDowell, 10 miles from here, and as soon as weather permits, if they remain there, I will bag them. Sent a squad of cavalry to-day to open communication with General Schenck. A foraging party sent to-day returned with plenty of hay, and some corn and rye can be had. I am greatly in need of an efficient quartermaster.

R. H. MILROY,
Brigadier-General.

FAYETTEVILLE, ——— —, 1862.

(Received April 9, 1862.)

General Cox, *Commanding* :

Captain Havens, Twenty-third, has reached Piney River, on return from Monroe County. Has several horses and about 15 prisoners. All militia and other soldiers in Monroe required to meet at Lewisburg. Ten good citizens from Monroe confirm previous report as to enemy's force and feelings of people.

Respectfully,

E. P. SCAMMON,
Colonel.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Manassas, April 10, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

Your dispatch concerning Colonel McCallum's report of his abilities to finish the road to the Shenandoah by Saturday week if he is protected, and asking if I can protect him, is just received. I can protect him, but at the expense of my operations on the other road, and I doubt if he can repair, as he says, without serious detriment to his work on the road to the Rappahannock. The working of the road, its stock, and, it seems to me, the road itself, is in a bad condition in every respect from Alexandria even no farther than out to this place. Yesterday I ordered a brigade of men forward. It commenced leaving Alexandria about noon. Only three-fourths of it has arrived up to this time—thirty hours. The head train was eight hours making 24 miles. It is true the storm was pitiless, but anything of a road would have done better than this. Nothing has come over the road to-day—neither men, food, nor forage. I think the service would be benefited could Colonel McCallum be out here. There is no way of producing harmony of action between the command and the railroad department. My supplies for the force in front, and which I am bringing and sending forward, must come by this road, except such as I may be able to collect from the country, and it

should be in an efficient condition. I am anxious to get the road done to the Rappahannock, so as to commence the building of the bridge over that stream, and unless there are interests I am not aware of I think the work on the Orange and Alexandria should be pushed at the expense of the other. I go to Bristoe to-night.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL :

I have just returned from Alexandria, where I have been all day, and have witnessed with regret the difficulties to which you refer. The causes which have mainly contributed to the present state of things are: First, the want of turn-outs. Second, the difficulty of procuring water for engines. We have been compelled to carry water in buckets from the streams to fill engine-tanks. This not only causes great delay to the train obliged to do so, but has the effect of retarding trains in both directions. Third, our engines are mostly run by men who are not only ignorant of the line of road, but in many cases have had but little experience with the particular engine placed in their charge. Fourth, there is great want of promptness in loading troops; this sometimes is exceedingly embarrassing. We are using the greatest exertions to remedy the matter referred to, and must beg your indulgence for a few days. I can assure you it is quite as annoying to us as it must be inconvenient to your command.

I will be able to answer your question in regard to the Rappahannock bridge to-morrow morning or as soon as I can obtain some facts in regard to it.

D. C. McCALLUM.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
April 10, 1862.

Brig. Gen. R. H. MILROY, *Monterey :*

As General Banks has not moved forward from Edenburg, General Schenck remains still at Moorefield. Transportation will be ordered forward immediately. Ascertain by spies whether Franklin is still held by the enemy.

J. C. FRÉMONT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 10, 1862.

Major-General BANKS :

We have nothing new to-day. The storm has prevented any operations at Yorktown.

General Frémont telegraphs that General Milroy is in possession of Monterey and Crab Bottom. They are reported to have retired toward the Shenandoah, and to be fortifying themselves east of the Shenandoah Mountain. The great success at Island No. 10 and victory over

Beauregard at Pittsburg are confirmed. General [A.] Sidney Johnston was killed.

I will keep you advised daily.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10, 1862.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,

Comdg. Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac, Woodstock, Va.:

SIR: I would respectfully submit the following report as the result of my examination, made under your direction, for the selection of defensive positions in the Department of the Shenandoah:

Having examined with such care as was possible the actual ground or maps of the Shenandoah Valley, it is my conclusion that at present only two positions need to be occupied by defenses, viz, the hill north of Strasburg and the most eligible point northwest of Front Royal, for covering a depot and the bridges to be reconstructed.

The width of the valley between Strasburg and Mount Jackson prohibits a resort to defensive lines at any point by which, with means available, the valley could be securely closed.

The hill north of Strasburg has so effective a command over the roads, the railroad, and town, and would afford so much security to a depot of supplies, &c., at Strasburg, that I have staked out the lines of a field fort on it, and have indicated to Captain Mason and to Mr. Douglass (who is engaged to report to you for its construction) all the essentials for making it what is needed. By a peculiar arrangement of a grand traverse the command by the surrounding hills will be made mostly ineffective.

The position of Front Royal having been inaccessible, I can only indicate it in general terms as likely to have importance. I am advised by the Secretary of War that your department extends to the crest of the Blue Ridge; that the Manassas Railroad is being actively reconstructed, and that General McDowell's command is in advance of Warrenton. At an early day, therefore, it is expected that the railroad can be operated to Front Royal, and that force enough can be supplied to enable you to move from Front Royal down to Luray, &c., holding Chester Gap in conjunction with General McDowell. Should you succeed in disposing of General Jackson's force at Rude's Hill you will then be able safely to advance up the valley of the South Fork also, and by taking care to hold the several Blue Ridge gaps you could advance to Staunton and Waynesborough.

You will thus make a conversion of your front on to the Blue Ridge crest and clear the great valley of all except possible guerrilla operations. By this means you will place yourself in position to co-operate to the eastward if desirable, and in co-operation with General McDowell you will thus turn the enemy's line and open his rear to dangerous movements. Having your two lines of operations from Front Royal and Strasburg, you will be reasonably secure on these as base-line positions. As soon as the railroad can be made to bring your supplies to Timberville you will find the railroad from Alexandria to that point of immense assistance, and the cover it would receive from two defensible positions at Front Royal and Strasburg justify the labor of fortifying them.

Should it prove that the North Fork from Rude's Hill to Timberville and Turley Town is somewhat defensible, a depot with covering defenses and a bridge-head may be needful. It is, however, my opinion that before this question fully arises the general clearing of the great valley may be so far effected as to convert our defensive efforts to the Blue Ridge crest-line, merely retaining the North Fork line as a valuable secondary route. So soon as you are free to move eastward, either through Chester Gap or Thornton's Gap, you escape from that isolation which is now so oppressive and so liable to end in your being excluded from the great contest to the east of your position, when you can throw your front forward to include Luray and New Market. General McDowell can doubtless hold Washington in connection. This will at once enable you effectively to combine for such movements against Fairfax [Culpeper Court-House], Gordonsville, Charlottesville, &c., as the case may call for. Hence your successful advance seems to me to open great opportunities, which, well used, will make Richmond itself apprehensive.

I have ventured thus to state the ulterior advantages which may be said to rest on Strasburg and especially on Front Royal as bases, believing that from your kind and respectful consideration, which I wish gratefully to acknowledge, I need fear no misconstruction of exceeding my duty.

Conceiving as I do that you should have force sufficient promptly to clear the great valley and establish easy co-operation with General McDowell, I lay less stress on local defenses than on active movement, and can only propose defenses for the chief points in the railroad's base line.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

E. B. HUNT,
Captain of Engineers.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
Washington, D. C., April 11, 1862—9.36 a. m.

Major-General MCDOWELL,
Comdg. Department of the Rappahannock, Hdqrs. Manassas:

SIR: For the present and until further orders from this Department, you will consider the national capital as especially under your protection, and make no movement throwing your force out of position for the discharge of this primary duty.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CATLETT'S, *April 11, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The order for the transfer of Franklin's division to Fort Monroe is received. He leaves this evening for Alexandria.

IRVIN MCDOWELL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 11, 1862.

Major-General BANKS, *Woodstock:*

Where is Blenker, and what are his orders? Please answer immediately. There is no news to-day. Nothing doing at Yorktown, on account

of bad weather and bad roads. Where is General Shields? Please state the position of your force.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WOODSTOCK, April 11—7 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

General Blenker left Warrenton the 6th instant for Strasburg. He was to join General Frémont, but to report to me for temporary duty on his arrival here; that finished, to go to Winchester and report to you for orders. He is now *en route* for this line, but at what point I don't know. General McClellan gave me this information. General Shields arrived here last evening from Strasburg. His arm is doing well. My advance brigade is in Edenburg, Colonel Gordon commanding; General Shields' division on the right, in the rear of Edenburg about 3 miles; two brigades of General Williams' division between Edenburg and Woodstock, on the left; artillery and cavalry in similar positions. They include about 12,000. General Abercrombie's brigade is at Warrenton. Colonel Geary is ordered to the line of the road to protect General McCallum's bridge-builders. Large detachments are protecting railroad bridges, towns, &c., in our rear. I reported by letter exact position of all my forces, detached and otherwise, some days since.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., April 11, 1862.

Brigadier-General ROSECRANS:

GENERAL: You will proceed forthwith to Strasburg by the quickest route and thence to Brigadier-General Blenker's division, and cause the force to move as speedily as possible by way of Winchester to Harper's Ferry, there to report to Major-General Frémont for orders.

This division has been detached from the Army of the Potomac to join General Frémont's command. You will also see and confer with Major-General Banks, ascertain the position of his force, and also the state of the force at Winchester. You are authorized to give such orders as may in your judgment be required for the service in respect to Blenker's division, and may exercise whatever discretionary authority may be necessary to place Blenker's division in its proper position and within the orders of General Frémont.

You will report to the Department at every telegraphic station, and ask for such other and further instructions as may be required.

Yours,

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WHEELING, VA., April 11, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Will you inform me what is the strength of Blenker's division and

when may I expect it at Harper's Ferry? Was my dispatch of the 8th concerning transportation received?

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 11, 1862.

Major-General FRÉMONT, *Wheeling:*

The transportation you requested has been ordered. Blenker was between Strasburg and Winchester at last reports, with orders to join you. It would be well for you to send a competent officer with your orders to him and to direct his march. The Enfield rifles are ordered to be sent as soon as they can be had.

Nothing new at the West or from Yorktown.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WHEELING, *April 11, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch concerning Blenker just received. Still I have need in different quarters for all the troops in the department. Especially I desire immediately to move troops to the support of General Milroy. His scouts were skirmishing to-day with rebel cavalry, 6 miles in advance of Monterey. General Milroy has encountered severe weather in the mountains. Heavy snow. Streams everywhere flooded, and communication interrupted.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General.

WHEELING, VA.,
April 11, 1862—10.30 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have immediate need of all the force in the department, specially to sustain General Milroy and operate with him. Are all the troops within the limits of my department subject to my direction and command?

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 11, 1862.

Major-General FRÉMONT, *Wheeling:*

The troops operating in your department under General Morgan are not subject to your direction; all others are. Blenker's division will be hurried on to Harper's Ferry as fast as possible, where they will be subject to your orders.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CUMBERLAND, *April 11, 1862.*
(Received Wheeling, Va., April 11, 1862.)

Capt. ALBERT TRACY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I learn by dispatches from both Romney and Moorefield that the melting of snow yesterday and to-day keeps the streams and roads impassable. General Milroy sends from Moorefield dispatches dated at Monterey, which are telegraphed me from Romney, the contents of which I will forward by mail. The more pressing items this:

The late rains have raised the Greenbrier past fording and stopped my supply trains, and I shall soon be in want.

The state of roads and river make it impossible for me to help General Milroy with a train from this direction. My troops at Moorefield are themselves without supplies.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
April 11, 1862.

Brig. Gen. R. H. MILROY, *Monterey:*

Do not go beyond Monterey until further orders. Concentrate your troops as much as possible. Employ yourself actively in exterminating such guerrillas as may show themselves in the rear of your position, and keep me fully informed of the movements of the enemy.

J. C. FRÉMONT.

FAYETTEVILLE, ——— —, 1862.
(Received Charleston, April 11, 1862.)

General COX:

Captain Havens, with Company G, and Lieutenant Bacon, Company K, returned from scout. Were detained by high waters. Were very successful. Crossed New River and Greenbrier. West 9 miles to Monroe. Found many friends, and the enemy in great panic. Prisoners as before reported.

Very respectfully,

E. P. SCAMMON,
Colonel Brigade.

CHARLESTON, *April 11, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. FRÉMONT, *Wheeling:*

The storm which began on Sunday last is only just over. Colonel Crook's detachment did not succeed in getting to Bulltown; were stopped by flooded streams. They, however, learned that the party of bushwhackers was only about 30 and had scattered. Can half of Colonel Trimble's regiment at Gallipolis be ordered to Point Pleasant, so that I may send the Eleventh Ohio to the head of navigation? I wish to do this so as not to crowd transportation of troops on the boats later.

The news from Greenbrier and Mercer is encouraging, and makes me strongly desirous of occupying both Lewisburg and Newbern at the earliest moment possible.

Is it intended that the cipher shall be in the hands of the telegraph

operators and not in those of commanding officers? This is the present arrangement here. The cipher has never been furnished to me.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Catlett's, April 12, 1862.
(Received Washington, April 12, 1862, 7.50 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

Two of the brigades of infantry and the cavalry of Franklin's division, which were in advance of this place, left last night and this morning for Alexandria. The other brigades and the artillery marched back from Bristoe. The position of the troops is now as follows:

Brigadier-General Abercrombie, as heretofore, is at Warrenton Junction. Bayard's regiment of cavalry and one regiment of King's infantry at Catlett's Station. Guarding the railroad hence to Bristoe one regiment of King's infantry. The remainder of King's division is at Bristoe. McCall's division is at Manassas.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 12, 1862.

Major-General BANKS, *Woodstock:*

Blenker's division is reported to be at Salem, between Front Royal and Manassas Junction.* General Rosecrans is on the road between Winchester and Harper's Ferry to take temporary command of the division to bring it into position.

Blenker is said to be disabled by a fall from his horse. Please take means to ascertain his condition and report to me immediately.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 12, 1862.

Col. D. C. McCALLUM:

The following telegram just received:

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

WOODSTOCK, April 12, 1862.

The Winchester Railway has become utterly unserviceable. The road-bed spreads so that a heavy train cannot pass. It becomes of the highest possible necessity that the completion of the Manassas road and bridges should be pressed with vigor. We are now 70 miles in advance of our supplies, with only wagon trains for transportation. Until relieved we cannot advance permanently.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding, &c.

Push the work on Manassas road to completion with the utmost dispatch.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

* For correspondence between Frémont and Rosecrans in reference to this division, see Part I, pp. 27, 28.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 12, 1862.

Brigadier-General ROSECRANS, *Winchester* :

Blenker's division is reported to be at Salem, near the line of the Manassas Gap road, between Front Royal and Manassas Junction. General Frémont directs that Blenker go to Moorefield. It may be well to go across from Strasburg. The route, however, is left to your discretion. Blenker is said to be disabled by a fall from his horse. You will take command until the division reaches the destination designed by General Frémont.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WINCHESTER, VA., April 12, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

After 30 miles' ride reached here at 10.30 p. m. Nine miles of the roads execrable. Travel would render them nearly impassable. The railroad is nearly broken down. I suggest the prompt repair by the Eighth New York Cavalry, now without horses. Your dispatch received, and shall assume command and direct column accordingly.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General.

WHEELING, VA.,
April 12, 1862—10 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

Agreeably to telegram of last night I send an officer to direct the march of Blenker's division. It best suits my plans, and will involve the least expense, that the division march directly to Moorefield. Will you give such directions as may be necessary to further the movement?

J. C. FRÉMONT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 12, 1862.

Major-General FRÉMONT, *Wheeling, Va.* :

Blenker is reported to be at Salem, between Front Royal and Manassas Junction. I have sent General Rosecrans to take command until the division is brought in position for your command. It will probably go from Strasburg across to Moorefield, where you request it to be posted.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

MONTEREY, April 12, 1862.
(Received Wheeling, April 12, 1862.)

Major-General FRÉMONT :

I learn from various sources that robbers, thieves, and murderers are organizing, under the name of guerrillas, for the purpose of robbing, plundering, and devastating the counties of Western Virginia. One

of the cut-throats captured by my forces a short time since had a number of blank commissions from Governor Letcher for guerrilla captains and lieutenants. Would suggest that, if there is a live Governor at Wheeling, he be sent out into the different counties to hold meetings, organize the civil and military powers, and form Union home guards for protection of their homes, and to relieve the United States troops now scattered at various posts and stations. I am greatly crippled by details made for these purposes, and if I could but have the full regiments of my command I will go wherever you order or permit. Two guns and a portion of the men of Captain Hyman's battery are left at Beverly for want of transportation. If you can cause the immediate filling of the requisition made by Captain Hyman upon Major Clary it will give me one full and efficient battery and greatly oblige me.

If you will order supplies for me to New Creek I will put all my transportation on the line between this and that point. Would suggest that Government stores, except subsistence, be withdrawn from Cheat Mountain, Elkwater, Huttonsville, Beverly, and Buckhannon, and removed to Clarksburg or Grafton, and the United States troops withdrawn from the line, except a few Virginia troops to keep down the guerrillas. Colonel Harris, of the Tenth Virginia, reports to me still. The distance between us and the difficulty of forwarding orders to him have compelled me to order him in case of threatened danger to report the same to your headquarters for your orders. I hope this will meet your approval.

R. H. MILROY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
April 12, 1862.

Brig. Gen. R. H. MILROY, *Monterey:*

Call in your forces, concentrate your troops, and prepare to defend your position. General Schenck has been ordered to send forward his cavalry to make a demonstration toward Franklin. Your men behaved well. Make them my thanks for it.

J. C. FRÉMONT.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
April 12, 1862.

Brig. Gen. R. H. MILROY, *Monterey:*

General Schenck reports the following by telegraph:

A citizen taken into Jackson's camp and discharged last Monday at Mount Jackson says it was reported among the soldiers that Jackson had three days before sent the Greenbrier force, 400 strong, to Moorefield; that Colonel Monroe is at New Market and without any force.

General Schenck discredits the report, but forwards it for what it is worth. He goes to Romney to-morrow *en route* to Moorefield.

Blenker's division is marching toward Moorefield.

J. C. FRÉMONT.

CATLETT'S STATION, *April 13, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

An intelligent negro, belonging to one John McCoy, an officer in

the Virginia Militia, of Stafford County, has just come in, and says his master returned this morning from Fredericksburg to his home in Richmond, and told his wife in the negro's presence that all the enemy's troops had left Fredericksburg for Richmond and Yorktown, the last of them leaving Saturday morning. This has just been confirmed by another negro.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 13, 1862.

Major-General FRÉMONT, *Wheeling:*

Captain Pilsen will be ordered to report to you immediately. The temporary absence of the disbursing clerk has delayed the transmission of the funds you asked, but it will be done to-morrow. General Mitchel has seized Huntsville, Ala., an operation that is regarded as of great importance. No important movement has yet taken place at Yorktown, but vigorous preparations are going on.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WHEELING, *April 13, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

There are two full regiments at Columbus, Ohio, completely armed and equipped. I need them for a contingency. Can they be ordered by telegraph to report to me for duty? I have had no report for or concerning General Morgan.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WHEELING, *April 13, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Can I not have a pontoon train ordered immediately to Cumberland? My movements are very much impeded for want of one. The rivers and creeks are all swollen and still rising. Troops have been and are greatly delayed between Romney and Moorefield.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
April 13, 1862.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS, *Woodstock:*

Will you send the following to General Rosecrans, who has been dispatched to bring up the Blenker division, to wit:

Get forward the division as rapidly as possible. Hurry forward at least one brigade to Moorefield to meet a contingency.

J. C. FRÉMONT.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
April 13, 1862.

Brig. Gen. R. C. SCHENCK, *Cumberland*:

General Milroy's pickets were attacked yesterday by a force of about 1,000 infantry, two companies of cavalry, and two pieces of artillery. The skirmishing was brisk for some time, but the rebels were finally repulsed with considerable loss.

If General Banks has not yet advanced so that you are not yet prepared to move your infantry, send forward your entire force of cavalry to make a demonstration toward Franklin.

J. C. FRÉMONT.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
April 13, 1862.

Brig. Gen. R. C. SCHENCK, *Cumberland*:

Every effort has been used to get from the Department the necessary transportation. It is reported to have been ordered, and upon its arrival no time will be lost in forwarding it to you.

Blenker's division is moving toward Moorefield. Advance to that place as rapidly as possible.

J. C. FRÉMONT.

WINCHESTER, VA., April 13, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Yours giving Blenker's position received. Am studying distances, roads, supplies, &c., with a view to move via Thornton's Gap to Harrisonburg. Await answer from McDowell, Blenker, and Banks to propose something promising, as far as seen.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

WINCHESTER, VA., April 13, 1862.

E. M. STANTON:

Difficulty in getting forage increases as troops advance. It will take system. Recommend that quartermasters be instructed to gather from the country systematically, without distressing. Fix moderate prices, and pay in United States bills. Confederates give scrip, not certificates. Bills will give satisfaction, and create an interest in our success. Prompt pay will cut off all complaints.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
Wheeling, Va., April 13, 1862.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I received to-day your note of the 9th, inclosing Major-General

Halleck's General Orders, No. 9,* sent to me by direction of the Secretary of War.

This order does not furnish me with any information which I did not already have. The trial by military commission of offenses not properly the subject of a court-martial was ordered by me and practiced under my administration in Missouri.

The question which I submitted to the decision of the Secretary of War referred rather to the mode of punishment and to the expediency of a public declaration concerning it than to the form of trial. The subject is comprehended in the two following points:

1st. What course shall be pursued toward officers and men of the rebel army who, formerly citizens of Virginia, are now returning into this department, claiming for themselves immunity in person and property, upon the ground chiefly that they have thought it now expedient to abandon the Confederacy and consequently desire to resume their old allegiance? The people of the Wheeling government are strongly opposed to the return of these persons among them, and in the opinion of Governor Peirpoint their presence here would involve the most serious difficulties.

2d. What course shall be pursued in relation to guerrillas bearing the commission of Governor Letcher or other Confederate authority? Much excitement has been created among the people here by a knowledge of the fact that numerous bands are being organized in this department under the sanction of the Confederate authorities. It is officially reported to me that many commissions for this purpose have been sent into Western Virginia by Governor Letcher, and such commissions have been recently found upon the persons of guerrillas. Such bands are already making their appearance in different counties, and are only waiting the coming of the leaves to go fully into their work. Whether as guerrillas or spies, the sense of the country here is that these people should be summarily and severely punished. Concerning these points there is entire unanimity of opinion between Governor Peirpoint and myself, as well as with the public sentiment, but I judged them sufficiently important to require reference to the War Department. I accordingly desired to know if I should act without special instructions. It seems also expedient, and would give general satisfaction, that the course of proceeding to be adopted should be made known for the information of all parties interested.

I have to ask that you will procure me an early reply from the Secretary of War, and meantime I will, so far as possible, defer final action in any case.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WOODSTOCK, April 14, 1862—noon.

General LORENZO THOMAS,

Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Your dispatch covering instructions from the Secretary of War authorizing a military contribution of 1,500 horses on the territory we occupy was duly received by telegraph. The written instruc-

* Publishing proceedings of a Military Commission in cases of certain guerrillas and marauders.

tions sent by mail, but understood to be of the same import, are not yet received.* The mail travels very slowly, but it is daily improving.

So far as possible the order of the Secretary will be put in immediate execution. The number of horses remaining in this country is far less than that suggested in the order. I doubt if there are 300 serviceable horses in the whole of this country, from Harper's Ferry to our outposts. What we can we will do.

I am impressed with the conviction that the Department misapprehends the cause of our difficulties. It is not because of the immense quantities of supplies hauled from Harper's Ferry to this point, as suggested by the Quartermaster-General, or that we had failed to levy upon the country through which we pass for such supplies as it could furnish, which has been constantly done, but because our whole transportation with its supplies was suddenly and accidentally swept away from us for a period of nearly ten days.

The diversion of our entire wagon train to Manassas, turning over our supplies at that post and then returning here, and the substantial breaking up of the Winchester road, upon which we exclusively relied, for 32 miles, at the same time, by which we were suddenly deprived of our entire transportation for an uncertain period, caused our alarm. As soon as we are restored to our original condition, with such additional wagons as are needed for General Shields' division, which has now not more than a hundred, mostly two-horse wagons, we shall get on without trouble. Our exigency was sudden and temporary, but for the time a source of great danger.

The Department, I fear, greatly overrates the resources of this country. The representations as to Clarke County will not be sustained as to extent of forage by the facts. It is a wheat country, raising but little hay at any time. It has been occupied by two armies, and is exhausted on the lines of the roads. Measures have been taken to ascertain its full extent immediately.

Our force has been supported in a very great degree by levies upon the country, for which we have given receipts. Comparatively little has been brought to us for the reason I have given—the temporary failure of our transportation.

We had contemplated for this day an enterprise brought to the attention of the Secretary by Captain Hunt, but the condition of the numerous streams kept up by the snow from the mountains makes it impracticable for the day. It will not be deferred one hour beyond the time when it can be safely undertaken.

I am greatly indebted to the Secretary for the continued reports of the progress of events eastward.

I am, general, with much respect, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,

Major-General, Commanding.

WOODSTOCK, April 14, 1862—9 p. m.

General LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army:

The Secretary's dispatches received. We have yet no news of General Blenker. He is nearer to Manassas than to us. There are not 200 horses in this valley from Harper's Ferry up to this point that are fit

* See Stanton to Banks, April 9, p. 61, copy of which was telegraphed.

for public service. We have pressed many and have foraged very heavily, giving receipts for property taken. There is some forage between Winchester and Charlestown, but far less than is represented. We shall support our force from the country as far as possible, according to the Secretary's directions, sending our cavalry back for support until wanted instead of transporting forage here.

Some skirmishing to-night, but no new developments.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 14, 1862—8.45 a. m.

Colonel MCCALLUM,
Chief of Staff:

No repairs will be made on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad beyond Cedar Run. All work in that direction will be limited to the rebuilding of the Cedar Run bridge, which so arrange that it may serve for a roadway for wagons.

Place your disposable force on the Manassas Gap road, which push to completion as fast as possible.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

WINCHESTER, VA., *April 14, 1862.*

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Have sent instructions, and asking full information from Blenker. Move cannot be made in less than eight days from Strasburg. Will telegraph you.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General.

STRASBURG, *April 14, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Roads magnificent. Blue Ridge covered with snow. Skirmish on the front. Hope the operations you spoke of may be yours at last. Telegraph extended no farther for want of material. Shall go to Woodstock to-night. Blenker at Berry's Ferry. Reports it three days to cross.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

WHEELING, *April 14, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

General Milroy telegraphs that he learns that General Johnson was personally present at the reconnaissance of the 12th; that the enemy

had about 1,200 infantry, 300 cavalry, and two pieces of artillery. I suppose Johnson to mean Jackson. Would it not be well to order the Ohio regiments asked for in my dispatch of yesterday to move to Point Pleasant, and report to me from that place?

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
April 14, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JACOB D. COX,
Charleston :

Direct General Crook to send on Thursday next detachments from Sutton and Summerville into Webster County to destroy the guerrilla organization there. Lieutenant-Colonel Harris is directed to send a detachment on the same day from Weston. These forces must co-operate, and, if possible, put a final stop to all guerrilla raising in that quarter. The detachments should place themselves in communication with each other; move without any baggage and with the utmost rapidity. Answer. Horses are being purchased for your batteries according to requisition.

J. C. FRÉMONT.

WOODSTOCK, April 15, 1862—11 p. m.

General McCLELLAN,
Near Yorktown :

The progress of Frémont's troops on the west, toward Staunton, alarmed Jackson, who has moved above New Market. His marching orders provided one day's rations only. Ashby still here. We have a sleepless eye upon him, and are straining every nerve to advance as quickly as possible.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
April 15, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JACOB D. COX,
Charleston :

By telegram yesterday, to which no answer has yet been received, I directed you to order detachments from Sutton and Summerville to co-operate with Lieutenant-Colonel Harris from Weston on Thursday next, for the purpose of extirpating the guerrillas in Webster County.

Colonel Harris telegraphs that 100 men from Buckhannon and Camp Canaan will proceed to Addison, in Webster County, on Thursday.

A detachment will go from Bulltown to Addison on the same day. Twenty-five men from Weston will join 50 men at Sutton, and proceed on Thursday, so as to join the other detachments at Addison on Friday afternoon.

You will secure the proper co-operation from Summerville. Answer.
J. C. FRÉMONT.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
April 15, 1862.

Brig. Gen. R. H. MILROY, *Monterey* :

Lieutenant-Colonel Harris has been ordered to send detachments from Weston, Camp Canaan, Buckhannon, and Bulltown on Thursday next to break up the guerrilla organization in Webster County. Forces from Summerville and Sutton will co-operate with him.

J. C. FRÉMONT.

CHARLESTON, April 15, 1862.

Col. GEORGE CROOK, *Summerville* :

Lieutenant-Colonel Harris will on Thursday send a detachment from Weston to attempt the destruction of the guerrilla organization in Webster County. You are ordered to send detachments on same day and to notify the post commandant of Sutton to co-operate. All the parties will place themselves in communication with each other and act in concert, moving without baggage. Send 200 men, and make the effort to surround and destroy the bushwhackers.

Above instructions received to-day from Wheeling.

By command of J. D. Cox, brigadier-general, commanding :

G. M. BASCOM,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, April 15, 1862.

Col. GEORGE CROOK,

Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, Summerville :

I am directed by General Cox to send the following more minute information in regard to the expedition to Webster County, ordered this morning :

One hundred men from Buckhannon and Camp Canaan will proceed to Addison, in Webster County, on Thursday. A detachment will go from Bulltown to Addison on the same day. Twenty-five men from Weston will join 50 men at Sutton and proceed on Thursday, so as to join the other detachment at Addison on Friday afternoon. See that your party co-operates with them.

Very respectfully,

G. M. BASCOM,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 82. } Washington, April 15, 1862.

I. Brig. Gen. J. B. Ricketts, U. S. Volunteers, will report for duty to Major-General McDowell, commanding Department of the Rappahannock.

* * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War :

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Catlett's Station, April 16, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

Brigadier-General Abercrombie, commanding at Warrenton Junction, telegraphs to me to-day, first, that an unauthorized foraging party of 5 cavalry, under a captain, was fired upon by a party of rebel cavalry to-day 3 miles southeast of the Junction; that contrabands report the enemy are to cross to-night—a report the general is not inclined to believe. He has just telegraphed that the reconnoitering party he sent out has just returned. Was fired upon by rebel pickets from the other side of the river; one horse shot. Previous reports of their throwing up intrenchments confirmed, but no bridge, as reported, found. The general reports that from the best information he has a force of 5,000 or 6,000 men is there, under General Smith. All of General King's division and Bayard's cavalry are here at Catlett's Station. One brigade of Bayard's cavalry are to leave to-morrow on the expedition I spoke to you of. One of McCall's brigades is ordered to Bristoe. The remainder of the division is still at Manassas.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Catlett's Station, Va., April 16, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. C. AUGUR,
Commanding First Brigade, King's Division :

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs you to proceed with your brigade, Gibbon's battery, a section of Gerrish's battery, eight companies of Davies', and eight companies of Bayard's cavalry to Fredericksburg.

It is represented that there is a regiment of cavalry on this side, and another, perhaps two, on the other side, of the Rappahannock.

There are three bridges, one of them the railroad bridge, at or near Fredericksburg, which it is understood the enemy is prepared to burn at an approach.

It is desirable with reference to ulterior operations that these bridges be saved. You will organize your force into an advance, to consist of one regiment of infantry, one section of light artillery, and a squadron or battalion of cavalry; a main body of two regiments of infantry, Gibbon's battery, and the remainder of Davies' cavalry, and a reserve of two regiments of infantry and Bayard's cavalry. All your baggage with your reserve.

Have the advance go as light as possible, and move with the greatest celerity. The success will mainly depend on this.

If you come up with any of the enemy attack at once; they are demoralized, and must not be suffered to take heart by delay or hesitating.

It is reported the enemy are in force on the right bank of the North Fork of the Rappahannock. Look out well for your right flank.

Take two days' subsistence in the haversacks, four days' in wagons, and beef on hoof. A supply of subsistence and forage will be sent under a guard to Aquia Creek. So soon, therefore, as you reach Fredericksburg send your empty wagons under convoy by the road to the

landing on Aquia Creek for forage and subsistence. As you have limited forage, and as there is forage in the country through which you march, you will obtain it from the farmers, ordering receipts to be given, having it taken up regularly on your quartermaster's returns and accounted for.

Report both to this place and to Aquia Creek as soon as you can, and as often and as minutely as possible, both as to the strength and position of the enemy.

In the uncertainty as to the state of affairs you may find at Fredericksburg, and in the fullest confidence in your ability and discretion, as well as in your enterprise, no specific orders as to the manner of posting your troops need be given. The object to be attained is to defeat the enemy wherever you find him; to save the bridges if you can do so; to follow up the enemy by cavalry if he is retreating, and be on the watch against surprise. Keep your men from marauding or straggling by the most rigid and inflexible discipline you can enforce, not hesitating to shoot on the spot any one whom you may find firing houses, committing violence on women, or other crimes. This is due to the masses of good men you have the honor to command.

If you find it will aid you in getting forward place the infantry by the cavalry, that they may hold on to the stirrup and have their arms carried by the latter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

WOODSTOCK, April 16, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Jackson has moved below New Market with his infantry force. Ashby still here. The approach of General Frémont's troops toward Staunton excites alarm. Blenker is at Berry's Ferry, opposite Millwood, in Shenandoah; Colonel Geary at White Plains, protecting bridge-builders. Cars run over the bridge at Harper's Ferry all day, and also over the road. Rain all day. General Rosecrans left Woodstock this morning. Had full interview—opinions concurring.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

WINCHESTER, VA.,
April 16, 1862.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Blenker left Hunter's Chapel March 10. They have been since that wandering without tents, shelter, or knapsacks, with but four wagons per regiment at first. Their clothing is worn, shoes gone, no pay since December. Not much wonder they stole and robbed. Shoes and clothing should be sent, and the Paymaster-General ordered to pay for January and February immediately, to arrest demoralization.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General.

WINCHESTER, VA., *April 16, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Messenger sent out with copy of order, and mine based thereon met General Blenker at Paris and Berry's Ferry and brought reply, which was telegraphed to Strasburg 10 o'clock last night, grumbling at your order, and failing to report the strength, condition of ammunition camp equipage, supplies of subsistence, transportation, and forage. I telegraphed immediately at this place, to be forwarded to him, that your orders left me and him no discretion; that he was not to surrender his command, but obey my orders, and calling for information. Messenger not yet returned.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

WINCHESTER, VA., *April 16, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

An officer in from Blenker's. Three regiments of Bohlen's brigade crossed Berry's Ferry. The last one lost 60 men and 2 officers, drowned by upsetting the boat. This stopped further crossing there. The remaining troops go to Snicker's Ferry. If you approve my plan orders ought to come at once. General Frémont will not need more than one brigade until he gets down below Staunton. The combined movement will make it easy to re-enforce him from General Banks', while the latter can draw from the remainder of the division toward Luray.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

WINCHESTER, VA., *April 16, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: I have just received the inclosed report of an unfortunate occurrence at Berry's Ferry, over the Shenandoah, by which we have lost a captain and 60 men, drowned by the upsetting of the ferry-boat.

It is evident that there was a want of order and discipline, by which the men were permitted to stand up and wear their knapsacks. It also shows there was no adequate provision of ropes and other means of crossing fords or ferries made to accompany this division; a matter which if not promptly attended to will work us yet further and greater injuries.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS BLENKER'S DIVISION,
Paris, Va., April 15, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Annexed please find copy of an original report of the commander of the Third Brigade of the division, Colonel Bohlen, concern-

ing a most unfortunate occurrence that happened as a closing scene to the crossing of the Shenandoah River. All the transfers across the river preceding the above have met with more or less impediments, but have been accomplished without accident; even the one mentioned could have been avoided if the leader of that company would have acted with that coolness and self-possession that ought to guide the commander of a small squad, and the more so that of a company. The captain has paid for this accident with his life.

The occurrence took place this p. m. at 4 o'clock, and I hasten to hand you this report through brigade quartermaster, Lieut. John Weik, who was personally present while it happened.

Waiting your further orders, I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUIS BLENKER.

[Sub-inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, BLENKER'S DIVISION,
Berry's Ferry, April 15, 1862.

Brig. Gen. LOUIS BLENKER,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: It is my painful duty to report to you that a serious accident occurred to-day in crossing the Shenandoah. Three regiments of my brigade had crossed in safety with their ambulances and staff horses on the floats we had improvised with our limited means, and one company of the Fortieth Regiment (Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers) had already passed the water in perfect safety on the old ferry-boat, which we had discovered $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below here, and which we repaired this morning, when the second company of about 60 men and officers, on reaching the strongest part of the current, by pressing too much forward, caused the water to run into the boat, and commenced hauling on the ropes, running the boat against the current and increasing the pressure forward. There was no danger whatever of the boat sinking, but a panic struck the men and they rushed to the starboard side, causing it to keel over, precipitating its entire contents into the river. Only two small skiffs were at hand to save the drowning men, who were rapidly carried down the stream.

As far as can be ascertained 40 lives have been lost, amongst which Captain Wilson, brigade commissary; Capt. Christian Wyck, Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Lieutenant Winter, Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

A list of the non-commissioned officers and privates will be furnished as soon as a correct one can be made out.

No blame can be attached to any one. The accident was caused by a sudden panic.

Respectfully,

H. BOHLEN,
Colonel, Commanding Third Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
Wheeling, Va., April 16, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: I desire to call your attention to the great and increasing want of cavalry in this department. There are now scattered at some

thirteen different points twenty-two companies in all. Of these probably not more than seven or eight will be available for active operations in the field, the remaining companies being absolutely necessary for the protection of the railroad and stores, and to keep in check the mounted guerrillas, now infesting Greenbrier, Braxton, Webster, Pocahontas, Calhoun, Gilmer, and other counties, and who are reported as increasing. As we advance other companies of cavalry will have to be left in our rear.

Reports from the several district commanders show that even of the force at my disposal but a very small portion is fit for active duty; the condition of the arms and horses is reported to be bad, and the discipline very imperfect. Every effort has been made, and will continue to be made, to improve its condition, but under the most favorable circumstances this is a work of time, and cavalry is needed for immediate use.

I have been informed unofficially that the cavalry force in General Blenker's division amounts to only 600. When this is added to the troops now in the department our force will still be far too small for the objects desired.

I regard it therefore as of vital importance to the success of the plans we have in view that at least two regiments of cavalry, thoroughly drilled and equipped, should be ordered to report to me forthwith.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General, Commanding.

SUMMERVILLE, W. VA.,
April 16, 1862.

Capt. G. M. BASCOM,

Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Charleston, W. Va.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to inform you that Major Andrews, with the required number of men, leaves in the morning for Addison by the Cranberry road; will arrive at the former place at the specified time. I have but little hope of the expedition accomplishing anything, for, in the first place, it is impossible for any body of troops to march on them without their being apprised of it, and it is impossible to force them to fight unless they want to, for they carry little or no baggage, and can live on little or nothing. When approached they disintegrate and hide in the mountains until all danger is over, when they again reassemble for fresh depredations. In the second place, the large majority of these bushwhackers are kept in Greenbrier County and Lewisburg, and they only sally out by times to Webster and vicinity to commit depredations, and chances are that they will be back in Greenbrier before our troops arrive at Addison. In going to and from Greenbrier they always travel on the road that passes Coal Knob, some 18 miles from Lewisburg. My idea was, if allowed to take Lewisburg, to send part of my regiment on the Wilderness road with baggage, &c., and to take the remainder myself via Coal Knob (which I could do unbeknown to them), keep them all ahead of me, and those I did not kill wouldn't stop running until they got east of the Blue Ridge. Besides, in going this route I could either come in rear of this fortified ridge or go to Lewisburg by by-roads, and not go on the pike at all; also could send a force by a by-road to Greenbrier Bridge and cut off their retreat before attacking them at Lewisburg.

I am thoroughly convinced that bushwhacking about Sutton, Bulltown, &c., will not cease until Lewisburg and Greenbrier are cleaned out, for they support these men by donation. By roads taken by these men, Bulltown, Sutton, and this place are nearly equidistant from Lewisburg.

So long as Federal troops remain here these people will not raise a hand to defend themselves, but rather seem to consider when they lose property or life that we are responsible for it; but when we all leave here they will have to depend on themselves for defense, and, in fact, they could very soon put down these bushwhackers if they would try even now, since they can take them at their own game.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. CROOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
April 17, 1862—6.25 p. m.

Colonel SCHRIVER,
Chief of Staff, McDowell's Headquarters, Catlett's Station:

I want McCall's division at Catlett's as soon as supplies will permit. If there is subsistence and forage let all of the division march forward to-morrow, leaving only guards at Manassas and Bristoe.

I want another brigade of King's division and two batteries to march to-morrow to Fredericksburg, following up Augur.

Give the necessary orders. Send word out to Augur to-night to send a squadron of his cavalry to the Aquia Creek Landing, the terminus of the railroad, as soon as he can to-morrow.

Acknowledge receipt, and have operator repeat back this message.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Catlett's Station, Va., April 17, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. C. AUGUR,
Commanding Brigade:

GENERAL: Major-General McDowell directs that you send a squadron of your cavalry to the Aquia Creek Landing, the terminus of the railroad, as soon as you can to-morrow.

Another brigade of King's division and two batteries of artillery will march to-morrow to Fredericksburg.

The company of cavalry which serves as an escort for the bearer of this order will return as soon as the duty is performed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

WHEELING, April 17, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The forces under General Schenck moving from Cumberland and those under General Milroy have succeeded in opening communication

with each other via Franklin. Detachments from both divisions have visited that place. Franklin is rebellious, but the flag was cheered at points along the road. General Schenck telegraphs that the river is not yet fordable at Moorefield, and that he has absolute need of a pontoon bridge with his command.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 17, 1862.

Major-General FRÉMONT, *Wheeling:*

* Your two telegrams received. Why Trimble's regiment is ordered to Nashville I do not know, but will inquire of Governor Tod. Campbell's regiment was ordered there by this Department. There is no pontoon train at the disposal of the Department at this moment, General McClellan having all; but if one can be had speedily I will procure and send it to General Schenck. We have no important news to-day from the South.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WINCHESTER, VA., *April 17, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Blenker, by order, left all the tents at Hunter's Chapel, and applied for shelter-tents. For thirty-eight days his troops have had neither. Please order that all his guards and camp and garrison equipage at Hunter's Chapel and elsewhere in Department of the Rappahannock be sent without delay, via Alexandria, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Green Springs, 16 miles east of Cumberland, whence they will proceed by Romney. If possible give the shelter-tents. They vastly economize horses and expedite movements.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 17, 1862.

Brigadier-General ROSECRANS,
Winchester:

I am informed that the portion of Blenker's division that had been left here have marched to Harper's Ferry. Last night I had a report from Blenker, delivered by an officer who left them two days ago. Neither of them said a word about the destitution you speak of. If they are in that condition, it shows the greater necessity there was for you to have followed your instructions and by going to them found out their true condition. You will please ascertain and report whether any have arrived at Harper's Ferry.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 17, 1862.

Brigadier-General ROSECRANS,
Winchester :

I have received no information of your plans. Blenker's division is assigned to Frémont's command, and no part of it ought to be diverted from that object. Your instructions do not authorize any change of its destination. The Paymaster-General will be directed to make immediate payment. I expected you would have gone forward and superintended its movements until it came within Frémont's command. The Quartermaster-General has instructions for supplies.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WINCHESTER, VA., *April 17, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

All I have done is in careful compliance with your instructions and intentions. The plan referred to was one for a combined movement of Banks, McDowell, and Frémont, and was discussed and approved by Generals Banks and Shields. Telegraphed you in cipher from Strasburg day before yesterday. In a military point of view I have no doubt of its superior advantages, but I understand that all Blenker's command is to move to Moorefield with the least possible delay, and am taking steps to conduct them accordingly. As I telegraphed the Secretary they are without any kind of shelter, and now without provisions.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 17, 1862.

Brigadier-General ROSECRANS,
Winchester :

The Paymaster-General reports that he will send an officer to pay off Blenker's division at Winchester to-day or to-morrow.

I never heard of your cipher telegram until to-day, and I deeply regret that you did not follow my instructions. I hope you will now see that the division is placed in its proper command, as I directed in the first instance.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WINCHESTER, *April 17, 1862.*
(Received Washington, 11 p. m., April 18, 1862.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

Provision train, Blenker's command, except the rear guard, are bivouacked this side of the Shenandoah. I come into telegraph office. You will find I have taken the wisest and most expeditious course to

effect what you ordered. The cipher used was the military one of last summer.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 18, 1862.

Major-General FRÉMONT, *Wheeling:*

Please inform me immediately whether the officer you dispatched after Blenker's division has placed it under your command, and also whether there has been any conference or understanding between yourself and General Banks respecting combined movements.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 18, 1862.

Major-General FRÉMONT, *Wheeling, Va.:*

Upon the representations of General Rosecrans Blenker's division was ordered to be paid off immediately. I wish you would get it under your command, for I cannot understand the delay of its advance. Your understanding with General Banks is well, and I hope for some speedy and useful result from your combined action. Nothing of importance from Yorktown. There have been some sharp engagements, resulting successfully on our side, but with some loss of life.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WHEELING, *April 18, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The officer sent by me to conduct Blenker's division to Moorefield was recalled from Cumberland upon receipt of your dispatch advising that General Rosecrans had been detailed by you for that purpose. General Rosecrans reports the division to-day this side of the Shenandoah, except rear guard and train, 609, with baggage of the division, are at New Creek, 28 miles west of Cumberland, on the railroad. The understanding between General Banks and myself thus far extends to keeping each other informed of movements and results. Upon arrival of Blenker's division it is my purpose to communicate my plans to General Banks, in order to operate in combination with him, so as best to insure mutual support and success. I this moment received General Banks' telegram, informing me of the successes at Edenburg. Without General Blenker's division to support I have considered it inexpedient to advance my lines farther. General Rosecrans informs me that two or three days will be required to pay and clothe the division. Cannot time be saved by having them paid at Moorefield? Please answer. The delays of the division are extraordinary.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WINCHESTER, VA., April 18, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

After a full consultation with General Banks have concluded to say: Our troops here, east and west, are idle. One brigade added to Frémont's force will do all there if combined with the following: Move rest of Blenker's on Luray, to cut off Jackson's retreat by Thornton's Gap; Banks to move on Harrisonburg; Frémont to follow with forces from Moorefield, supporting with those at Monterey; thence on Staunton or west, according to circumstances, to sustain the corps of Banks; he to move by Staunton or Brown's Gap, to sustain move of the Blenker column toward Culpeper or Stanardsville, Madison, or Charlotte or Gordonsville; McDowell moves up and sustains this advance, thus turning the lines of Rappahannock and Rapidan, with 50,000, to drive them behind the James River, while Frémont, closing in, would threaten to turn that line by Lynchburg.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, April 18, 1862.

Brigadier-General ROSECRANS,
Winchester, Va.:

The President will not sanction the plan you propose until it is more fully matured and after full conference and agreement by all who are to participate in it. The Department has no evidence from Frémont, Banks, or McDowell that they have been consulted or will co-operate. When you have obeyed your instructions by placing Blenker's division under General Frémont's orders you will return immediately to Washington and wait orders. You will acknowledge this order immediately upon its receipt.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARPER'S FERRY, April 18, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Yours relating to the suggested plan received. Every step taken by me since I left Washington has been as directly to the prompt delivery of the Blenker division at Moorefield in serviceable condition as if I had thought of nothing else. Knowing the time that must elapse in getting Blenker forward I suggested what occurred to me, not presuming further than to consult Banks and Shields, for whose approval I gave my word. Frémont's movements were to be what the plan required. Banks wished it, and McDowell probably would have done so.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

CHARLESTON, April 18, 1862.

Col. E. P. SCAMMON,
Raleigh Court-House:

The general commanding the department limits our forward movement for the present to the vicinity of Flat Top Mountain. The rea-

sons for this are connected with a general plan of the campaign, which, I am informed, will be sent me shortly. You will therefore make it your object to get strong positions, which may be held as advanced posts. If Princeton is such a position it can be held, but it does not seem to be the general's desire to have this column advance to the railroad at once. We shall know more in a very few days. Act at present on the hypothesis that the plan is to keep your force as the extreme right wing in a strong position, not easily turned, and on which the rest of the command in the department will pivot.

Your directions to Lieutenant-Colonel Toland are approved. The maps are received, and I am much obliged for them. I hope you will send copies to General Frémont, as you suggested. If you can so arrange that the captured rifles may be put in the hands of thoroughly reliable men, who will organize in some form by which we can keep track of them, I would be glad to have it done. If any bushwhacking occurs order the troops to give no quarter to such criminals, but destroy them as outlaws.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

RALEIGH, April 18, 1862.
(Received April 19, 1862.)

General Cox,
Brigadier-General:

Floyd is reported with large force of militia and one regiment regular infantry and small force of cavalry on east shore New River, between Greenbrier and mouth of Indian Creek; a smaller force also near mouth of Blue Stone. Can I not act if opportunity serves? I send scouts to the points in question to-morrow morning.

E. P. SCAMMON,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
April 18, 1862.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT C. SCHENCK,
Camp Lee:

You are directed to proceed with your forces to Franklin, sending at the same time detachments to Seneca Creek and the North Fork of the South Branch of the Potomac by every practicable road, in order to break up and destroy the guerrilla organization said to exist in that vicinity. General Milroy will be directed to co-operate with you from Monterey. It is expected that the movement can be so timed as to enable you to commence your arrests on Wednesday next.

Lieut. Col. T. M. Harris, commanding at Weston, is now engaged in Webster County, and will probably not be able to co-operate actively with you. He will, however, be informed of the movement, and will, if possible, cut off the retreat of the guerrillas through Randolph County by Tygart's Valley River. All adult males found at the houses of Sylvanus Harper, cf Bennett, of Hedwick, of Ferris, and the Arbigasses should be arrested, and every effort made to kill or capture all who belong to those bands in that vicinity. Answer.

J. C. FRÉMONT.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
*April 18, 1862.*Lient. Col. T. M. HARRIS, *Weston*:

General Schenck has been directed to proceed with his forces to Franklin, sending at the same time detachments to Seneca Creek and the North Fork of the South Branch of the Potomac by every practicable road, in order to break up and destroy the guerrilla organizations said to exist in that vicinity. General Milroy will co-operate with him from Monterey, sending detachments down the North Fork and by every road south of Franklin by which the rebels could retreat. It is expected that this movement can be so timed as to enable them to commence their arrests on Wednesday next. It is not probable that your command will be in a state to afford active co-operation. Should you, however, in the exercise of your discretion think it practicable you will send detachments to the Tygart's Valley River to watch for two or three days all the passes leading through Randolph County from the North Fork, and kill or capture all the marauders who attempt to escape by those routes.

J. C. FRÉMONT.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
*April 18, 1862.*Brig. Gen. R. H. MILROY, *Monterey*:

General Schenck has been directed to proceed with his forces to Franklin, sending at the same time detachments to Seneca Creek and the North Fork of the South Branch of the Potomac by every practicable road, in order to break up and destroy the guerrilla organizations said to exist in that vicinity. You will co-operate with him from Monterey, sending detachments down the North Fork and by every road south of Franklin by which the rebels could retreat. It is expected that the movements can be so timed as to enable you to commence your arrests on Wednesday next.

Lient. Col. T. M. Harris, commanding at Weston, is now engaged in Webster County, and will probably not be able to co-operate actively with you. He will be informed of the movement, however, and will, if possible, cut off the retreat of the guerrillas through Randolph County by Tygart's Valley River. All adult males found at the houses of Sylvanus Harper, of Bennett, of Hedwick, of Ferris, and the Arbigasses should be arrested, and every effort made to kill or capture all who belong to those bands in that vicinity. Answer.

J. C. FRÉMONT.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
*April 18, 1862.*Brig. Gen. ROBERT C. SCHENCK,
Moorefield:

The troops of the department being mainly in the field, the lines of your district, as well as those of General Milroy, are temporarily abandoned.

J. C. FRÉMONT.

HARPER'S FERRY, *April 19, 1862.*
(Received 8.55 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Arrived here 12 last night. Looking after shoes. Picket rope and forage indispensable to the command before it moves. Bivouacked 5 miles from Winchester. Am pleased to report troops look all right. Like them.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., *April 19, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: At the risk of being considered too suggestive I take the liberty of urging the Government to adopt the policy of paying the inhabitants of the country we pass through for all property taken from them for public use in Treasury notes instead of giving them certificates, because—

1. This mode of payment, supported by the authority of a call for contributions, will promptly give us all the supplies the country can furnish. The importance of this may be conceived in part by considering the expense of our transportation and of even a day's delay of a single column. It cannot be overestimated.

2. It will be a great economy. Certificates usually give the highest prices asked and are even then unsatisfactory. In this way we fix fair, moderate prices, leaving the owners of the property neither option nor legal responsibility for the sale.

3. It has an air of fair dealing, evincing the justice and moderation of that Government which they have so often heard accused of tyranny and thievery and oppression by the lawless conspirators, who have tried by every species of falsehood to inspire them with hatred against it.

4. It will at once distinguish between the Government levies and the numberless reckless and thieving appropriations that are now serving to embitter and confirm the weak and wavering inhabitants of this valley against the Union, while familiarity with our bills would inspire both a real interest and a feeling of attachment to the Government.

5. Our present policy, while it is more expensive, is regarded by them in the light of plunder. They find Government officers have no funds, or their certificates are informal, &c., and abandon hope.

The language of our actions should represent truly the energetic but firm and just policy of the Government; not courting but kindly regarding the true interests and feelings of the people.

The effect of this would be felt not only here but all over the valley of Virginia and farther South. It is very important that this policy should be promptly adopted.

I have asked that the quartermasters and commissaries of Blenker's division be supplied with funds for our march.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

WHEELING, VA., *April 19, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

General Rosecrans reports to-day from Harper's Ferry as follows:

Pleased to say we are bivouacked 5 miles out of Winchester, after thirty-eight days without tents or shelter. Troops wanting shoes too badly to move, but full of energy, with few sick. Wait for shoes, provisions, and forage. Horses much jaded and nearly starved.

Here ends the telegram. Will his wants be supplied from Washington?

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WHEELING, VA., *April 19, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

In the position now occupied by General Blenker's division I would suggest that the whole be paid, clothed, and furnished with tents, and such teams and wagons as can be spared, direct from Washington; each regiment or sufficient body to be marched to Moorefield by the direct road immediately on being paid and supplied. If approved, I will send an officer to aid in conducting the division.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
April 19, 1862.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT C. SCHENCK, *Moorefield :*

General Milroy telegraphs that the enemy, numbering about 3,500, with two batteries, including two rifled guns, are fortifying themselves on the crest of Shenandoah.

Do not diverge too much to your left, but advance with your whole force as speedily as possible to Franklin, leaving sufficient force at Romney and Moorefield to be relieved by the Eighth Virginia.

J. C. FRÉMONT.

CHARLESTON, *April 19, 1862.*

Col. E. P. SCAMMON,
Raleigh Court-House :

If you have an opportunity to act offensively with success it is of course what we desire, but the crossing of New River with such insufficient ferries as exist would not be prudent in the face of any force. On my printed map a road is marked from mouth of Blue Stone to Raleigh; does such a road exist? All the ferries and fords must be kept so closely watched that there will be no possibility of the enemy's getting behind you. Report particularly about the ferries, &c., and give to Lieutenant-Colonel Toland, of Thirty-fourth, the points he should watch on the river. Movements must be carefully calculated with reference to our means of transportation; we have not the means

of increasing the regimental transportation to the standard of the Twenty-third. What tents did you make requisition for and on whom? Give Captain Fitch as thorough information as possible, so that he may report to me verbally as to all matters concerning you.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
April 20, 1862.

Captain DAHLGREN,
Navy-Yard, Washington :

Send a steamer off to-night to communicate with Captain Wyman in the Rappahannock with the following message :

General McDowell will send canal-boats and timber to Fredericksburg by the way of the Rappahannock, which you will convoy and protect. If it is impossible to reach Fredericksburg, send them back to Aquia Creek. Send back word immediately by this boat, with a full report of the condition of things in the Rappahannock, and let the report first be made to an officer of General McDowell's command, who will be found at Aquia Creek. The general's force is at Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, the bridges across the river being burned. If you are at a point within 25 miles of Fredericksburg, General McDowell will send a cavalry force down the north bank to meet you.

G. V. FOX,
Assistant Secretary.

WOODSTOCK, VA., *April 20, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington :

Jackson is flying from this department. I assisted in conducting the movement against him the other day when he was driven from Mount Jackson and New Market, and saw that the moment he abandoned Rude's Hill, which is by far the strongest position in the Shenandoah Valley, he gave the whole valley up for lost. He has between 10,000 and 12,000 men with him. General Ewell is lying now with 10,000 men near Culpeper Court-House. These forces will unite at Gordonsville with the purpose of checking our advance. They constitute the only force between us and Richmond. I would respectfully suggest that my division, Blenker's division, and Abercrombie's and Geary's commands be united and consolidated as speedily as possible, to force their way toward Richmond. This movement, if followed up by General Sumner's command and the rest of the disposable troops on the Potomac, will relieve General McClellan, and contribute to the destruction of the rebel army and the capture of the rebel capital. I am ready to conduct this movement if you can get the Senate to pass at once upon my nomination, but confirmed or not by that body I am ready to lead or follow, whichever you may deem most advisable, and in acting thus will do everything in my power to vindicate your kindness and partiality for me and the generous confidence which the President and yourself have been pleased to place in me since I entered the service.

There are no troops needed at present in the Shenandoah Valley but those which are necessary to garrison the different posts. Williams' division is ample for this. I venture to make these suggestions know-

ing with what indulgence they will be received, whether they may strike you as practicable or not. If they should impress you favorably there is not a moment to lose. A rapid movement of this kind on the flank of the rebel army may help materially to hasten the defeat of that army and the overthrow of the rebel Government.

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of profound gratitude and respect, your obedient servant,

JAS. SHIELDS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

WHEELING, April 20, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

I am in great need of an efficient ordnance officer, and General Ripley, in reply to application, says he has not a single one that can be spared. I should be glad to have Capt. Henry Clay Wood, Eleventh Infantry, recently at Pittsburgh, Pa., detailed for the purpose. Governor Morton offers to fill up immediately a company of cavalry here which is short of men. Is there any objection? I desire to say that we are in many respects illy provided here, and time is so pressing that I shall be obliged to make my requisitions on the several departments by telegraph. I hope it will be admitted.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Wheeling, Va., April 20, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

Intelligence just received from General Milroy states that the enemy, numbering about 3,500, with two batteries, including two rifled guns, are constructing fortifications upon the crest of the Shenandoah. Reliefs of 500 men are constantly at work day and night. The rebel encampment is on the eastern slope of the mountain, extending down 5 miles from the summit. I have just asked General Ripley for six mountain howitzers for shelling these works. A notorious guerrilla, named Frederick W. Chewning, has been captured by a cavalry company under General Milroy, who thinks it will have a good effect to try him by drum-head court-martial and hang him. I await the instructions asked for on this point some time since.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
April 20, 1862.

Brig. Gen. MILROY, *Monterey :*

It was not expected when you were directed to move forward that reinforcements for the department would be so long delayed or your advance would have been postponed. Reports from various sources all in-

licate a concentration of the enemy's forces and an attack upon our most exposed position. Under these circumstances you will not move forward until specially directed to do so. Meantime keep your communication with General Schenck actively open.

J. C. FRÉMONT.

HARPER'S FERRY, April 21, 1862.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

Extreme solicitude for Blenker's troops, who have now been out forty days without shelter, induces me to telegraph you directly. These troops were ordered to leave their tents and make requisition for shelter-tents; they did so. After forty days they have not the latter. They now lie in this rain, waiting forage, which the means of transportation at the command of the entire column and quartermaster's department in the Shenandoah are insufficient to promptly supply. If they do not have tents of some kind they will have every reason to be discouraged.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

WHEELING, VA., April 21, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

Will you approve of a requisition for 800 horses for mounting Lloyd's Sixth Ohio Cavalry? The requisition has been sent. We are in pressing need of cavalry in movements now being made.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, April 21, 1862.
Major-General FRÉMONT, Wheeling:

Your requisitions may be made by telegraph, and will be attended to without delay as far as they can be supplied. The President desires to know when you intend to move toward Knoxville, and with what force and by what route, and whether you contemplate any co-operation with Mitchel.*

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WHEELING, VA., April 21, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

Dispatch received. I send in the morning the information desired by the President.† Colonel Harris, charged with expedition against guerrillas in Cheat Mountain District, reports Lieutenant Lawson's detachment in. Five guerrillas killed; five houses burned. Much hindered by high water. No reports as yet from other detachments. General Schenck, ordered to move on Franklin, telegraphs river rising

* Answer of same date is quoted in Frémont's report, see Part I, p. 7.

† See Part I, p. 7.

again. Two crossings on road from Moorefield to Franklin. No bridge or ferry. Greatly crippled in movement by want of pontoon train.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General.

RALEIGH, ——— 21, 1862.

General Cox:

A respectable man from Monroe County came to-day from the farms near where enemy was reported; says they are not there. At Lewisburg not more than 1,200 or 1,400; at Peterstown not over 500; none along the river; no fortifications of note at Peterstown; no troops on Flat Top, except a few guerrillas; none at Princeton. At Red Sulphur and Princeton property has been valued and orders given to burn it on approach of Union troops; also all tobacco factories and flour mills at Lewisburg. Several men were detailed from each company of volunteers to guard drafted men; the latter disarmed under pretense of changing flints to percussion. The understanding is that all is to be abandoned west of mountains. The fords of New River are, one-half mile above Blue Stone, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep; two, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Indian Creek, 1 foot deep; three below mouth of Rich Creek, all good at ordinary stages of water. There is nothing to stop us this side of railroad except mud and water.

E. P. SCAMMON,
Colonel, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 44. } *Washington, April 21, 1862.*

All the lock-houses, boats, scows, and other property belonging to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company on the line of said canal, now held, used, or occupied by the United States officers or troops, will be forthwith given up and restored to the president of the said company. All officers of the Army will respect Alfred Spates, esq., as president of the said company, and are hereby prohibited from interfering in any manner with him in the management of the canal; but are directed to give him such aid and assistance as is consistent with the good of the service in keeping it in repair and removing all restrictions which have been imposed upon the boats navigating the said canal. The president of the said canal company is authorized to give all passes that may be required to be used on the canal, subject to the approval of the commander of the district.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Aquia, April 22, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I am just over from Fredericksburg to confer with the officer of the Navy, who it was arranged was to come to see me here, from Captain Wyman, commanding flotilla in the Rappahannock. The captain was,

himself at Fredericksburg, and after communicating with the mayor, who told him the town had been surrendered to the land forces, left without communicating with the commanding officer of the troops. As soon as it was known he was there the attempt was made to see him, but without success. I have seen a copy of his dispatch, and learn from it that there are no obstructions in the river to prevent his going up with vessels.

The officer who came up tells me he met fourteen canal-boats only going down. There should be forty. If a steam ferry-boat could be sent there it could be used to great advantage. There are stores in Fredericksburg (more than 1,000 barrels of flour) which I am anxious to save, for fear of accident, and I am anxious to have free communication with opposite shore as soon as possible.

The last account of the enemy is that there is a force a few miles beyond Fredericksburg intrenched. I hope it is so. The force cannot be large, as it would attempt to oppose my passing the river. It must be a rear guard to break up bridges and delay my march. All their forces seem to be drawing south and east. I need beef cattle at Fredericksburg and some at Aquia. They can be driven under an escort, which General Wadsworth can furnish, by way of Occoquan and Dumfries.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, April 22, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The Potomac and Shenandoah are booming. Three reaches of the railroad bridge gone, with train of coal cars put to hold them down. Have volunteered inquiries into adequacy of supplies for troops this side of the river. If sufficient, they must be promptly ordered from the West. Clothing for two brigades gone forward. Clothing and tents wanting. Cut off by loss of bridge. May pass in boats when river falls.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General.

RALEIGH, April 22, [1862].
(Received April 23.)

General COX, *Charleston:*

Colonel Little and Mrs. Corner, Mercer County, came in this evening from near Princeton. Report Jenifer at Princeton with a few cavalry and militia, not over 300; at Peterstown, two weeks ago, 400 Giles County militia; at Narrows of New River Hill Falls, Forty-fifth Virginia, 500 or 600, and at Montgomery, militia 800 strong; Pulaski militia 2 miles beyond Giles Court-House, 200 or 300. Forty bushwhackers at Captain Stovel's, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to right of turnpike, on a spur of Flat Top, south side, without cavalry. I can see no hope of saving Princeton.

Colonel Little confirms reports of intended destruction of town and country property. We can get hay and some corn about here. The cavalry would be invaluable now; weather and roads however are both wretched.

Respectfully,

E. P. SCAMMON,
Colonel, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., April 23, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL :

The President desires that you should not throw your force across the Rappahannock at present, but that you should get your bridges and transportation all ready and wait further orders.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NEW MARKET, *April 23, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

The freshets have carried away two bridges just completed between Strasburg and Front Royal, the railway bridges at Harper's Ferry, the Opequon this side of Martinsburg, and, we fear, others above Martinsburg. Jackson is believed to be at Stanardsville. Supplies of flour, beef, and forage begin to be plenty. General Johnson said to be retreating from Shenandoah Mountain toward Staunton with about 4,000.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

(Same to Frémont.)

HARPER'S FERRY, *April 23, 1862.*

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

Hope you will pardon me for suggesting every day's delay of Banks' division costs \$30,000. That sum would finish the railroad to Mount Jackson. There is a builder of wire suspension bridges in Philadelphia, named E. S. Burton, who put up one for me 600 feet long in two weeks from day of notice. The wire of this can be hauled away if necessary. It would be a vast saving to order these bridges made at once.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

HARPER'S FERRY, *April 23, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

I have my orders from you and General Frémont's accord to take Blenker's division to Moorefield, which, unless otherwise directed, I shall do with the least possible delay. The supplies I am getting are necessary to fit the column for motion and campaign. I am determined to see that nothing necessary is wanting before I leave. Clothing, stationery, camp tools, and shelter-tents are now all ordered and under way. Battery horses will reach them to-morrow night. Have, from delicacy, said nothing to General Frémont. My general views are as given in my report: A clearing of the valley and concentration

of Frémont toward Staunton and on the railroad; Banks to incline over east and seize the Piedmont and threaten or take Gordonsville and the Kanawha Valley; to seize Lewisburg and support the forces breaking the Southwestern Virginia and Tennessee Railroad; ulterior movements contingent, but tending to mass the troops as much as requisite to supply each other and subsist. For goodness' sake order the plan of supplies proposed. No man of experience, knowing the people and country, can fail to approve it.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
April 23, 1862.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT C. SCHENCK, *Moorefield:*

Use every possible means to get forward your main body to Franklin and keep these headquarters constantly advised.

J. C. FRÉMONT.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE KANAWHA,
Charleston, April 23, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel COLEMAN,
Commanding Eleventh Ohio Volunteers, Winfield:

SIR: I regret to be under the necessity of calling your attention to a matter of a kind I had hoped would never occur again with troops of my command in this valley.

On Friday last a party of your regiment went to Mrs. Ann M. Millan's farm, a little above Winfield, and took her yoke of work oxen, which were taken to camp and killed. Mrs. Millan is an ardent Unionist, sister of Judge Summers, of this place. As I have heard the account I regard it no better than robbery.

Indiscriminate seizure of cattle and property in this valley has been long since peremptorily forbidden. No cattle can be taken but by fair purchase, in which the quartermaster must give such voucher as will show the entire legitimacy of the transaction and insure the payment of the agreed price. To take work cattle without the owner's consent is simply a crime, and should be treated as such. Officers of detachments who take the responsibility of such acts must be held strictly responsible for them. Western Virginia is not to be regarded as an enemy's country, where foraging is to be permitted, but the same strictness of conduct is to be observed as if we were in Ohio. There are civil and judicial authorities to take cognizance of civil affairs, and the military are to be kept from any improper interference. These things have been repeated so often that it ought not to be necessary to call attention to them again.

I desire that you will personally call upon Mrs. Millan and learn her story; that you will strictly investigate the case and report the full facts to these headquarters, and if the officer in charge of the detachment has acted improperly and without authority that you will put him under arrest till further orders. If it has not already been done, Mrs. Millan should be fully indemnified for her loss, and if that loss is more than the ration price of the beef, let the balance be charged to the companies using it, to be deducted from their company savings.

In like manner, whenever unauthorized seizure or stealing of animals, food, or forage occurs, let double the value be charged to the company in which it occurs as a punishment for the offense. The quartermaster can, by proper exercise of his authority, buy whatever ought to be taken, and no one else has any right to meddle in the matter.

Please see this rule carried out so thoroughly that this sort of demoralizing pillage may be thoroughly stopped.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1862.

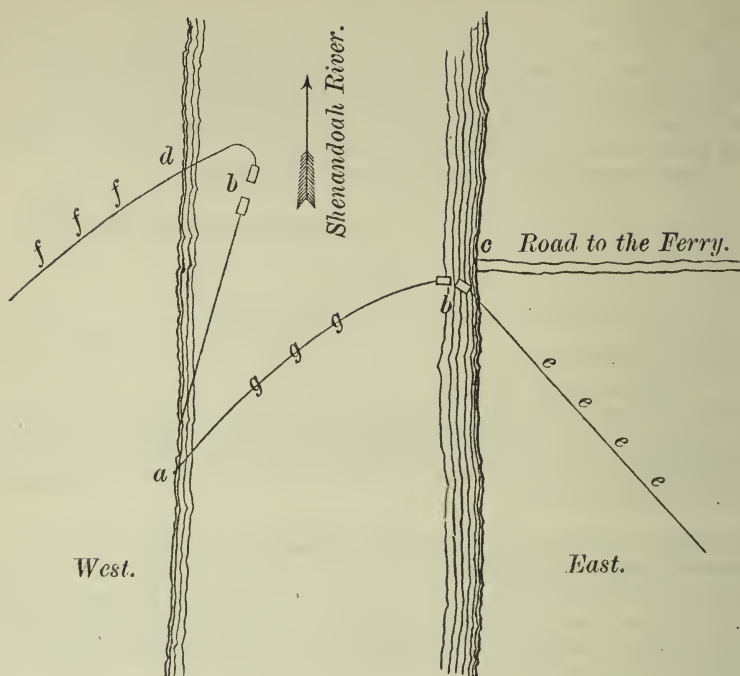
Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Report of Frederick Winter, captain Company I, Seventy-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, upon the late casualty on the Shenandoah River, in which a large number of the members of Companies I and K were drowned.

On Friday, 11th instant, I was commanded to proceed with the pioneers of the Third Brigade to the Shenandoah River to erect a bridge over it, and to have it finished by about 8 o'clock on the next morning. Arriving at the place I found, what I knew before, that this river was from 400 to 500 feet wide, and so deep and rapid that the building of a bridge was a matter of impossibility.

After consulting the engineers of the staff of General Blenker, namely, Captain Schulz and Lieutenant Sprandel, we came to the conclusion to build rafts, as the only way to transport the troops over the river. On Sunday evening we were able to convey over on our first raft a portion of the Fifty-eighth Regiment New York State Volunteers, and on Monday, another raft being finished, we passed over the balance of the Fifty-eighth, together with the Seventy-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and nearly a company of cavalry.

The working of the rafts was done by three ropes, of which one was tied on a tree above the landing place and the others were managed on both shores by the men on the principle of a floating bridge. The best idea I can give is the diagram of our position.



- a. Big sycamore tree, where the floating rope was fastened.
- b. Two rafts.
- c. Crossing place.
- d. Landing place.
- e e e. Rope to draw the empty rafts back.
- f f f. Rope to draw the rafts fully on shore.
- g g g. Floating rope.

On Tuesday, at noon, three regiments of infantry, with ambulances and horses and nearly a company of mounted rifles, had crossed the river without any accident worthy of note. General Bohlen informed me that he was desirous of sending over a number of baggage wagons, and would endeavor to do so by an old ferry-boat which was brought up the river the day before and had undergone some small repairs at the hands of our men, the same being destroyed by the rebels before they left. I spoke to General Bohlen in regard to this boat, and informed him that I had no confidence in its strength, but as by the transporting of a baggage wagon no lives were endangered I consented to make the trial. At the same time, my physical powers being exhausted by four days' continuous hard working, I asked him to be relieved for a few hours from duty, which he granted, by ordering Brigade Quartermaster Weik in my place; but instead of testing the strength of the boat with a baggage wagon, as I suggested, Company D, of the Seventy-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, was placed on the boat and carried over in the same way as was done before with the rafts. Company D consisted of about 60 persons. No accident did happen, but the boat drew much water. Quartermaster Weik at this time declared that this mode of conveying the troops across was a perfect humbug; that he could do it much easier and quicker by fastening the rope marked *g g g* 20 yards farther below the point marked

a in the diagram, in which case the rope marked *fff* would become entirely useless.

In spite of the earnest entreaties of all the officers present, namely, the engineers of the Eighth New York and others who were at the time constructing another raft near by, he persisted in having his own way, covering his ignorance by his own presumed superior knowledge. Lieutenant Sprandel, of the staff of General Blenker, who was commanded to assist Captain Schulz and myself in transporting the troops, informed him that if he did insist in his mode of conveyance, which he was sure would lead to the death of many men, he should be compelled to leave, as he could not assume any of the responsibility thus incurred. Still he persisted. Lieutenant Sprandel left in disgust, not being satisfied to become a willing witness to the scene that he had predicted was bound to follow such a foolhardy undertaking.

General Bohlen commanded Companies I and K to be conveyed across. After there had been more than 70 persons aboard and the boat began to draw water, Lieutenant Winter, my unfortunate brother, protested against having more men aboard, as the boat could not carry the men already in it; but still General Bohlen ordered several more, about 7 or 8, to go aboard. No precaution was taken to draw the boat on the opposite shore, and when within 20 yards of its destination the boat remained permanently fixed, drawing more and more water, and was expected to go down at any moment.

Quartermaster Weik now ordered the men to draw the boat on shore on the rope which was tied on the tree. Several experienced boatmen that I had employed told him that it was impossible to draw the boat on the shore upstream, as this would run the boat under water. Not willing to take advice or listen to the experience of others, and in spite of all protestations, going even so far as to order the men to keep their mouths shut, he called on Captain Wyck, of Company K, to command his men to draw upon that rope. The order was obeyed; but no sooner was it done when the bow was drawn under water, the boat careened, and swamped. The scene that followed beggars description. Not much help was to be done, and the greater part of the men swept away by the rapid current of the Shenandoah.

The loss, as far as known, consists of: Company I, Lieutenant Winter and 22 privates; Company K, Captain Wyck and 24 privates; Captain Wilson, commissary of Third Brigade; one pioneer of Company A; one servant of Lieutenant Shindler, Company K. Total, 51 men.

Under these circumstances I would respectfully ask that the Department appoint a court of inquiry to investigate the matter and to determine the cause of the mishap.

Respectfully, your most obedient servant,

F. WINTER,

Captain Company I, Seventy-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Vols.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 89.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adj. Gen.'s Office, Washington, April 23, 1862.

* * * * *

VIII. Brig. Gen. C. Grover, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to duty in the Department of the Rappahannock, and will report without delay to Major-General McDowell.

* * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Aquia, April 24, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 23d (just received by steamboat), directing me not to throw my force across the Rappahannock at present, but that I should get my bridges and transportation all nearly ready and wait further orders.

I have now all of King's division in front of Fredericksburg; McCall at Catlett's.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Falmouth, April 24, 1862.

Brigadier-General MCCALL,
Commanding Division, Catlett's :

GENERAL: It is the direction of Major-General McDowell that you put your First Brigade in motion for this place as soon as possible. The other parts of the division are to follow as soon as the means of subsistence for troops and animals shall be assured here, measures for which are now being taken. Orders respecting the movements of the other brigades, the unattached cavalry (Bayard's companies), two companies of Davies' cavalry, and the artillery and Signal Corps, will be communicated to you hereafter, most probably by telegraph from Alexandria.

Let the First Brigade bring as much subsistence and forage as can be transported, provided there is an abundance for the troops which remain behind at Catlett's.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., April 24, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. FRÉMONT,
Commanding Mountain Department, Wheeling, Va. :

Your communication of the 21st instant, addressed to His Excellency the President,* has been referred to this Department, with instructions to communicate the decision of the Executive to the effect that your proposed operations up the valley of Virginia are approved, modified so far as to direct you after striking the railroad, as you propose, not to advance toward Knoxville without further instructions; and, secondly, that in the prosecution of your operations you are not to consider the positions or movements of General Banks as subject to your control or to be dependent upon your movements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

* See Part I, p. 7.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
April 24, 1862.

General ROSECRANS, *Harper's Ferry*:

Your dispatch received. Measures will be taken to replace the bridges without delay. What orders has General Frémont given in respect to Blenker's division and what do you propose to do?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
April 25, 1862.

Major-General BANKS:

Your operations are regarded with much interest, and every one is pleased with the activity and cautious vigor of your command. I send you a copy of a dispatch from General Frémont, who proposes to co-operate with you.* We take it for granted that your column is not pushed too far in advance of your support, so as to receive a surprise or sudden blow. There is no news of importance from other departments. You shall be promptly advised of all movements, and I hope to hear from you daily.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Aquia, April 26, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I received, by the hands of Messrs. Stone and Haupt, your letters relating to them respectively, and have had with each and both satisfactory conferences as to what is required for the line of the railroad from this place. They left here this morning for the purpose of seeing you in relation to it.

We have commenced relaying the rails at this end, and everything is being driven to the full capacity of the means at hand for the purpose.

The telegraph which was in operation this morning has since broken down. Twenty canal-boats and a steam ferry-boat arrived yesterday at Fredericksburg without molestation.

It is reported by General King that numerous complaints reach him from Union men in Fredericksburg of outrages received at the hands of secessionists; that small cavalry pickets come into the town at night harassing Union men and carrying them off South for no other reason than fidelity to the Union. They ask for protection.

Will it meet with the sanction of the President that I should throw not to exceed a battalion of infantry and a small force of cavalry into the town, protected by the artillery on this side, for the purpose of affording protection and saving the supplies.

A party sent out on a boat from the First New Jersey Cavalry (Colonel Wyndham) surprised at 2 o'clock yesterday morning on the other side of the Rappahannock a cavalry picket of the enemy, killing 1, mortally wounding another, and taking 5 prisoners. No loss on our side.

As the wharf at this place is not now and cannot be for some time

* See Part I, p. 7.

available for landing supplies for the troops in front, and as the road hence to Fredericksburg is impassable in wet weather for wagons without having repairs and two bridges, I have established a temporary depot at Belle Plain. The only vessels drawing little enough water to go up to the landing and lighter the stores from the shipping is the steamer *Jenny Lind*. She is not sufficient, and many vessels have been lying here for several days waiting to be discharged. The *Jenny Lind* is our only dependence for the army in front, and an accident happening to her would be embarrassing, if not disastrous. I beg another light-draught boat, drawing less than 4 feet, may be sent here with the least possible delay. The *Jenny Lind* is getting her boilers so full of mud that she will soon have to haul off.

One of the brigades of McCall's division is ordered from Catlett's. I have received no orders as to Rosecrans and a new division.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

NEW MARKET, *April 26, 1862.*

HON. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

Our advance is at Mount Crawford, 8 miles from Staunton; two brigades at Harrisonburg. Have information that Jackson waits arrival of Marshall with 6,000, and may make a stand at Swift Run Gap. Think Marshall must be from Rappahannock. Will know more to-morrow. Heavy rebel re-enforcements moving toward Yorktown reported. Five days' rain in six days. All streams impassable except by bridges. Thanks for telegram of information received to-day.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEW MARKET, *April 26, 1862—9 p. m.*

HON. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

Nothing important to-day. Our advance is secure. It is now at Harrisonburg—two brigades, 600 cavalry, and two batteries. Road to mountains well guarded. Bridges on Staunton all burned. I shall co-operate with Frémont with great pleasure; suggested it to him two days since. I am deeply gratified with the approval of the Department. Our difficulties have been very great or our operations would have been more satisfactory. Jackson's force is between the Shenandoah, east of mountains, and Stanardsville, somewhat increased.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
April 26, 1862.

Major-General BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Shenandoah :

SIR: In the present state of things it is not the desire of the President that you should prosecute a farther advance toward the south.

You are requested to consider whether you are not already making too wide a separation between the body of troops under your immediate command and your supporting force. It is possible that events may make it necessary to transfer the command of General Shields to the Department of the Rappahannock, and you are desired to act accordingly.

We have no news of importance to-day from any quarter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., April 26, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. FRÉMONT,
Wheeling, Va.:

SIR: Your letter of the 16th instant, asking that your requisition for infantry arms be filled entirely by Enfield rifles in place of muskets, has been received.

In reply, the Secretary of War directs me to say that it was referred to the Chief of Ordnance, who returns it with the following indorsement:

The only requisition for infantry arms received from General Frémont is the order of the Secretary of War, dated 11th instant, to furnish 2,500 Enfield rifles. On the 12th Captain Crispin, at New York, was directed to send this number of Enfields to General Frémont from arms he had on hand. General Frémont's request seems therefore to have been complied with.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WHEELING, VA., *April 26, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

It is reported that the Twenty-second Virginia Regiment is 7 miles this side of Lewisburg. It has two smooth-bore 6-pounders and some pretensions to fortifications. The position is in good range from the mountains this side and on the northeast. The Thirty-sixth Virginia is at Peterstown, Monroe County. About 80 cavalry at Blue Sulphur Springs. A regiment of militia at Greenbrier Bridge, 3 miles east of Lewisburg. I have ordered General Cox's division to operate against them.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Wheeling, April 26, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

General Milroy reports that his scouting parties at different times on the 23d attacked parties of enemy's infantry and cavalry 10 miles beyond Shenandoah Mountain. Killed 1 lieutenant and 2 men, and captured 1 man of Churchville Cavalry; also captured a lieutenant of

Thirty-first Virginia, without loss or injury to us. Militia impressed are deserting by hundreds, taking oath of allegiance, and returning to their homes. The latest reports from Staunton are that on the 24th the enemy were moving their sick on cars eastward, and that large trains loaded with soldiers, supposed to be Johnson's, were passing eastward. No soldiers in or about Staunton and none this side, except one regiment and one battalion of infantry and four companies of cavalry at Buffalo Gap. He also reports that communication has been cut off between him and General Schenck by the high water. Snow fell 18 inches deep day before yesterday at Monterey.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General, Commanding

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
April 26, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JACOB D. COX, *Charleston:*

How far has the brigade of Colonel Scammon advanced toward Flat Top? What news have you as to the position and numbers of the rebels in Mercer, Monroe, and counties adjoining to the south? Information needed immediately.

J. C. FRÉMONT.

CHARLESTON, *April 26, 1862.*

Major-General FRÉMONT, *Wheeling:*

Dispatch just received. Scammon's brigade is part at mouth of Blue Stone River. One regiment with artillery left Raleigh this morning to advance toward Flat Top; remainder at Raleigh. Three hundred cavalry are on the way to Raleigh, and as soon as these join him he is ordered to push rapidly on Princeton. The past two days are the only fair ones we have had for some time. The roads are still terrible and streams everywhere very high. The enemy are in small detachments in different parts of Mercer and Monroe and about 1,500 in vicinity of Lewisburg. The number of their drilled troops is not over 1,000, and they have perhaps 2,000 militia besides. They are distributed nearly as follows: Three hundred at Peterstown, 400 at Narrows of New River, 600 at Montgomery, and, say, 300 at Princeton; the balance near Lewisburg. Colonel Crook reports the return of his men from Addison without seeing any enemy whatever.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District of Kanawha.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Near Aquia Creek, April 27, 1862—12.30 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Seven companies of Bayard's and the regiment of Wyndham's cavalry, and King's entire division, except a squadron of cavalry, opposite Fredericksburg, one brigade of which is under orders to move to-morrow morning to the crossing of the railroad at Potomac Creek. The

artillery and infantry of McCall's division and Signal Corps at Catlett's. One brigade of the division and one battalion of Bayard's cavalry under orders to march to-morrow to Fredericksburg. At Aquia Creek the Ninety-fifth New York, six companies of Ninetieth Pennsylvania, six companies of ——— Pennsylvania, two companies of Michigan cavalry, and one company of Bayard's cavalry. There are four companies of Ninetieth Pennsylvania, the pontoon train and battery of Maine artillery, at Belle Plain and landing from the vessels at that place. The Eleventh and Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania are guarding the railroad from Alexandria to Bristoe and Manassas Gap. General Wadsworth's command in and around Washington. One brigade under General Duryea at Cloud's Mill. Two companies of infantry and some companies of cavalry, number not known, at and below Budd's Ferry, on Maryland shore. Also there is in my department General Abercrombie's command at Warrenton Junction, and I believe Colonel Geary's at White Plains, on Manassas Gap Railroad. Colonel Campbell's regiment of cavalry, which by your direction I gave orders to repair to the front and which I had assigned to McCall's division, has, in disobedience of my orders, returned to Alexandria, preparatory, it is understood, to embarking for Yorktown.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
April 27, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The reports from several sources, Union men and colored fugitives, concur in representing a force to have accumulated about 12 miles on the other side of Fredericksburg of about 5,000 men, made up of those who were driven across the Rappahannock and of accessions from other quarters. I do not learn, however, that any have joined from the direction of Gordonsville. Everything is going on as rapidly as possible in the rebuilding of the railroad. The locomotives have been landed, and will soon be in operation as far as the first stream.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Aquia Creek, April 27, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE A. MCCALL,
Commanding at Catlett's Station:

As soon after the receipt of this order as practicable march with your headquarters and your Second Brigade to join the First Brigade at Fal-mouth, opposite Fredericksburg. Take with you as much subsistence as your means of transportation will permit.

Acknowledge the receipt of this by telegraph, and report whose brigade you take with you.

Very respectfully,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

CATLETT'S [STATION],
April 27, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL,
Aquia Creek:

Orders to march to Falmouth with headquarters and Second Brigade received. I shall take Meade's brigade and as much subsistence as my means of transportation will permit. I shall move in the morning as soon as practicable.

GEO. A. MCCALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NEW MARKET, VA.,
April 27, 1862—5 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch dated 26th just received. Our advance is at Harrisonburg—two brigades, two batteries, one regiment cavalry, General Williams commanding. Colonel Mason, commanding brigade, Shields' division, is half way between Harrisonburg and New Market. The remaining force is here at New Market, except two regiments and 100 cavalry, which are guarding two bridges which are east of first chain of mountains. This constitutes our whole force, except guard at places in our rear. Our supplies are in improving condition.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Wheeling, April 27, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The troops in this department are stationed as follows: Under General Kelley, along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the Sixth Virginia Infantry, the Eleventh Virginia, the Second Potomac Home Brigade, one battery of artillery, and two companies of cavalry. Under General Schenck, between New Creek and Moorefield, the Third Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, the Fifth Virginia Infantry, two Ohio regiments, five companies of cavalry, and one battery. Under General Milroy, at Monterey, two Virginia regiments, four Ohio regiments, three companies of cavalry, and two sections of Hymau's battery. Two other batteries in his brigade are detained for want of transportation. Under Lieutenant-Colonel Harris, in the Cheat Mountain District, six companies of the Tenth Virginia and six guns, without horses or men. Under General Cox, in the Kanawha and New River Valleys, two Virginia and ten Ohio regiments of infantry, one regiment and two companies of cavalry, and three batteries. The Sixtieth Ohio is now on the way from Parkersburg to New Creek. The Eighth Virginia probably already at New Creek, under orders for Moorefield. Blenker's division still at Winchester, except about 600 men, detachment from various regiments, now at New Creek. General Schenck, with his whole force, under orders for Franklin, detained by high water. General Cox's advance is at the mouth of Blue Stone Creek. He is ordered

with his whole disposable force against the enemy at Lewisburg and Peterson [Peterstown].

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General.

WHEELING, VA., April 27, 1862.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
New Market :

The movement is right. The force could be rapidly concentrated. If Blenker had been brought quickly forward all my troops would now be in the valley, ready to move in co-operation. I should be happy to act with you, and have been hoping authority from the War Department. A dispatch received from Washington last night induces belief that they meditate this move. I will give you prompt information. Milroy reports no troops of the enemy in or about Staunton, and none this side except one regiment and one battalion of infantry and four companies of cavalry at Buffalo Gap; that on 24th enemy moving all sick on cars eastward, and that large trains loaded with soldiers, supposed to be Johnston's [Johnson's], were passing.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL:

The capture of New Orleans is confirmed, but still through secession sources, nothing official having arrived. We have no intelligence of importance from any other quarters. The impression is very strong that the enemy will amuse McClellan at Yorktown and make a sudden dash with their main force against you or Banks. Of course this contingency is in your mind, and every vigilance used to ascertain the strength before you and at Gordonsville.

The President desires daily reports from your command.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISONBURG, April 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

Our force is entirely secure here. The enemy is in no condition for offensive movements, and nothing can prevent our troops from joining the main body in safety if attacked. Our supplies have not been in so good condition nor my command in so good spirits since we left Winchester. General Hatch made reconnaissance in force yesterday, which resulted in obtaining a complete and satisfactory view of the enemy's position. Two of our own men were wounded by accident, one mortally. Five of the enemy were killed and 5 wounded in the skirmish. Report forwarded. A negro employed in Jackson's tent came in this morning, and reports preparation for retreat of Jackson to-day. General Johnson is reported to have passed Staunton, and General Milroy to be 4 miles west of Staunton. You need have no apprehensions for our

safety. I think we are now just in condition to do all you can desire of us in this valley—clear the enemy out permanently.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HARRISONBURG, April 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

If Jackson retreats from his present position there is no reason for our remaining longer in this valley. If he does not, we can compel his retreat or destroy him. Then a small force, two or three regiments, falling back to Strasburg, which has been fortified for this purpose, will safely hold all that is important to the Government in this valley. General Frémont's forces will in like manner cover Staunton. If we leave a force of 4,000 or 5,000 in the upper valley it will invite attack, as at Winchester, and be insufficient for defense. If no force is in the valley except at Strasburg the enemy will not return. The whole of my command can then move from New Market to Madison by the mountain road, which is the best turnpike in Virginia, at three days' notice, from which we can occupy Culpeper Court-House, Orange Court-House, or Gordonsville, joined by General Abercrombie. The enemy will then be expelled from the whole of this region. With certainty this is the safest and most effective operation, in our view, in which we can be engaged. Our supplies can be drawn as now via Strasburg, or from Front Royal via Manassas road on good pikes, or by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Madison will be impregnable in our hands, and in co-operation with Frémont we can possess Gordonsville any day the President may wish. This is a safe and long-considered movement and is possible. Flour, beef, and forage are plenty in the country about Madison. I submit these views with great deference, and pray permission to put them in execution as early as the Department may desire. There are not more than 15,000 rebels on the north of the Virginia Central Railroad.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHARLESTON, April 28, 1862.

Col. ALBERT TRACY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Wheeling :

On Thursday the position of my troops will be as follows: Two regiments at Flat Top and holding passes of New River; one at Raleigh; two at Fayette; one at Gauley Mountain; two at Gauley Bridge; one at Summerville; one at Salines and vicinity; one at Charleston; one guarding lower part of Kanawha. I purpose making a post at Chapmanville, and use two regiments in guarding the whole valley. Will arrange the main force in advancing, as by order of General Frémont. Major Clary should hurry forward part of our transportation this week. I expect to move my headquarters to the front some time this week, and it is important I should know the permanent arrangement of quartermaster and commissary on my personal staff.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE KANAWHA,
*Charleston, Va., April 28, 1862.*Col. GEORGE CROOK,
Summerville :

SIR : The following is my plan of present arrangements made to carry out orders from department headquarters, which are explicit :

I shall put the Eleventh Ohio and Forty-fourth Ohio at Gauley Bridge. The Forty-seventh Ohio (Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott commanding) will remain at Gauley Mount. A battery, partly howitzer and partly field pieces, will be connected with the command thus formed, and the whole, with your regiment, will constitute a provisional brigade, of which you will have command as soon as co-operation begins. Your regiment will remain at Summerville until the order for a forward movement is given, when the four regiments, with the battery and such cavalry as may hereafter be assigned, will act in concert, under your orders, by the Wilderness road and the turnpike. I shall expect to have the Ninth Virginia garrison the posts at Fayette, Gauley Bridge, and Summerville, when the movement begins.

This movement is not to be made until I shall have advanced with the main body of the remainder of my command a distance already fixed on another line, and unless circumstances should change greatly the whole force will act on converging lines. In this there will also be co-operation with the forces in the northern part of the department.

If the weather is at all favorable the troops named will be at Gauley Bridge this week, and within a few days I expect most of the preliminary movements to be completed. You will therefore keep your regiment constantly prepared for speedy movement.

Acknowledge by telegraph the receipt of this, and keep me informed of any changes which occur in front of you.

Our movement will be hastened whenever we receive news that promised transportation is on the way here. The grand difficulty now is to see clearly the means for feeding the troops after an advance, and you must calculate upon using your regimental train to its utmost capacity in helping provide for yourselves.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
*April 28, 1862.*Brigadier-General COX,
Charleston :

Concentrate your troops at Flat Top Mountain, and if the fortifications opposite the mouth of Blue Stone River are evacuated or not held in force continue the operation as ordered.

Should the enemy take possession of the fortifications again in force, then it will not be advisable to advance as far as Peterstown, but a crossing over New River should be effected near the mouth of Blue Stone.

If possible part of General Milroy's forces will co-operate with you. Keep us promptly and well informed.

J. C. FRÉMONT.

CHARLESTON, *April 28, 1862.*

Major-General FRÉMONT, *Wheeling:*

Colonel Scammon found works of enemy on other side of New River abandoned. They were quite strong intrenchments; have three tiers of breastworks and rifle pits. These were nearly opposite mouth of Blue Stone. The pickets of Scammon's advance are within 2 miles of top of Flat Top, and we will push forward as soon as roads and transportation will permit. The mud is now in its most tenacious condition, but drying rapidly.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Wheeling, April 28 [1862].

General Cox:

A large number of pack mules will be sent to your district. The quartermaster and commissary both will make every exertion to comply with your desires. Should your men nevertheless not be well provided for a number of days the movement proposed must still be pushed forward. What would be the smallest number of troops necessary to guard your lines of communication, the posts of Gauley Bridge, Gauley Mountain, Chapmanville and Summerville included?

By order of General Frémont:

A. ALBERT,
Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Near Aquia Creek Landing, April 29, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acquaint you that General Reynolds' brigade, of McCall's division, has arrived opposite Fredericksburg. Another brigade will be in position by to-morrow.

Information has reached me that the rebels have abandoned the right bank of the Rappahannock, opposite the crossing of Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and fallen back, it is supposed, in the direction of Gordonsville.

Previous reports as to the enemy's force being concentrated on the railroad line between Fredericksburg and Richmond and 12 miles from the latter point are confirmed by contrabands and Union men, who estimate it as high as 12,000 men. The enemy's pickets, however, continue to show themselves on the hills in rear of Fredericksburg, and during the night come into the town and harass the few Union men left there. Five or six of them have been arrested and carried off toward Richmond.

For several nights past the rumbling of wagons leaving town has been heard, and residents say that they are loaded with corn and other supplies.

Urgent appeals for protection against this oppression by the Confederate authorities reach us through loyal men residing on the other side of the river. By means of our boat bridge, which can be easily made available in a few hours, a sufficient force could be thrown across the river to afford this protection, or it could be withdrawn promptly or re-

enforced should circumstances demand it. By information derived from a person who heard it through the wife of an aide of General Smith, now at Yorktown, I learn that the Confederates are at a loss to know whether our design is to move forward from here or only a feint.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

AQUIA CREEK, April 29, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

Brigadier-General Abercrombie reports that enemy heretofore occupying the right bank of the Rappahannock at the crossing of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, nearly in front of Warrenton, have retired in the direction of Gordonsville. The reports of colored fugitives and Union men confirm previous statements of there being a force of the enemy at about 12 miles from Fredericksburg, on the railroad to Richmond—statements of strength varying from 5,000 to 10,000 men. The enemy's cavalry pickets come in at night to Fredericksburg and have taken away several Union men, and it is stated they are carrying off grain and other supplies. Appeals have been made for protection against these parties. From a letter received from the aide-de-camp to General G. W. Smith, now at Yorktown, it seems the enemy below are puzzled to understand the purpose of the troops of the United States on the Rappahannock—whether they mean to advance or whether it is a mere feint.

The First Brigade, McCall's division, is now at Falmouth, just above Fredericksburg. The Second Brigade is on the march there from Catlett's. We are pushing the railroad repairs, and will work night and day. Colonel Haupt is fast at work, and will relieve me greatly. The bridge of boats at Fredericksburg is progressing, but will not be completed till ordered. The pontoon train will all be there to-night. The telegraph is nearly completed.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
April 29, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

A deserter came into our lines this morning, having given himself up to the first cavalry picket he met. He tells the following story :

His name is Stanfield Triger, native of Virginia, resident of King George County, thirty-one years of age, having a wife and child. He was impressed into the Confederate service on the 4th of April instant, and marched the next day for Richmond. He arrived at Yorktown, or rather 3 miles this side of Yorktown, on the morning of Saturday, April 19. The following night he and four others similarly situated deserted, and made the best of their way back to their respective homes. By avoiding the highways and keeping to the woods they succeeded in effecting their escape. Triger was seven days on the road. He was not long enough in Yorktown to learn much about the Confederate

force there. Those troops that he saw were scantily clothed and fed, and the talk among the impressed men was that they would desert on the first opportunity. While lying in the woods last Thursday he saw two long trains of cars filled with troops moving this way, and heard as he came along that it was a body of 10,000 men coming from Yorktown to Guiney's, a station on the railroad, 12 miles south of Fredericksburg, or Milford, 4 or 5 miles farther south. These were the only troops that he could hear of between Fredericksburg and Richmond. At Richmond he learned that the entire force guarding the city did not exceed 4,000. Triger is rather intelligent, and appears to be truthful. He wishes to return to his home to plant corn.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

WARRENTON JUNCTION, *April 29, 1862.*

General BANKS, *near Staunton :*

The rebels have left the Rappahannock. I virtually have possession of Warrenton. Every day or two detachments of troops go there. No evidence of the enemy having been there for the last two weeks. The Twelfth and Sixteenth Indiana Regiments go to Washington on the 9th to be mustered out of service.

J. J. ABERCROMBIE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

AQUIA CREEK, *April 30, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

General Geary, heretofore stationed on line of Manassas Gap Railroad, reports intention of moving away, and has asked General McCall to guard that road. I have ordered General McCall's division to the Rappahannock, and it cannot furnish the detail without great inconvenience and detriment, besides taking our forces westward, when, from the present disposition of the enemy, that which is west of the Blue Ridge should rather come east. As the Manassas Gap road is for the supply of Major-General Banks' army, I beg to suggest that it be protected from Manassas Junction by detail from his command, as it can be more readily looked after by him than by me, and he can better spare the force than I. I sent some time since a squadron of my cavalry to convoy a hundred baggage wagons from near Centreville to General Banks' department. The squadron has not yet been sent back—not been heard from. I need it. Please require that it be sent back to the regiment at Fredericksburg at once.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *April 30, 1862.*

Major-General McDOWELL,
Commanding Department of the Rappahannock :

GENERAL : The Secretary of War has given me authority to inform

you that you can occupy Fredericksburg with such force as in your judgment may be necessary to hold it for defensive purposes, but not with a view to make a forward movement.

General Abercrombie has been ordered to report to you. He will be relieved from duty, and General Hartsuff is ordered to take his place.

Brigadier-General Gibbon has not yet been confirmed.

Charles McClure has just been confirmed as commissary. The Adjutant-General says I must see the Commissary-General on the subject of his being ordered to replace Captain Sanderson, in General Patrick's brigade. I will attend to this.

The Adjutant-General informed me that he would not allow Lieutenant Campbell to be relieved from duty in General King's division.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has asked to have —— relieved from duty on account of his intemperate habits. As soon as General Cadwalader is confirmed he will be ordered to take General ——'s command.

The Paymaster-General says Major McDowell is now with the large army under General Halleck, and his services are very important, but as soon as the present press is over he will try to bring Major McDowell here by exchange.

The Secretary of War asked me to come and see him again to-morrow. I will leave here Friday morning.

I am, general, yours, very respectfully,

H. VAN RENSSELAER,
Inspector-General, U. S. Army.

P. S.—General Ricketts is anxious to take command of a brigade. He is going to mount his horse to-day, and will let me know to-morrow if he is fit to take the field.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Opposite Fredericksburg, April 30—11.30 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

Four very intelligent men—two of them Pennsylvanians, one a Virginian, and one a Marylander—have just come in from the enemy in our front, and have given me precise, and I believe reliable, information as to the strength, position, and intentions of the enemy. One body, under the command of Gen. Joseph R. Anderson, of the Tredegar Iron Works, is at Guiney's Station, on the railroad, 14 miles from Fredericksburg. He has the Second and Seventh Virginia, the First South Carolina Volunteers, and the First South Carolina Volunteers for the war—in all, four regiments and a Louisiana battalion. One battery, the Letcher Artillery, composed of two brass 6-pounders, two brass 12-pounder howitzers, and two 10-pounder Parrott guns. The artillery company is new and uninstructed. Besides this he has four other pieces, not yet provided with horses, and about 150 horsemen, badly armed. The artillery came up from Richmond, the South Carolina regiments from Yorktown, and General Anderson from North Carolina—all last Friday. This force is represented as being posted in front of what is called Swamp Marsh; the roads behind it very bad. Another body, under General Field, is at Stone Mills, about the same distance from Fredericksburg as Anderson, and about 7 miles west of Guiney's Station, with a road communicating between the two. Field has the

force which was here when we advanced, which they estimate loosely. I suppose it may amount to 3,000 men—infantry, artillery, and cavalry. Has the Walker battery of six pieces, four 6-pounder Parrotts and two brass howitzers. They expect to fall back as soon as they are pressed, and go to Hanover Junction, where they are to join Jackson's force, now retreating from Gordonsville. This they heard this morning. At Hanover Junction or Hanover Court-House they expect to make a stand. Last Sunday an order was read on parade warning the men to be ready to fall back at a moment's notice. A detail of 8 men from each company of a regiment was made to stay behind and burn the railroad bridges. On Monday they cut and split the wood and placed it on the bridges, which are ready to be fired. It was given out they were to fall back to Hanover Junction. Jackson was to do the same, and is now on his way there from Gordonsville. When the force which came from Manassas fell back from Gordonsville to Yorktown, Gordonsville was abandoned till Jackson passed through. When they brought the artillery for Anderson's force from Richmond part came by railroad and part by the common road. The roads were so bad, and are now so bad, that they cannot possibly be used for their retreat. I have sent over what remains of McCall's division. All reports of our movements in the New York papers appear in the Richmond papers of the last dates.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

NEW MARKET, April 30, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

All quiet. Some alarm excited by movement of enemy's cavalry. It appears to-day that they were in pursuit of Union prisoner who escaped to our camp at Alma Bridge. He reports Jackson at foot of Blue Ridge. Ordnance train sent over mountains. The day he left, Jackson was to be re-enforced by Johnson and to make attack via Luray. Another report says Jackson is bound for Richmond. This is the fact, I have no doubt. Johnson is west of Staunton 6 miles; Milroy in his rear. Jackson is on half rations, his supplies having been cut off by our advance. There is nothing to be done in this valley this side of fortifications this side of Strasburg.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEW MARKET, April 30, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Further reflection and full consultation with all leading officers confirm opinion expressed in my dispatch of 29th instant. There is nothing more to be done by us in the valley. Nothing this side of Strasburg requires our presence. Fortifications there, now finished, were planned by Captain Hunt, to protect our lines below with small force. Enemy will not return unless small force in upper part of valley tempts them to try for a victory. Our force never in so good condition or spirits. Can move across mountains from New Market via Luray or Madison

at notice. Supplies follow by three lines—Strasburg, Front Royal, Warrenton Junction. Our advance will clear whole country of the enemy north of Gordonsville. Enemy's force there far less than represented in newspapers—not more than 20,000 at outside. Jackson's army reduced, demoralized, on half rations. They are all concentrating for Richmond. The movement suggested will enable you to concentrate our forces there whenever you desire. Looking upon this at first with doubt, I am now satisfied that it is the most safe and effective disposition possible for our corps. I pray your favorable consideration. Such order will electrify our force.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

WHEELING, VA., April 30, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Agreeably to orders from General Garfield, on or about March 20, Colonel Cranor, commanding 1,200 men at Piketon, Ky., continues to report to him. I infer that all the force in that portion of my department are acting under the orders of General Buell, but I feel it my duty to suggest that this force, with a large quantity of stores, is much exposed. I think re-enforcements may be necessary to enable it to maintain its position, which reports, by an officer sent me by Colonel Cranor, inform me is threatened by 12,000 rebels, under Floyd and Marshall. If General Morgan is doing anything in anticipation of this demonstration on the part of the enemy I am not informed. I learn that four batteries are being organized at Indianapolis. Could one battery and three regiments be sent thence to Piketon?

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General.

WHEELING, VA., April 30, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Dispatch of to-day just received. I repeat the following report, sent yesterday morning, viz: General Milroy reports that his scouts have been within 7 miles of Staunton. Johnson was still retreating, and was said to be on his way to join Jackson. A foraging party of 26 wagons sent out by General Milroy six days ago to Bull Pasture, 12 miles from McDowell, became water-bound, and was attacked by guerrillas and destroyed, only 10 horses escaping. Three soldiers are thus far known to have been badly wounded. A detachment has been sent to Bull Pasture. The advance of General Cox's forces under Colonel Scammon found intrenchments on the east side of New River, opposite. The rebels had strong breastworks and rifle pits. They retreated on the approach of Colonel Scammon, whose pickets are now within 2 miles of Flat Top. No change since yesterday's report. I have heard nothing further from Milroy. Streams along the Moorefield and Franklin road continue impassable. Hope to have Blenker's division at Moorefield by end of the week. Will hereafter number all telegrams sent to yourself, this being No. 1.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH REGT. OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Winfield, Va., April 30, 1862.

Capt. G. M. BASCOM,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. District of the Kanawha :

SIR: I have the honor to report that the expedition sent out from this point under Major Jackson to Mud Creek returned yesterday. It appears that after leaving Garrett's Mill, about dark on Sunday evening, our men were fired upon by a party of bushwhackers in ambush, their shots, however, not taking effect. The fire was briskly returned by our men, but with what result is not known, as it was so dark the enemy could not be distinguished or pursued. On Monday morning some of them made their appearance, but ran on the approach of our troops. These men—of whom there are supposed to be about 100—traverse the country in small gangs and rally together upon notice given them by citizens of danger; this, at least, seems to have been the case during the recent expedition. (I would state that our men did not pursue the usual route of travel.)

The distance from this place to Garrett's Mill is about 25 miles; it is some miles nearer Guyandotte than Winfield.

Subsistence taken from citizens was receipted for by Major Jackson.

Inclosed I send charges against two men—Jacob Douglas and A. McLain—sent here from Coalsmouth by Lieutenant Young. Please inform me what to do with the prisoners.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. H. COLEMAN,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Eleventh Ohio Volunteers.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 95. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adj. Gen.'s Office, Washington, April 30, 1862.

* * * * *

V. Brig. Gen. George L. Hartsuff, U. S. Volunteers, will relieve Brig. Gen. J. J. Abercrombie in his present command. The staff of the division will remain on duty with it until further orders. General Abercrombie, having turned over his command, will repair to Philadelphia and await further orders.

* * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

Abstract from Brigade Returns of the Department of the Shenandoah, Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks commanding, for month of April, 1862.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.			
First (Williams') Division:					
Donnelly's brigade	108	2, 639	3, 055	3, 430	.....
Abercrombie's brigade	116	2, 889	3, 287	3, 750	.....
Gordon's brigade	21	471	533	598	26
Artillery (six batteries)	142	2, 792	3, 273	3, 762	.....
Cavalry (Hatch's) command					

* Incomplete. No departmental return found for this period.

Abstract from Return of the Mountain Department, Maj. Gen. John C. Frémont commanding, for April, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
District of the Kanawha.....	360	8, 134	10, 327	12, 030
Cheat Mountain District.....	174	3, 913	5, 010	6, 530
Railroad District.....	103	2, 202	2, 417	2, 573
Schenck's brigade.....	93	2, 242	2, 668	3, 150
Total.....	730	16, 491	20, 422	24, 283

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Aquia, May 1, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

Just before leaving opposite Fredericksburg I was told by a Union man that General Field's advance, consisting of a regiment of infantry and Walker's battery of artillery and some cavalry, was at the Sycamores, about 11 miles from Fredericksburg, on the old stage road to Richmond. This road is to the west of the railroad. Field's main body is at Stone Mill, which is on the same road as the Sycamores. His and General Anderson's force amount to about 6,000 men. Some of Field's are of recent levy and are discontented, and may leave him if they can find a good chance. The railroad repair has been delayed for want of iron from Alexandria, but is now going forward as fast as possible. One of the bridges of boats is nearly completed across the Rappahannock, and can be finished at any time in a few hours. Owing to the non-transmission of my telegram from the opposite shore, the remainder of McCall's division will not march from Catlett's till to-morrow, instead of to-day, as ordered.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 1, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL:

The President has directed the transfer of General Shields, with his division, to your department. You will transmit an order to General Shields, addressed to Woodstock, to move to such point within your department as you may designate (the President preferring Catlett's Station), having in view the instructions hitherto received by you with respect to this capital, communicating a copy of your order in the case to this Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 1, 1862.

Major-General BANKS, *New Market*:

General Abercrombie has been relieved, and General Hartsuff assigned to his command, with orders to report to General McDowell temporarily and while it is necessary for that force to operate in McDowell's department. Colonel Geary has signified his intention to change his position. He has been ordered to remain on the line of the Manassas Gap Railroad to guard its reconstruction and keep the communication open.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 1, 1862.

Major-General BANKS:

The President directs that you fall back with the force under your immediate command to Strasburg, or such other point near there as will be convenient for supplies and enable you to hold the passage along the valley of the Shenandoah. General Shields will receive orders within a day or two to pass with his division into the Department of the Rappahannock.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH,
New Market, Va., May 1, 1862.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Secretary of War, dated April 25, 1862, inclosing the plan of operations proposed by General Frémont for the occupation of Knoxville, and the order of the Government thereupon, forwarded for the information of this department.

I am, general, with much respect, your obedient servant,
N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 1, 1862.

Major-General FRÉMONT:

This Department has not heard from you since Colonel Albert's return to your headquarters, whether you intend to carry out the plan of operations you proposed in the communication sent by him, and which was substantially approved by the President. Please inform me on this point immediately.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WHEELING, May 1, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The plan of operations which the President approved is now being carried into effect. Obstacles of weather, floods, and deficient transportation are being overcome, and all movements made in reference to it.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General, Commanding.

McDOWELL, May 1, 1862.

General FRÉMONT, *Wheeling*:

The extent of late attack by guerrillas was 20 wagons and about 80 horses lost. Am compelling neighborhood to furnish horses for another train. Have now several parties out after the guerrillas of Highland and Pendleton.

Information received from scouts, deserters, and refugees is that Johnson's force is at Westview, 6 miles west of Staunton, ready to retreat upon any advance by us, and rapidly gathering all the militia, subsistence, forage, and transportation he can and sending it east. The greatest excitement is said to have existed in Staunton and in Johnson's camp upon the occasion of a reconnaissance by a company of our cavalry with six infantry companies last week, and Johnson had everything packed to leave, but seeing it was only a reconnoitering party, he remained and redoubled his efforts in stripping the country of subsistence and forage. He should be driven out immediately. My aide has just returned from Schenck. Will keep my communications open with him.

Captain Lowry is here.

R. H. MILROY,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Aquia, May 2, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The quartermaster of King's division, who was sent after lumber in the ferry-boat, went 35 miles below Fredericksburg. He reports enemy's cavalry extending from a few miles below Fredericksburg toward Port Royal, at which point, according to all accounts he received, there is a force of some thousands, prepared to board the first steamer that comes along. This report, except as to the thousands, is in confirmation of the account given by the deserters day before yesterday. Until I can occupy in force the opposite bank of the Rappahannock and send out strong cavalry parties we use the Rappahannock River only because the enemy suffers us to do so. I think the Navy Department should be so informed. The quartermaster reports quantities of horses, mules, and grain on the south side, and plenty of lumber suitable for our purposes. I have a further report from General King that Field, who commands in our front, has moved his force, 4,400 strong, with two batteries, to the Sycamores, being an advance of some 3 miles. I am led to believe that this force and that of Anderson can be defeated with great loss to them by the force under my command at Fredericksburg, and that

without undue risk. The roads to the enemy are said to be better than they are behind him, being, in fact, quite impassable for his artillery in retreat. By to-morrow night I should have nearly 20,000 effective men on the Rappahannock, with a broad bridge of boats, a pontoon bridge, and a steam ferry-boat to cross the river. The enemy is undoubtedly accumulating in front, and will continue to do so as he hears of my re-enforcements.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

AQUIA, May 2, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your telegram of May 1, placing General Shields in this division, was received this morning. General Shields will be ordered, as soon as the telegraph is in operation between Harper's Ferry and Woodstock or Winchester, to repair without delay to Catlett's, whether by way of Chester Gap and Warrenton or Manassas Gap will depend on his means of transportation and the roads.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Aquia, May 2, 1862.

Major-General SHIELDS,
Commanding Division, Woodstock, Va.:

We are all delighted in this department that the President should have done me the honor to place your gallant division under my command. I am instructed by the Secretary of War, under date of May 1, to transmit you an order to move to such place within this department as I may designate. Accordingly, I wish you to repair at the earliest moment practicable, and by such route as you may find best, to Catlett's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and where that road crosses Cedar Run. This point is about 2 miles from the junction of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad with the Warrenton Branch Railroad. So far as my knowledge of the country goes this point may be best reached by way of Front Royal, Chester Gap, and the town of Warrenton. What the distance is and the condition of the road I do not know nor do I know your means of transportation. I am under impression you may find forage on the way, but as General Blenker's and Colonel Geary's commands have been in that department, you may find the quantity insufficient. If you desire to come that way I can have supplies meet you at Warrenton. If you find this road less practicable than by way of Manassas Gap and Manassas Junction, supplies can be sent to you on the Manassas road.

Please acknowledge receipt here of letter. Let me know when you can take up your line of march; by what road you are coming; what are your means of transportation, and what the composition and strength of your command.

The most of my force are now at Fredericksburg. We have General J. R. Anderson, of the Tredegar Iron Works, and General Field about

11 and 14 miles in front. Jackson has pushed through Gordonsville and is on his way to Hanover Junction, on the line to Richmond; so in coming over eastward you will be following him up.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 2, 1862.

General SHIELDS:

In the execution of the order you have received or may receive from General McDowell to pass with your division into the Department of the Rappahannock, it is not expected that you move until the arrival or approach of General Banks to the position assigned him in the orders of yesterday. He was directed to take post at Strasburg or its vicinity.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WARRENTON JUNCTION, *May 2, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Reconnaissances to Warrenton, 9 miles, and to the Rappahannock, 9 miles, show no enemy in front, and none reported nearer than Culpeper Court-House. Prevailing rumor that Jackson went to Gordonsville, thence to Yorktown. I do not believe it. Will keep myself well posted and report. Present effective strength of brigade five regiments infantry, two of cavalry, and three batteries—5,458 men. Comfortable in respect to supplies, but a great deal of sickness. Four hundred and eighty-six present sick. Two hundred and eighteen absent sick in various places. Two Indiana regiments to be mustered out on 9th. Fifteen hundred and thirty-two effective men. One hundred and seventy-five sick. Two of the batteries require recruits—one 37, the other 29. Much crippled. Could be filled from Indiana regiments about leaving service. Asked permission of General Thomas yesterday, and stated how it could be done. No reply. Please spur him up. Situation of camp unhealthy. Request permission to change it to Warrenton or some better place in front. Will send to General McDowell concerning it. Country in immediate vicinity stripped and desolate. Task of correcting impressions left by Blenker's command very hard, but is being performed. Thanks for kind and prompt attention to request for appointment of Lieutenant Drake and for news. General Abercrombie just left.

Respectfully,

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ADVANCE BRIGADE,
Near Rectorstown, Va., May 2, 1862 (via Front Royal).

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Not had any answer to my call for troops from Manassas. My command is scattered for nearly 30 miles, and as soon as I am re-enforced

I will concentrate at some important point on the western part of the road among the mountains, where there is most danger of interference. This is important, as we daily see the enemy's pickets of 15 or 20 at a place to the south of us, and every movement we make is closely watched by them. The road is in good order and trains daily pass over it.

JNO. W. GEARY,
Colonel Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, Commanding.

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS,
Opposite Fredericksburg, May 2, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL :

Our bridge across the river was completed at 5 p. m. The artillery was placed on the bank overlooking the bridge, and an infantry company marched across and are now posted near the bridge-head.

General Patrick and myself rode through the town, selected posts for our sentinels and pickets, and had a brief conference with the mayor. We found everything quiet and orderly. No cavalry scouts of the enemy have been in sight to-day.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General.

NEW MARKET, 2d—7 p. m.
(Received May 3, 1862, 9 p. m.)

General [LORENZO THOMAS],
Adjutant-General's Office :

Jackson moved his army yesterday on the road to Port Republic, east of the Shenandoah. The signal officers report at 2.30 p. m. that they saw his army moving toward that place. His tents still standing this side Blue Ridge. His destination either Waynesborough or Staunton. If latter place, possibly to join Johnson and attack Milroy. General Ewell is said to be near Stanardsville. Our cavalry scouts from Columbia Bridge advanced 8 miles in direction of Blue Ridge, encountering the enemy in a sharp skirmish, in which they lost 1 killed, 4 wounded. Our guide was badly wounded.

No change of forces except to strengthen Harrisonburg somewhat.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEW MARKET, May 2, 1862—7 p. m. .

General FRÉMONT, *Grafton :*

Thanks for dispatches received to-day. Jackson withdrew his army Wednesday afternoon to roads in the direction of Waynesborough or Staunton. He was seen to-day (2.30 p. m.) moving toward Port Republic, which is 20 miles from Staunton. His march is possibly a feint, possibly to join Johnson and attack Milroy near Staunton. Of that you will judge best. His force is not over 8,000, we think. General Ewell, commanding rebel force near Rappahannock, is now said to be at Stanardsville with about 5,000. The three united cannot muster over

18,000. We rest here for the present. By order we occupy Harrisonburg.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
May 2, 1862.

Brigadier-General MILROY, *Monterey:*

Dispatch received. Your efforts in suppression of guerrillas approved. The commanding general takes this occasion to say that he has been gratified with the good conduct and gallantry displayed by your command since entering the Monterey Valley, and requests that as much be conveyed to them through your headquarters. He also desires me to say that special thanks are due to yourself for the vigilant activity you have shown in keeping yourself so thoroughly acquainted with the movements of the enemy.

J. C. FRÉMONT.

CHARLESTON, [*May?*] 2, 1862.

Major-General FRÉMONT, *Wheeling:*

Dispatch received. The utmost our trains can do till increased will be to supply two-thirds of my movable force at Princeton and Raleigh. Colonel Crook has to send a large detachment to Sutton with the murderers to be hung on the 9th. As soon after that as we get more teams he can march directly on Lewisburg, two other regiments co-operating with him on the direct road from Gauley Bridge. I leave for Raleigh on Monday, and will personally examine the system of transportation as I go. Gallipolis quartermaster speaks of the middle of the month as the time we may expect additional transportation. Everything depends on this, as absolutely nothing can be got from the country but a little forage. Fuller statement by mail.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE KANAWHA,
Charleston, May 2, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. FRÉMONT,

Commanding Mountain Department, Wheeling, Va.:

GENERAL: I propose to divide and arrange my force as follows:

1. For the protection of the valley, two regiments and two troops of cavalry, posted as follows: Four companies Fourth Virginia Infantry at Charleston; two companies of same and West's cavalry troop at Camp Piatt, 10 miles above here, where the Boone and Logan road comes to the river, and four companies of same at Chapmanville, on Guyandotte River; all under command of Colonel Lightburn; headquarters at Charleston.
2. For protection of Gauley Valley and head of Kanawha, one regiment, the Ninth Virginia, Col. Leonard Skinner, and one troop cavalry. Four companies at Summerville, six companies at Gauley Bridge, and furnishing detachments to guard stores at Loup Creek, the cavalry troop, Schambeck's, at Gauley Mount.
3. On the Newbern road, under my immediate command, headquar-

ters in the field, First Provisional Brigade, under Col. E. P. Scammon, consisting of Twenty-third, Thirtieth, and Twelfth Ohio Infantry, and McMullin's battery; Second Provisional Brigade, under Col. A. Moor, consisting of Twenty-eighth, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-seventh Ohio Infantry, and Simmonds' battery; also one battalion of Colonel Bolles' Second Virginia Cavalry; also Smith's Ohio Cavalry Troop will accompany my headquarters.

4. The Third Provisional Brigade, under Col. George Crook, will consist of the Thirty-sixth Ohio, now at Summerville; the Forty-fourth Ohio, now at Gauley Bridge; the Forty-seventh Ohio, now at Gauley Mount, and the Eleventh Ohio, now at Winfield, but which will move forward as soon as the hurry of other transportation is a little over. With it also will be a battery now forming out of infantry detachments from the regiments, and when it moves it will be accompanied by the Second Battalion of Bolles' Second Virginia Cavalry.

My design is to push forward the First and Second Brigades to Princeton or Pearisburg, then endeavor to operate so as to cut off retreat of any troops there may be at or near Lewisburg, while the Third Brigade moves forward by both Wilderness road and the turnpike upon Lewisburg.

The smallness of our train is the only cause of delay. Estimates of the work to be done and the number of teams needed were forwarded by my order by Captain Fitch, assistant quartermaster, to department headquarters in February, but we have as yet received no additional transportation, and, on the other hand, have had 200 of our horses taken away from the stables at Gallipolis, where they were recruiting, and put on the Romney line.

We have only some 250 wagons for use in trains, besides those actually used in moving regimental baggage. Each wagon can transport 1,000 pounds 6 miles and return (12 miles) per day. The nature of the country, the delays in loading, &c., in shoeing, and other accidental hindrances make this all that can be reckoned on permanently. Lewisburg is 65 miles from head of navigation. Newbern is 140 miles. You will see from this how totally inadequate our supply is, when we take into the account that the country is for subsistence purposes a desert.

I shall make the troops travel light, leaving tents and bivouacking if necessary, and will promise to do all that you think should be done under the circumstances.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CHARLESTON, May 2, 1862.

Col. E. P. SCAMMON, *Raleigh* :

Dispatch received. Your views as to action of advance guard agree with mine. The Twenty-eighth, Thirty-seventh, and Thirty-fourth will constitute a provisional brigade, under command of Colonel Moor. Half the Thirty-fourth is ordered to Raleigh. Communicate with Colonel Moor at Fayette in regard to watching the river crossings. Concentrate your two regiments at the best point you can get, either near top of Flat Top or beyond. Do not push them beyond where your own train can feed them. Levering has all he can do to supply the depot at Raleigh, from which you must draw till the promised increase of transportation comes. Gardner must not be permitted to interfere in any

way with Levering's trains. If he wants help, he must telegraph Levering and not interfere first; otherwise stores will be short at Raleigh and the responsibility for it will be on Gardner.

The Twelfth Ohio will start to join you in a day or two and will form part of your brigade. Give me the latest news of the enemy. Do not spare effort to find where they are. Parties from the Forty-seventh are near Sewell Mountain. After this have information of movements sent in the cipher.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

HARRISONBURG, May 3, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I do not think it possible to divide our force at this time with safety. The enemy is largely re-enforced by Ewell's division. He has three brigades of infantry and one of cavalry, estimated at 12,700. It is probably less, but still a very material increase. He is near the bridge; Jackson 5 miles above, near Port Republic. All quiet to-night. The escort of the signal corps had a short skirmish with the enemy, who were in ambush on the mountain. Several of the enemy were seriously wounded. We lost two prisoners, one wounded in the shoulder.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEW MARKET, May 3, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Your dispatch as to the disposition of troops of the Fifth Corps received, and measures will be taken in accordance therewith. I shall grieve not to be included in the active operations of this summer. I go to Harrisonburg this evening.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

WINCHESTER, May 3, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. FRÉMONT:

Since my dispatch of yesterday morning the First Brigade, General Stahel commanding, having obtained shoes for the barefooted, started for Romney, with orders to stop there and get clothing. The destitution of these troops has been great. You will receive by mail inspection reports acquainting you more fully with the condition and the effect of a careful, thorough personal inspection.

Very respectfully,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

CHARLESTON, May 3, 1862.

Col. E. P. SCAMMON, *Raleigh:*

General Frémont desires me to express to your troops through you his gratification at their gallant conduct on 1st instant. I add my own

expression of satisfaction at the promptness of Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes in marching upon Princeton. The Twelfth Ohio starts this morning. Will give you full reasons hereafter why a change is not feasible. You will find it a serviceable regiment. Let me know what you regard as the best point to hold near Princeton till I can secure the means of supplying a large concentrated force. I am especially anxious that you should get fresh information of the enemy's numbers, &c., and take thorough measures to be advised of any concentration in your front. Unite the Thirtieth and the battery with the Twenty-third as soon as may be.

I shall leave here on Monday and reach Raleigh with my headquarters Wednesday evening probably. Send the number of wounded and prisoners as soon as you can.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CAMP JESSIE,
Near New Creek, May 3, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JACOB D. COX,
Commanding District of the Kanawha, Charleston:

GENERAL: For the purpose of cutting off and capturing the rebel forces now in Greenbrier County the following movements must be effected at once:

The Thirty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Colonel Crook, to march from Summerville by Coalsmouth over the Free Bridge, then on the left bank of Greenbrier River to the other bridge on the road leading from Lewisburg to White Sulphur Springs.

The Forty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Colonel Gilbert, to be transported by steamer from Camp Piatt to Gauley Bridge, thence to take the Kanawha turnpike to Lewisburg. Colonel Scammon to send part of his brigade over New River toward Stevens' Ferry. The troops to march without transportation, but with four days' rations in their haversacks.

Colonel Crook's column may meet a small detachment of the enemy at Coalsmouth, which must be attacked and routed by a sudden charge. Another detachment of the rebels at Franklin Fort may be evaded and left in its position with advantage to the general result.

Colonel Gilbert's column is expected to meet a rebel detachment at Blue Sulphur Springs, which must be suddenly attacked and routed, and the success immediately followed up by the taking and occupation of Lewisburg.

The commencement of these respective movements, though it is of the utmost importance that they should be made without the least delay, must be left to your best judgment, so that neither suddenness of movement nor concert of action may be lost sight of.

The bearer of this dispatch, Mr. Edward J. Allen, a thoroughly reliable gentleman, may be advantageously employed to guide either Colonel Crook's or Colonel Gilbert's column.

The general commanding desires you to issue the necessary orders in your own handwriting, without disclosing the movements to any person whatever except to the commanders above mentioned, and only so much at a time to them as is absolutely necessary for them to know.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT TRACY,
Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

The retreat of the rebels from Lewisburg was not anticipated when I received this order.

WASHINGTON, *May 4, 1862.*

Major-General McDOWELL :

Shields, Hartsuff, and Geary have already been directed to receive your orders, and you have been authorized to give them orders. It seems to me the Department has done all in its power to place them in your command. If simple prudence requires them to be on your line, is not your own action all that is required for that prudential measure? What more do you want of the Department in respect to Shields?

As to Blenker, the President still refuses to change the destination of that division. Geary reports that the line of railroad from Manassas to Strasburg is threatened by guerrillas at Rectortown, Salem, and Piedmont, and also at its western end; and that his force is not sufficient to guard it securely.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
*Secretary of War.*HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
*May 4, 1862.*Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

I want nothing further from the Department in respect to Shields. My dispatch was more particularly with respect to Blenker, and in furtherance of the views you had expressed in relation to his destination, and in which I entirely concurred. As to Geary, I cannot think he is too weak to guard the road, but I shall know better when I hear from him. Your telegram is the first authority I have received for considering him subject to my orders. Jeff. Davis' coachman has come, and brings a good deal of interesting gossip from Richmond, which I will send you soon.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
*Major-General, Commanding Department.*HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
*Potomac Creek, May 4, 1862.*Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

The bridge across the Accokeek is just finished, and track laid. I have just come over on the locomotive. The force will now be thrown on the bridge at this place and the one over the Rappahannock, and the two will be built—the engineers (Haupt and Stone) estimate—within twelve days. Your dispatch announcing the evacuation of Yorktown is received. The enemy must now fall back upon the Peninsula and mass his force in front of Richmond, with perhaps his right on James River, his center at or near West Point, and his left

behind the Pamunkey, at Hanover Court-House or Hanover Junction. If he is not pressed hard by McClellan he may, by having concentrated his troops, be able, by the use of the railroad, to send a large force, with safety to himself, against me at Fredericksburg; or, if he is hard pressed by McClellan, the latter will need me to operate in strength on the enemy's extreme left. In either case is it not simply prudence to at once send over to this line every available battalion, that this final struggle may be met or urged, with every chance of insuring a favorable result, as speedily and as economically, both in blood and treasure, as possible? I propose to urge Shields' division over here at once, and I beg leave to urge, and I do with reluctance, on personal ground, that if Blenker's division can be brought over it will be for the public good. He cannot otherwise possibly reach any enemy to do anything, either directly or indirectly, and here his force may avert disaster or insure success.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

HARRISONBURG, May 4, 1862—noon.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch of 4th received 10 a. m. Our officers are all confident that Jackson's force is near Port Republic, and Ewell's division at Elk Run Church, near Miller's Bridge, on Shenandoah River, Jackson's old position.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

WINCHESTER, May 4, 1862—3 p. m.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your two dispatches received. *Dei gratia* they will be but demonstrations, or will be very costly to the rebels, if the grand army has the will and power of locomotion. The First Brigade of this division has gone to Romney. The horseshoes arrived. The cavalry and teams of the other are ready to move to-morrow. If you think it prudent to wait till Tuesday telegraph.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

No. 3.]

NEW CREEK, May 4, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

General Cox reports that after the affair at Camp Creek the Twenty-third Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes, pushed forward and drove Colonel Jenifer, with 300 cavalry, through Princeton. Jenifer set fire to the place, but 6 or 8 houses were saved by Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes. Jenifer is reported to have gone to Rocky Gap. He adds that Lieutenant-Colonel Paxton's detachment of Bolles' cavalry behaved splen-

didly, and that the Twenty-third Ohio marched 22 miles that day over bad roads.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Same to General Banks.)

CHARLESTON, May 4, 1862.

Col. ALBERT TRACY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, New Creek:

Dispatch received. No troops except Colonel Crook's are now nearer Sutton than Gauley Bridge. His are, in fact, the only ones available for the execution at Sutton. I do not know what troops are there, as it is out of my district. From Gauley Bridge to Sutton is nearly 70 miles, and a very bad road.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
May 4, 1862.

Brigadier-General MILROY, *Monterey:*

General Banks informs me that he occupies Harrisonburg. He adds that Jackson has been seen moving toward Port Republic, and suggests that his intention may possibly be to join Johnson and attack you. You will keep your scouts and reconnoitering parties actively engaged. Lieutenant-Colonel Harris will make another incursion into Webster County on Thursday next. Can you co-operate with him by sending any force into that county at the same time?

Two hundred yards of the Gauley line telegraph wire was taken away yesterday morning at 10 o'clock near Francis; 200 armed rebels reported to have crossed the road near Francis at the same time. Protect your cannon coming from Elkwater.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
[*Major-General*].

HEADQUARTERS SCHENCK'S BRIGADE,
May 4, 1862.

Col. ALBERT TRACY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, New Creek:

Have been able to get my whole brigade over the river; the wagons and artillery by a ford near the burnt bridge, deep but not bad, and the infantry by a bridge of wagons. Am to-night encamped within 11 miles of Franklin. The road from Petersburg this far is very good, and I ascertain that it continues to be so to Monterey, except the last 2 miles next to that place. The burnt bridge crossed where the river, reduced to be about 100 feet in width, passes into a mountain gap. The wood part is entirely gone, but could be rebuilt by a sufficient force in two or three days. The stone abutments are still standing. The span is 140 feet, but is not essentially necessary to rebuild.

The crossing at Petersburg is much the worst, but by to-morrow night the boat, 45 feet long, which I had commenced building there, will be finished.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SHIELDS' DIVISION,
May 5, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL,

Commanding Department of the Rappahannock :

Your flattering dispatch of the 2d instant, containing instructions, &c., has been received. A dispatch from the Secretary of the same date orders me to remain here until General Banks is in position at Strasburg. This and the calling in of my detachments will detain me yet a few days in this department. I am not quite able as yet to decide the different routes, but incline to the Chester Gap route. My principal difficulty will be in getting forage, and will need some supply to meet me at Warrenton if I take that route. I will telegraph you more specifically on these points hereafter. My force consists of sixteen regiments of infantry, formed in three brigades; five batteries of artillery, including twelve Parrott guns, 10-pounders, six 6-pounders, rifled guns, ten smooth-bores, 6-pounders, and two 12-pounder howitzers, and one squadron of cavalry; making in all an effective force for the field of 11,000 men; my transportation consisting of 13 four-horse wagons to each regiment, with 32 additional four-horse wagons to each brigade and 10 to each battery of artillery. The horses of the command, including those of the different trains for which forage will be required, will be over 2,000. I mean to dispense with tents, except for hospital and office purposes, and with every article of baggage that is not indispensable. Further particulars will be given before I take up my line of march. Have asked the Secretary of War for two more regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, now under command of General James Cooper, Maryland volunteers. Would wish you would try to get General Cooper and his magnificent cavalry regiment for me.

JAS. SHIELDS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Opposite Fredericksburg, May 5, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

I have received dispatch from General Shields informing me he will not be able to take up his line of march to join me until General Banks is in position at Strasburg and until Shields can call in his detachments. He does not say when all this will be and most likely does not know. There has been some firing this morning between the cavalry pickets across the river, some miles below the town. I am again informed that Jackson has left Gordonsville, but am unable to trace him. Jeff. Davis' coachman says he had not passed Hanover Junction last Tuesday, and he heard he was to join Whiting, Anderson, and Field in Spotsylvania or Caroline, but I have not heard that he has done so. I take the following from the last Richmond Examiner:

We learn from Fredericksburg that the enemy has made a formal demand for, and taken possession of, the railroad depot and the public stores which were deserted by our troops without being destroyed. Five gunboats and twenty-two barges have come up the river and anchored at the wharf. The barges are said to be common canal-boats. It is thought that the purpose of the enemy is to construct a bridge, over which to pass his army across the Rappahannock. The tugs are low, light-draught, dirty-looking things, bearing two or three small guns each. They are altogether wooden, and a good battery of field artillery might have sunk the whole concern, barges and all. The protection afforded by the enemy to fugitive negroes is said to be playing havoc with slave property in the neighborhood of Fredericksburg. The

slaves are flocking to the Federal army by hundreds. As many as 80 have gone off at one time from the river plantations, and it is said there is scarcely a slaveholder in Fredericksburg who has not lost one or more of his negroes.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEW MARKET, May 5, 1862—10 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

In accordance with orders received yesterday the forces were withdrawn from Harrisonburg to this place. The enemy, we are informed, are moving up on the east side of the mountains to attack Columbia Bridge. Precautions have been taken to prevent.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Opposite Fredericksburg, May 6, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I made yesterday afternoon, with a regiment of cavalry, an examination of the roads leading out of Fredericksburg to the south. We came on the enemy's cavalry pickets, drove them in, and captured one of them. He represents Field's force to be now at the Sycamores, on the Bowling Green road, about 14 miles from the town. There has been some picket firing between the enemy and Bayard's brigade across the river some miles below.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Opposite Fredericksburg, May 6, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

A person just come in from Richmond reports the arrival of another regiment day before yesterday at Guiney's Station, to join General J. R. Anderson's force. Lieutenant-Colonel Macomb, Topographical Engineers, whom I sent to examine, reports an encampment of the enemy at the mouth of the Massaponax River, a few miles below the town—a small earthwork, with two embrasures pointing down the river, covering some obstructions in the channel. The force is opposite the camp of Bayard's cavalry. No Richmond papers could be obtained to-day. It is rumored that Norfolk has been evacuated.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ADVANCE BRIGADE,
Near Rectortown, Va., May 6, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have the honor to report that I have not yet been relieved from the eastern section of the railroad, and that the limited force I am

thus restricted to in guarding the western portion is inadequate to render it secure against the bands of guerrillas daily threatening it. To prevent designs against the road my much-scattered command is compelled to perform most arduous duty, which much endangers its health. I respectfully ask that you will accelerate the arrival of a relief, as before suggested. I have nothing further of importance to report.

Very respectfully,

JNO. W. GEARY,
Colonel Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS ADVANCE BRIGADE,
Near Rectorstown, Va., May 6, 1862—5 p. m.

Major-General McDOWELL,
Commanding Department of the Rappahannock :

GENERAL: In obedience to orders from your headquarters, bearing date May 5, this moment received,* I have the honor to report that the position of my command extends from White Plains to the bridge across the Shenandoah near Front Royal. My force is disposed as follows :

Four companies of cavalry have charge of the railroad from White Plains to Rectorstown, patrolling it, viz, one company located at Salem and three at Rectorstown. My headquarters are 1½ miles west of Rectorstown, near the large bridge over Goose Creek, where I have seven companies of infantry and one of artillery; two companies of infantry and one of cavalry are located at Piedmont; two companies of infantry are at Markham, and four of infantry and one of cavalry are disposed from Linden to the Shenandoah River. These last companies guard the workmen engaged upon the bridge over the river and the stores of forage and subsistence which were recently deposited at that place. The Zouaves d'Afrique, General Banks' body guard, are temporarily at my headquarters, but are expected soon to report to General Banks. The railroad is in good running order. Quite a number of guerrillas are still south of us, rendering it necessary to maintain a very vigilant surveillance of the entire line.

Inclosed herewith you will find a consolidated morning report of the command.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. W. GEARY,
Colonel Twenty-eighth Regt. Pennsylvania Volunteers, Comdg.

NEW MARKET, May 6, 1862—9.30 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

Nothing important resulted from movements of enemy reported last night. Fifth Army Corps now encamped near New Market. My immediate command is ready to move at any time. Have received no specific orders whether to move before or after General Shields be here. His division will not be ready for a day or two. Ewell's division seems

*See Schriver to Geary, May 7, p. 139.

intended to replace Jackson's force, which is greatly demoralized and broken. It consists (Ewell's) of Taylor's brigade, Louisiana, 4,750; Trimble's, 3,000; Early's, 3,000, and cavalry, 2,000. Such is our best information.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
Princeton, May 6, 1862.

General Cox:

I have the honor to report my arrival at Princeton with the Thirtieth Regiment and the section of McMullin's battery. I now have the Twenty-third and Thirtieth and five companies of the Second Virginia Cavalry and one company of artillery.

The country is clear behind us. Our men will be ready to move to-morrow, as far as recovery from fatigue is concerned. I wish on their account to have permission, if it be right, as my information will or will not indicate, to move to Giles Court-House, or even to the depot or railroad in front. The supply of forage and provisions is here small. Giles is comparatively full. Our own safety will be insured by this move unless the obstacles be great. I will do nothing rash, but as your orders seemed positive not to move beyond Princeton without orders I await your permission. I shall hold my brigade ready to move the moment permission is given. I can leave a small force here without risk, and beg you to grant permission to move to secure the supplies in front from destruction and seize points that may act as something to obtain hereafter. This, however, is chiefly urgent on account of the necessity of subsisting ourselves from the country as far as possible.

My courier will await at Raleigh for your reply.

Very respectfully,

E. P. SCAMMON,
Colonel, Commanding Third Brigade.

McDOWELL, *May 6, 1862.*

General FRÉMONT:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 4th instant received. I believe Jackson's movement to be a feint for relief of Johnson. He cannot move from Port Republic toward my advanced position without leaving Banks in his rear, which, with the former experience, he will not do, and the latter would have the opportunity to attack him in the rear as he moves in this direction. I shall not retire beyond this point, but in case of an attack by a superior force will await re-enforcements—Schenck's and Blenker's force. I cannot give up the country now in our possession. Why cannot they move up rapidly, and then push on vigorously together and clear the department before the May days are over? I may, in case of threatened attack, move on some 7 miles to Shaw's Ridge and make a stand there, if permission is granted. I will try and report to you from Staunton within forty-eight hours.

MILROY.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 7, 1862.

Maj. Gen. I. McDOWELL,
Falmouth, Va.:

I am directed by the Secretary of War, who is at Fort Monroe, to tell you to get your forces well in hand for movement and to push your bridges to completion as rapidly as possible. It is not yet perfectly clear what will be the next movement of the forces lately in Yorktown.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

FALMOUTH, May 7, 1862.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR:

Your dispatch to get my force in hand ready for movement and to push my bridges to completion is received. The latter I am doing to enable me to do the former. Please give such orders to General Banks as will liberate General Shields. By the latter's telegram he is waiting for certain movements of the former before he takes up his line of march to join me.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 7, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JAMES SHIELDS,
New Market, Va.:

General McDowell has been instructed by telegraph to get his forces well in hand for movement, as it is not known with certainty what the next movement of the enemy's forces lately at Yorktown will be. The Secretary of War is at Fort Monroe.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

FALMOUTH, May 7, 1862—11 p. m.

Major-General SHIELDS,
Commanding Division, Woodstock:

I have just received orders from the Secretary of War to get my forces in hand ready for a movement. Please, therefore, urge forward your division to join me as soon as possible.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Opposite Fredericksburg, May [7], 1862.

Brig. Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH,
Military Governor District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.:

I received last night a telegram from the War Department to get my forces well in hand, push the rebuilding of the bridges, to be ready for

a forward movement; that it was not clear what would be the next movement of the army which has just left Yorktown. I am pushing the bridges all I can, and fear they will be ready before my force will be in hand, which it is now far from being. What about the Third Brigade for my Fourth Division? What can be done and when?

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
May 7, 1862.

Brigadier-General SHIELDS,
Woodstock, Va.:

Major-General McDowell is anxiously awaiting your reply to that part of his telegram of the 2d instant in which inquiry is made when you can take up your line of march for Catlett's and by what road you are coming, so that measures may be taken for throwing forward supplies for your division. We are looking for you around here with the greatest interest. Soon as you come we may expect to commence active operations.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Opposite Fredericksburg, May 7, 1862.

Colonel GEARY, *Front Royal:*

General McDowell directs me to repeat his message sent to you at Front Royal on the 5th instant, and is looking anxiously to its fulfillment:

Being informed by the Secretary of War that you are placed under my orders, you will report the strength and position of your command to these headquarters. You will also report the same to Brigadier-General Wadsworth, military governor of the District of Columbia, who is charged with the protection of the line from Alexandria to General Banks' command.

IRVIN McDOWELL.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ADVANCE BRIGADE,
Near Rectortown, Va., May 7, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have just received a telegraphic communication from Major-General McDowell, which informs me I am placed under the orders of that officer, and in compliance with his command have reported both to him and to Brigadier-General Wadsworth the strength and position of my command. Shall I continue my daily reports to you or hereafter report only through Major-General McDowell, and does this order guarantee a non-continuance of reporting as heretofore to Major-General Banks?

JNO. W. GEARY,
Colonel Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Commanding.

NEW MARKET, *May 7, 1862—10.30 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

Nothing important has occurred to-day. My division is ready to move, but I have no specific instructions whether my movement is to precede that of General Shields' division. My opinion is that the movements cannot be separated by long intervals with safety. Our cavalry from near Harrisonburg report to-night that Jackson occupies that town, and that he has been largely re-enforced. This refers probably to Ewell's division, an account of whose force I sent you last night. Deserters east of mountains confirm report of Jackson's movement in this direction.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

No. 4.]

PETERSBURG, *May 7, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

Arrived here this evening, after a march of 23 miles, with 650 men of Sixtieth Ohio, Buell's battery, and company of cavalry. General Schenck has telegraphed since my arrival that express just received from General Milroy informs him that his advance guard was attacked this morning at 10 o'clock by Jackson on Shenandoah. General Schenck is 9 miles beyond Franklin, and pushing forward to join Milroy. Blenker's division has not yet joined me. General Stahel telegraphed that he is detained with his brigade at Romney for want of shoes and other supplies. A dispatch from General Rosecrans has informed me that he was yesterday to leave Winchester with the rest of the division.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General.

FAYETTEVILLE, *May 7, 1862.*

Col. ALBERT TRACY:

My advance, consisting of part of Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers, under Major Comly, occupied Giles Court-House and the Narrows of New River yesterday, driving out the rebels, who were taken by surprise. A considerable quantity of commissary stores taken; a lieutenant-colonel, a major, and some 20 privates of the enemy prisoners. The surprise prevented the burning of the place, as the rebels intended. The citizens remain, and most of them seem loyally disposed.

Our movements would be still more energetic if our new train were here. My headquarters will be at Raleigh Court-House, 25 miles from here, to-morrow night.

The reverse of the enemy at Camp Creek increases in importance as we learn more of it.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

ROMNEY, VA., *May 7, 1862.*

Colonel TRACY:

Your dispatch of this date received. The Second and Third Brigades will arrive here by 4 p. m. Your order will be promptly obeyed, but

order at once shoes. We have stores at Green Springs. First Brigade gone forward; left 54 men without shoes.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

NINE MILES FROM FRANKLIN,
May 7, 1862—3.30 p. m.

Col. ALBERT TRACY:

Have messenger from Milroy. Jackson advanced and attacked his advanced force on Shenandoah this morning at 10 o'clock. I was just encamping here, but will hasten on to his support.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Brigadier-General.

SCHENCK'S BRIGADE,
On the march, May 7, 1862—4 p. m.

Major-General FRÉMONT:

Bring forward infantry ammunition; we are very short.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SCHENCK'S BRIGADE,
May 7, 1862.

Major-General FRÉMONT:

Just received the following from General Milroy:

HEADQUARTERS BRIGADE, *McDowell—12 noon.*

Brig. Gen. SCHENCK:

Enemy pressing us. Our forces thus far engaged are parts of three regiments. Must have aid. Have reason to believe that part of enemy are coming up North River Gap, to prevent junction of your forces with mine; inform Frémont. Cannot Blenker's force make a forced march, relieve you and myself? Cannot you join me? Ask Frémont to have Banks press on in the rear of Jackson. Answer by messenger.

R. H. MILROY,
Brigadier-General.

Answer me where you are and with what force. Where is Blenker's force? Will there be any re-enforcement but mine? I am pressing forward.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Brigadier-General.

McDOWELL, *May 7, 1862—9 p. m.*

Brigadier-General SCHENCK:

Your two messages received. If you come by Monterey, would suggest that you leave your most fatigued companies there, say three or four, to relieve two companies of the Second Virginia, now stationed there, and bring them on with you, as they will be fresh. The enemy are approaching in two directions, and will be almost certain to attack me at daylight. The commissary-sergeant, Dumont, of the Seventy-fifth Ohio, will tell you further particulars.

In haste,

MILROY.

FORT MONROE, *May 8, 1862.*

Hon. P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

It is believed here that a considerable force has been sent toward the Rappahannock and Shenandoah to move on Washington. Jackson is re-enforced strongly. General McClellan is still about Williamsburg; Franklin at West Point. The rebels design to abandon Norfolk. Telegraph Generals McDowell, Banks, and Hartsuff to keep a sharp lookout, and report frequently. Tell General Hitchcock to see that the force around Washington is in proper condition.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 8, 1862.

Maj. Gen. I. McDOWELL, *Falmouth,*
 Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS, *New Market,*
 Brig. Gen. GEORGE L. HARTSUFF, *Catlett's:*

It is believed at Fort Monroe that a considerable rebel force has been sent toward the Rappahannock and Shenandoah to move on Washington. Jackson is re-enforced strongly. General McClellan is still about Williamsburg; Franklin at West Point. Rebels design to abandon Norfolk. Keep a sharp lookout, and report frequently.

By order of the Secretary of War:

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 8, 1862.

General SHIELDS:

The design of the dispatch directing you not to move from the Department of the Shenandoah until the arrival or near approach of General Banks had in view the possible need of your co-operation with General Banks in resisting the advance of the enemy. You will please construe your orders according to their spirit as above explained.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

(Copy to Generals Banks and McDowell.)

NEW MARKET, VA., *May 8, 1862.*

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

Your dispatch of this date with regard to General McDowell's instructions to move received. I am struggling to get away to join him, but so many delays occur that I am impatient. I cannot give you any idea of the difficulty of dragging supplies out of the department, and will have to leave half supplied after all. Would it not be safe to march direct to Culpeper Court-House, instead of going around by Chester Gap?

JAS. SHIELDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 8, 1862.

General SHIELDS:

Your suggestion to move through Culpeper Court-House is not approved. Reports from Fort Monroe, communicated to you and to General Banks this morning, will put you both on your guard as to your movements.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

POTOMAC CREEK, May 8, 1862.

HON. E. M. STANTON:

The bridge across Potomac Creek is one-third done. All the timber for the one over the Rappahannock is cut, and will be on the ground this evening. I fear my forces will not be in hand by the time the bridges are done. There are reports of a heavy force of the enemy 30 miles this side of Richmond, on the railroad to this place. Field has moved his force a few miles nearer than he was day before yesterday. Now that I have occupied Fredericksburg we do not get the Richmond papers.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Comdg. Department of Rappahannock.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
May 8, 1862.

HON. E. M. STANTON:

Two deserters from the enemy came in this afternoon. They are Irishmen, belonging to New York, intelligent, and I think truthful. They state that the forces under Anderson and Field have been re-enforced by Brig. Gen. Maxcy Gregg's South Carolina brigade. That the whole body moved forward from near Guiney's to the Massaponax River, from 6 to 10 miles from Fredericksburg. Gregg's command is on the railroad. Field's command to the east, on the Bowling Green road, at the Sycamores. Anderson to the west, on the Richmond road. This advance took place day before yesterday. This statement as to the advanced position taken up by the enemy is confirmed by two of our officers—Captain Farrish and Lieutenant Dempsey, of the New York Seventy-ninth Militia—made prisoners at Bull Run and just released, having been exchanged and sent into my outposts under a flag of truce. They left prison at Richmond this morning and came in the cars to within some 8 miles of Fredericksburg, being about five hours on the way. They came up with a regiment sent to re-enforce Anderson. They report that troops commenced returning to Richmond from Yorktown last Saturday; that they are transferred from the depot where they arrive to another depot—they think the Fredericksburg one—in coaches, wagons, &c., public and private, as fast as they can be moved. At nearing places on the way up these officers were blindfolded. General Anderson was much discontented at their arrival, and was not disposed to suffer them to pass. The deserters say it was understood that Jackson's command was on the way to join Anderson, and that Jackson was to have the chief command. The intelligence from Fort Monroe of the belief there that the enemy intends drawing in this line, and the fact that General McClellan is still

before Williamsburg and not in a position to prevent an advance on me, have all caused me to believe that it is highly probable that they may attack me before I shall have force enough to attack them. I have therefore ordered up Brigadier-General Ricketts and two of his regiments from Aquia Creek and a battery from Belle Plain. If the place had not been indicated by the President as one he wishes held I would at once order over the bulk of Hartsuff's brigade from Catlett's, for this is evidently the point of attack. Shields tells me he will not march before to-morrow, and it will take him, I think, a week to reach here.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

MAY 8, 1862.

Brigadier-General KING, *Catlett's*:

Continue the march of your division to Fredericksburg, using such dispatch as is compatible with the efficiency of your command upon its arrival at that place.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Opposite Fredericksburg, May 8, 1862.

Major-General SHIELDS,
Commanding at New Market, Va.:

Your telegram of May 7 is just received. Come with all possible expedition to Catlett's, as before ordered. I have reliable information that the enemy is increasing his forces largely in my immediate front by drafts from Yorktown. It is of the greatest importance you arrive here at an early day.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

NEW MARKET, VA., May 8, 1862.

E. SCHRIVER,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: Your dispatch of this date received. I am waiting for my detached regiments to be relieved by Major-General Banks. My intention and hope are to be able to take up my line of march on the morning of the 9th day, way of Chester Gap, if not otherwise directed. I will telegraph the moment I am ready for departure. The order of the 2d found a large portion of my force on detached service. In the present state of affairs I have thought some of going by way of Culpeper Court-House, if there be any likelihood of receiving support and supplies on arriving there. May I inquire when the railroad bridge of the Rappahannock is likely to be finished? Could I have support and supplies at the place within ten days from this? Would the general command deem it safe for me to take that route? Will he feel authorized to throw forward to that position? The road from here to Culpeper Court-House is better than that by Chester Gap, but the position of the ad-

vancing force and the progress made in completing the route are unknown to me. I think every effort, however, consistent with ordinary precaution, should be made to get Gordonsville as speedily as possible.

I would most respectfully solicit an answer to these queries before 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Respectfully,

JAS. SHIELDS,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS ADVANCED BRIGADE,
Near Rectorstown, Va., May 8, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL,
Fredericksburg:

In obedience to telegram just received to telegraph substance of report sent on 6th instant I beg to state my force is disposed as follows: Four companies of cavalry take charge of railroad from Plains to Rectorstown, patrolling it. My headquarters are $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Rectorstown, near the large bridge over Goose Creek, where I have seven companies of infantry and one of artillery. Two companies of infantry and one of cavalry are located at Piedmont, two of infantry at Markham, and four of infantry and one of cavalry from Linden to the Shenandoah. The latter guard the workmen engaged upon the bridge over the river and the stores of forage and subsistence recently deposited at that place. The Zouaves d'Afrique, General Banks' body guard, are temporarily with me. The railroad is in good running order. Quite a number of guerrillas are still south of us, rendering it necessary to maintain a very vigilant surveillance of the entire line. A consolidated morning report was sent you with communication. Everything is quiet upon the line to-day.

Very respectfully,

JNO. W. GEARY,
Colonel Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
May 8, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

General Cox telegraphs that his advance, consisting of part of the Twenty-third Ohio, under Major Comly, occupied Giles Court-House and the Narrows of New River yesterday, driving out the rebels, who were taken by surprise. A considerable quantity of commissary stores was taken, and a lieutenant-colonel, a major, and some 20 privates made prisoners. The surprise prevented the burning of the place, as the rebels intended. The citizens remain, and most of them seem loyally disposed. He adds that the reverses of the enemy at Camp Creek increase in importance as they become more known.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Petersburg, May 8, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

General Schenck, after a march of 34 miles in less than twenty-four hours, has effected a junction, as ordered, with General Milroy. He reports that he is just in time, as the enemy is approaching in two, and probably three, directions, at distances from 4 to 7 miles—I think Johnson and Ewell, making together about 18,000 men—a force considerably greater than ours. Foreseeing this emergency as the probable result of the rebel retreat from Yorktown, I have been endeavoring to meet it, and am forcing Blenker's division up from the rear. General Stahel's brigade must to-day be at Burlington, and I think that by this time the remainder of the division has entered this department.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Petersburg, Va., May 8, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

Telegram from General Kelley, in command of Railroad District, informs me that Arnoldsburg was yesterday attacked by a force of guerrillas said to number 400 men, and after a fight, in which several were killed on both sides, the place was surrendered by Lieutenant Parriott, in command. Spencer and the railroad between Parkersburg and Grafton is threatened. General Kelley has ordered to that portion of the road all his forces, and leaves himself as soon as his troops can be forwarded.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND, May 8, 1862.

Col. ALBERT TRACY:

The following dispatches just received. I have ordered all my available force on the western part of the road to proceed at once to the scene of action. I will go myself as soon as I can get what force I have here to spare ready.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

PARKERSBURG, May 8, 1862.

General KELLEY:

A dispatch has just reached me which says Spencer is also in possession of the rebels; said to be 400. They expect more troops. I have only 132 men here fit for duty. The nearest point to Arnoldsburg on railroad is Cairo. There are no troops between this place and the rebels.

J. C. RATHBONE,
Colonel Eleventh Virginia Volunteers, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

PARKERSBURG, May 8, 1862—12.52 p. m.

General B. F. KELLEY:

Our forces, under Lieutenant Parriott, at Arnoldsburg, surrendered the place yesterday to 400 Southern troops. They have captured several of the Government teams, clothing, and stores. We have a very small force at Spencer and considerable amount of stores.

J. C. RATHBONE,
Colonel Eleventh Virginia Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS RAILROAD DISTRICT,
Cumberland, May 8, 1862.

Colonel TRACY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your dispatch received.* I have ordered Colonel Wilkinson to send strong detachments from the line of the railroad to Webb's Mill. Have ordered Captain Boggs to rejoin his company and scout the country in that region thoroughly; will order him to report to the general, as I can spare him with safety. I am yet of opinion that the people are unnecessarily alarmed; nevertheless I will use the utmost vigilance.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

SCHENCK'S BRIGADE,
May 8, 1862—4 a. m.

Major-General FRÉMONT:

I hear nothing from you in reply to any of my dispatches. I fear that the telegraph line, which only reaches 2 or 3 miles this side of Franklin, is interrupted. I have let my men, who were very much exhausted, sleep here at a point 5 miles from Monterey, and am now getting ready to start. I will turn to the left here and take the shortest road, about 13 miles, to McDowell; perhaps my little force may yet be in time to do something.

I send you General Milroy's last dispatch.

I leave wagons and knapsacks here; cannot afford as much guard as they should have.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Brigadier-General.

McDOWELL, May 8, 1862—10.30 a. m.

Col. ALBERT TRACY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Have arrived here, as General Milroy says, just in time. The enemy are reported approaching for attack in two, and probably three, directions. The scouts and pickets on the different roads have seen them within distances of from 4 to 7 miles. All seems prepared for receiving them as warmly as inferior numbers will admit. My men and horses

* Not found.

are just resting after their fatiguing march of 34 miles in less than twenty-four hours. But what is very bad is the total, the entire, destitution of forage here, and if it were in the country parties cannot now be sent out. My own horses have nothing but one feed—a few ears of corn brought along. I hear nothing whatever from the general commanding. We will do what we can. Where is General Banks at this juncture? Where is Blenker's division?*

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD PROVISIONAL BRIGADE,
Princeton, May 8 [1862].

Capt. G. M. BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Raleigh:

General Cox has of course received my dispatch of yesterday. I would like to move with the Thirtieth to-morrow to Giles Court-House. My only ground for hesitation is from Humphrey Marshall's ability to make a dash at our line of communication from the Tazewell road. In fact a wagon sent out without my approval some 10 miles on this road, day before yesterday, was captured by 75 of his cavalry. It was very annoying to me, and the more so as it was against the whole tenor of my orders in reference to such expeditions.

As to the enemy in front, under Jenifer, they are reported in numbers equal to or even greater than my little brigade, but our men are in good heart, and there are supplies ahead—flour, corn, beef, &c. To await transportation from the rear is to multiply obstacles in front, and I cannot but think our true course is to push forward and make up in velocity for deficiency of mass. But this point of Princeton must be guarded. It is threatened by the reported presence of Marshall's force on our right, and it is necessary to have troops here. Time is everything now.

I had supposed that the Twelfth Regiment would join me before now, but hear nothing of it. Were it here, or another in its place, the railroad would be in my possession before the expiration of forty-eight hours. I beg you therefore to send up a regiment to occupy Princeton. I will hold the Thirtieth ready to move as soon as I know relief to be within supporting distance. Meantime I have ordered the Twenty-third to remain at Giles Court-House. Our column is getting too long again. Can you not hurry up a regiment to this place? If it be done so as to make the advance to the railroad at once, the work will be so far complete that you can have breathing time and facilities for the concentration of your column. If the golden opportunity is lost we shall be all the season preparing to fight a "battle of Carnifex." For my own brigade it is needful that it should be concentrated or it will be inefficient. This stretching too much demoralizes, and I hold it to be as important to let the two regiments alternate in having the lead as to do any one thing that can be named to preserve the *morale* of a command. It is just, and justice must be preserved, or the regiment which is always in the rear loses spirit. It so happens also that the senior regimental commander is in the rear, although a change was intended by me at this point. An accident prevented it. But justice and the claims of discipline should control accidents. These consider-

* For other dispatches of this date from Schenck to Frémont see inclosures 8 and 9 to Frémont's report, Part I, p. 23.

ations apply more especially to small commands like the little brigade with which I am intrusted.

When may I hope to be relieved by the arrival of another regiment? We can subsist if this brigade moves on at once:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. P. SCAMMON,
Colonel, Commanding Provisional Brigade.

If trains are sent back to Raleigh we are detained here too long. I shall, however, send back a part of the transportation of both regiments, even if my orders from you permit an immediate advance to the railroad. I am expecting a pack train of 50 mules promised to be here by the 11th at furthest.

E. P. S.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 102. } *Washington, May 8, 1862.*

I. Brig. Gen. S. W. Crawford, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to duty in the Department of the Shenandoah, and will report to Major-General Banks.

* * * * *

X. Brig. Gen. Truman Seymour, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to duty in the Department of the Rappahannock, and will report in person to Major-General McDowell.

* * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON CITY,
May 9, 1862.

E. M. STANTON, *Fort Monroe:*

General Burnside, by letter of the 5th instant,* reports the belief that troops of the enemy have been sent from his front to Virginia. McDowell reports an increase of the enemy in his front. The movements of Jackson are uncertain. McDowell reports a rumor that he is to command in his front. Frémont reports that Milroy is threatened by Jackson. Shields reports a reconnaissance to the suburbs of Harrisonburg without discovering any enemy, which may show the departure of Jackson, but not his destination. An apprehension of the advance of McDowell upon Richmond may have originated some movement by the enemy which may be converted into an aggressive one, requiring high authority for the orders that may be necessary to meet it.

The Military Board concurs in the above.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
[Major-General].

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 9, 1862.

General DIX, *Baltimore:*

I think proper to advise you confidentially that the Secretary of War, now at Fort Monroe, has transmitted to this place a rumor that the

* See Series I, Vol. IX, p. 384.

enemy, driven from Yorktown, will rapidly concentrate all his available force with a view to an attempt on this city. It is proper you should know of this rumor, because of the character of the population under your eye.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 9, 1862.

General BANKS,
New Market, via Mount Jackson :

It has become necessary, in the present state of things, to remind you of the orders of the 1st instant, for yourself to take position at Strasburg or its vicinity. New Market seems somewhat distant to fall within the meaning of the order, and might find you out of position should circumstances make it necessary for you to move to the support of McDowell.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 9, 1862.

General McDOWELL :

In the order placing you in command of the Department of the Rappahannock and in subsequent orders you have been considered as charged with the safety of the capital. The distribution of troops within your department is subject to your orders, the preferences of the President being merely suggested. The movements of the enemy in your front are believed to have been defensive, founded on an apprehension of your advance on Richmond. Whether the enemy will feel strong enough to take an offensive attitude we have here no means of determining as yet. A report from General Frémont conveys his opinion that Jackson, with Johnson and Ewell, are in his front threatening Milroy. The following is the copy of a dispatch just sent to General Banks, as advisory, from this office. Copies of all telegrams received this morning have been sent both to yourself and General Banks.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 9, 1862.

General BANKS:

Opinions from General McDowell and General Frémont are contradictory with respect to Jackson, Johnson, and Ewell. General McDowell reports a rumor that Jackson is to command in his front. General Frémont reports his opinion that Jackson is threatening Milroy and is within 7 miles of him, advancing from three directions. General Banks should ascertain whether the enemy is in force in his front or no. If the enemy is not in force, General Shields should march with all speed to support General McDowell, using railroad via Manassas Gap as far as possible. By this route supplies can meet him, and he

need not encumber himself with heavily loaded trains. The probabilities at present point to a possible attempt upon Washington while the Shenandoah army is amused with demonstrations. Washington is the only object now worth a desperate throw.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Opposite Fredericksburg, May 9, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I do not learn of any change in the position of the enemy since last night. A young man living on the Gordonsville road, whilst plowing in his father's field, was come upon by a party of the enemy to force him into their ranks. He broke from them, and, though fired upon, succeeded in escaping. He says the enemy's force on the Gordonsville road comes from Anderson's command at Massaponax. Has General McClellan passed Williamsburg and has General Franklin taken West Point? I ask for the reason that if they have not, the enemy may operate in force upon this position and still present to the Army of the Potomac.

I was told by one of the enemy whom we captured that Magruder at Yorktown was many miles in front of his real intrenchments, which were at the short line of Williamsburg. The deserters say it is believed by the enemy that I have here 30,000 men and that as many more are on the way to join me. I shall do nothing to undeceive them, if I can avoid it.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

GENERAL McDOWELL'S HEADQUARTERS,
Opposite Fredericksburg, May 9, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have heard of but one Johnston in the enemy's army—J. E. Johnston—and presume there can be no doubt as to his position, and that he was at Yorktown and is now before Richmond.* As to Ewell, I have not conjectured as to his position, but have supposed him also at Yorktown. I cannot conceive of such a movement as the enemy's leaving Yorktown to go to Western Virginia, passing by both my force and that of General Banks, as General Frémont suggests. I concur entirely in your opinion that the movements of the enemy in my front have been founded on an apprehension of my advance, and from all that I can gather from various sources I am inclined to believe this apprehension conduced to their evacuation of the Yorktown Peninsula. I think not only that they have been defensive, and are so at this date, but I also think that it is within the limits of possibilities, if not probabilities, that they may turn into offensive operations if they can throw forward troops enough for the purpose, and that it is the only thing they will do if they find they can resist General McClellan's advance.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

*Brig. Gen. Edward Johnson was at this time with Jackson.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Opposite Fredericksburg, May 9, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The ammunition you refer to in your telegram of to-day I have requested may be sent to Aquia. I presume the oversight came from the ordnance officer who was with me when it was prepared having been relieved and sent to another command and no one having taken his place. A colored fugitive from the Louisiana Battalion reports that Anderson has advanced a few miles from his position at the Massaponax, and that on the road to Richmond are many camps and a large force coming this way. With the enemy's main body behind the Chickahominy and Franklin at West Point and victorious, as I understand from Colonel Stager's telegram he has been, I cannot think a very large body will venture up this far. It must be in a fit of desperation if they do. I have to-day brought General Ricketts' two regiments and a battery to this place from Aquia.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department of Rappahannock.

NEW MARKET, Va., May 9, 1862.

Hon. P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

SIR: A copy of your dispatch of this date to General Banks has reached me. The probabilities are that Jackson took the cars at Waynesborough to join General Edward Johnson, who was retreating before Milroy, and that both united may attempt to strike a blow against him or check his advance. Jackson's force cannot be now more than 9,000 and Johnson's not more than 2,500. Ewell, from all we can learn, is still east of the Shenandoah, with a force variously estimated at from 6,000 to 10,000. His object does not seem to be to fight, but to prevent the junction with McDowell. If he be within reach I hope to dispose of him on my way to the Department of the Rappahannock. I am glad to know there are cars sufficient to transport my command to Catlett's Station. If so, I can move to-morrow, if my detachments be relieved in time, with 10,000 men, thirty pieces of artillery, 2,500 horses of baggage and artillery trains, ten days' rations, no forage—forage not being procurable here—plenty of ammunition, all ready for the field. I will telegraph General McDowell to-day to let me know whether there are cars sufficient to transport my command from Front Royal to Catlett's Station and whether forage for horses can be forwarded to Front Royal at once. If so, I will move forthwith, my principal difficulty being forage and the delay in relieving my detachments.

I venture, merely as an opinion, to say the Southern Army will never attempt an advance against Washington. If it makes the attempt the war will soon be over. They can never by any possibility reach the capital, and we can hem them in in such a way as to make their destruction inevitable. I still hold the opinion that they will fall down South, and that all these demonstrations are but feints.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
 JAS. SHIELDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 9, 1862.

General SHIELDS, *New Market*:

There are not cars enough on the Manassas Gap Railroad to transport your force of 10,000 men, 2,500 horses, with artillery, ammunition, and baggage. The advantage of that route is, that forage and any other supplies needed on the march can be sent from this depot to meet you at such points as you may designate, and thus relieve you from the difficulty expected by both yourself and General Banks of insufficient supplies, which it is understood has detained you.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

NEW MARKET, May 9, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL:

GENERAL: Your last dispatch is just received. My detachments are coming in and I will be able to move on Sunday morning. My command, after getting rid of all sick and disabled and unfit for service, will amount to over 10,000, 356 wagons, 2,500 horses, including cavalry and artillery and all. For the sake of expedition I preferred going by railroad from Front Royal, if the transportation be sufficient; please to let me know. I can have transportation at Front Royal in time, also forage, of which I am wholly destitute. I will need horseshoes on my arrival. If the railroad transportation be insufficient please to let me know. Is it competent to go through to Luray and Washington to Warrenton, or must I go by Chester Gap? The railroad would, I find, be the quickest, if the railroad cars are sufficient; if so, it would be necessary to send forage to Front Royal at once.

I can commence the movement to-morrow if sure to go by railroad. I calculate on being in Front Royal on Monday night. If cars and forage are there to meet me I could commence moving on Tuesday morning, to march with ten days' rations, a full supply of ammunition, little baggage and tents, only fifteen to a regiment, and with very scanty hospital stores.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JAS. SHIELDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

CATLETT'S, May 9, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON and General McDOWELL:

Contraband just from Culpeper Court-House says rebel cavalry driven from there by our cavalry. Reconnaissance returned day before yesterday—about 200. No troops between this and Culpeper Court-House, and none beyond up to Rapidan. From there to Orange Court-House about 3,000 scattered along railroad. None at Gordonsville. Forces from there, under Ewell, gone to join Jackson. Please keep me informed of movements of troops near. Is restriction against crossing Rappahannock still in force?

Respectfully,

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Brigadier-General.

NEW MARKET, *May 9, 1862.*Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

My command is in condition to move at any moment. General Shields' division has to be supplied from my command, and is not yet ready. It is not safe to leave him until he is prepared to move, but upon order I can march for Strasburg at an hour's notice. The enemy does not detain troops here.

N. P. BANKS,
*Major-General, Commanding.*NEW MARKET, *May 9, 1862—4.30 p. m.*Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatches received. General Frémont's opinions as to the position of Jackson are correct. He has not been in front of General McDowell unless within two or three days past. Ewell's division has been at Elk Run, between Blue Ridge and Shenandoah, on the road from Harrisonburg to Stanardsville, until now. Our scouts report the camp-fires as seen yesterday. He has four brigades—12,700 men—and four batteries, of four guns. Jackson was at Port Republic, 6 miles above; Ewell on Shenandoah when my command left Harrisonburg. He is thought to have moved south toward Staunton or possibly toward Richmond. If General Frémont reports him with Edward Johnson against Milroy he is most likely correct. Such movement would accord with all our information up to this day. Johnson has about 3,000, Jackson 8,000 men, making with Ewell over 20,000 men. They are not more than 20 miles distant from each other unless Jackson has moved south recently. They will concentrate against any small force left in the valley. There are no troops at Gordonsville, Madison, or Culpeper unless arrived there recently. Ewell's division was the last that left Manassas, the Rappahannock, Culpeper, and Madison. I have reported these facts from day to day to the Department. Hundreds of fugitives come through these places into our lines because there are no troops there.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Copy to McDowell from War Department.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH,
New Market, Va., May 9, 1862.

Col. JOHN W. GEARY:

MY DEAR SIR: Your dispatch announcing that you were ordered to join McDowell was received a day or two since and the letter relating to the bands of rebels infesting the line of railway last evening.

I regret very much indeed that you are to be separated from us more than I ought to express in an official letter. I regret it because I feel that the policy of which this order is a part is to end in allowing the grand army of the rebels to escape unharmed from Virginia and to

add another year to the war. But results are not for us to consider and orders are received to be obeyed.

We are to fall back to Strasburg. General Shields has received orders similar to your own. There are not less than 17,000 men left in the vicinity of the valley in Jackson's and Ewell's command, and any small force left in the valley will of course receive their attention.

We were within a few miles of Staunton when ordered to halt. I only wish that with my whole force I could have held that place and co-operated with Frémont, who was then coming down from the mountains. The valley would have been cleared of the enemy from the Manassas Gap Railway to the Virginia Central between Staunton and Gordonsville. But that is not in the line of our orders.

I wish, colonel, you would, before you leave for McDowell's position, send us the artillery that belongs to General Williams' division. It came from Abercrombie and was left with your command while on its way here. We are very short of artillery. Half our guns are 6-pounder smooth-bores.

It is impossible to anticipate what work lies before us, and I feel the imperative necessity of making preparations for the worst.

I congratulate you on your most deserved promotion, and regret only that your brigade is not to join us again. Our connection has been long and to me most pleasant, and I shall be glad at all times to acknowledge the efficiency, alacrity, and unsurpassed energy and ability with which you have discharged all your duties.

I am, general, with great respect, your obedient servant,
N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

PETERSBURG, May 9, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

The withdrawal of General Banks toward Strasburg has apparently allowed the enemy to concentrate in our front in strength. General Blenker's division is ordered forward by forced marches. Meanwhile, to effect a junction, General Schenck was yesterday ordered in retreat with our entire advanced force. General Schenck sent a dispatch from McDowell, dated yesterday afternoon, as follows:

There is not a particle of forage here. The last has given out. The rebels have appeared on the hills overlooking us to-day, and we have shelled them out and had skirmishing, with no particular result. I have permitted General Milroy to go up the mountain with four regiments to prevent the planting of a battery which might shell us out, and perhaps cover night attack.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Petersburg, May 9, 1862.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

GENERAL: You will remain at New Creek and immediately push troops forward to this place by forced marches, and with all possible speed all manner of required supplies that can be sent. For this purpose every vehicle and draft animal which the country affords must be pressed immediately into the service. Everything that can be obtained

from any quarter in the way of supplies to be at once accumulated at New Creek.

The German detachment to furnish men for Dilger's battery, which is to be sent forward by forced marches to reach here to-morrow morning. See letter by express.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General, Commanding.

ROMNEY, VA., May 9, 1862—3 p. m.

Colonel TRACY:

Stahel's brigade bivouacked at Burlington last night, and is doubtless now nearer Petersburg than here. If you want men from that for artillery, order had better go direct and copy to division headquarters; if from those left, order will be given by me. I telegraphed the speed of the ferry last night. The last regiment is about to cross. Orders are to push steadily and rapidly forward, taking supplies by regiment at Burlington. Have ordered Colonel D'Utassy to remain in command here with those who have no shoes and the sick. One company is retained to guard the ferry and town, General Kelley having withdrawn the company of Keys' cavalry, as you have doubtless been informed.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General.

ROMNEY, May 9, 1862—5 p. m.

Col. ALBERT TRACY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

* Dispatch received. Have telegraphed you Stahel's brigade is nearer you than me; has Sturmfels' battery of four pieces with him; send message to him. Will also send word for ward. Your urgency induces me to ask whether precautions are required for this place.

Johnson [paymaster] is here, drying his money. What shall be done with him? Am in the dark.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General.

ROMNEY, May 9, 1862—5.15 p. m.

Major-General FRÉMONT:

Have just dispatched Colonel Tracy fully about general business of division and movement of troops. Wait reply to complete everything that can be done here. His dispatch of this morning directs me to New Creek Station to perform duties belonging to the chief quartermaster. My orders from the Secretary of War are explicit to conduct Blenker's division to your command and then report in person to him at Washington. The point where they were to go was Moorefield. You desire them at Petersburg. I have done all I could to get them ready for a campaign. I have brought them here; crossed them over the river; given General Blenker, a noble and honest old soldier, orders to push on to Petersburg with all possible dispatch, taking only needful supplies at Burlington.

On the receipt of answer to my inquiries from Colonel Tracy I will

complete everything here and leave for New Creek Station, where I will write out such information as may be of use to you, and then I trust you will consider my mission as ended. Anything I can properly do in the interim for the good of the service I will attend to with pleasure.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

MONTEREY, May 9, 1862.

Col. ALBERT TRACY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

It is now 1 o'clock p. m. We came here, 13 miles, this morning, and have rested the troops and horses, who are much exhausted, until this hour. It is 18 miles to Franklin. We are starting again to make a few more miles to-night, but there is chance of a flank attack at two points where roads come in between this and Franklin. If you have supports near enough advance them to me at once.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP MILROY,
Nine miles south of Franklin, May 9, 1862—10 p. m.
(Received 10th, 3.40 a. m.)

Col. ALBERT TRACY:

I am 9 miles from Franklin. Will march to or near that place to-morrow. Have come 23 miles to-day; did not resume the march from the Junction at 12 o'clock. The appearance of some of the rebel cavalry at our rear and infantry in the woods caused me to make my dispositions for an attack where I had posted myself, but they were probably only following to reconnoiter. They captured, however, and wounded 4 men of one of my pickets. I had a good position for repelling if they had dared to attack, but they did not appear in force.

General Milroy says the scout Slayton is near Camp Alleghany, and had better be sent for.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Brigadier-General.

RALEIGH COURT-HOUSE,
May 9, 1862.

Col. ALBERT TRACY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Dispatch of yesterday received. Have ordered Colonel Scammon to hold the best position in vicinity of Princeton he can find, keeping only an advance guard at Giles Court-House, unless that point will be easiest held and hardest to turn; in latter case to concentrate there, leaving detachment at Princeton. The Twelfth Ohio left here this morning to join him. I have ordered up Colonel Moor's brigade of three regiments and a battery from Camden. When they reach me I will march to within a day's easy march of Princeton, leaving detachments at quar-

termasters' posts on the road. I would not have permitted any advance beyond Princeton till I could bring up more troops, but the opportunity of getting the Narrows of New River seemed too favorable to lose.

As soon as Colonel Crook gets back from his present expedition I intend to move on Lewisburg, unless the commanding general directs otherwise. From Camden Court-House to Princeton is 70 miles, so that it will take several days to make the concentration on this line.

Please inform me where General Milroy is and where General Banks' command is.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

RALEIGH COURT-HOUSE,
May 9, 1862—12 midnight.

COL. ALBERT TRACY:

Dispatch of to-day came after I had forwarded Scammon his orders, and too late to go to-day. I think the opportunity may be the best we shall have to do the thing indicated; the chances are in our favor, and I believe I can hurry forward support which will enable us to hold our position at Pearisburg.

Criminals were executed at Chester at 12.30 to-day. Colonel Crook thinks the bushwhackers have generally scattered for their homes. He found none near Addison. Have not yet heard from my detachment in Calhoun.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Petersburg, May 9, 1862.

Brigadier-General Cox,
Raleigh Court-House:

Order your advance to proceed no farther for the present, but devote all your energies to bringing up your main body, even under temporary hardships for want of supplies, so that you may concentrate at once your whole disposable force.

General Milroy's advance was yesterday attacked by the combined forces of Johnson and Jackson. The affair still in progress. General Schenck pushing to his support.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Petersburg, May 9, 1862.

Brigadier-General Cox,
Raleigh Court-House:

Cipher dispatch of to-day received. Direct Colonel Scammon to concentrate his brigade at Pearisburg, and to defer execution of New River Bridge project until this is done. Your forces meanwhile coming up, you can better support him; then carry out project without loss of an hour's time.

Schenck and Milroy attacked yesterday by Jackson's, Johnson's, and

Ewell's combined forces at McDowell. A sharp action this morning. Our forces ordered to retire on me. Blenker's division coming up. General Shields' division ordered to General McDowell. Banks retiring upon Strasburg. This all results from Yorktown evacuation. You must be vigilant and prompt.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS PROVISIONAL BRIGADE,

May 9, 1862—9 p. m.

Capt. G. M. BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Raleigh:

Three dispatches of 8th and 9th received at 8.45 this evening. We march at 7 to-morrow morning. Will do my best. If there be any considerable force in front will fight them. Reports from Hayes to-day express some apprehensions, but we will try them unless they multiply very fast, *i. e.*, we will try at all hazards.

I think it may be true that great efforts are being made to oppose us, but perhaps the force is exaggerated. I ordered Gilmore's cavalry to go to Camp Piatt, as directed. Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes detained them temporarily on account of urgent necessity. I have repeated the order.

I have orders here for the Twelfth Regiment to follow us without delay to Giles Court-House, leaving one company at this place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. P. SCAMMON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

SUMMERVILLE, W. VA.,
May 9, 1862.

Capt. G. M. BASCOM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., U. S. Army, Raleigh Court-House:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of an expedition to the mouth of Birch River and Webster County:

Having learned that some 300 of the Moccasin Rangers had gone from the vicinity of Lewisburg to Webster County, and that some 200 of these had gone down Birch River for the purpose of attacking Sutton or making a foray into Clay or neighboring counties, I left this post on the morning of the 4th instant with five companies of this regiment for Birch River, taking the two Sutton prisoners with us. Previous to my leaving this post, however, I dispatched two companies to a crossing on Gauley River, near Addison, and another company on the Coal Knob road, thereby entirely cutting off their retreat. I camped first night on Birch River; learned there from Sutton that these 200 men had gone in the direction of Arnoldsburg, Calhoun County, and that the troops from Sutton and Arnoldsburg were after them and expected to prevent their farther advance, and wished my co-operation. So on the morning of the 5th I started with four companies to the mouth of Birch, sending Major Andrews and one company to Sutton with the prisoners. I learned on my arrival at the mouth of Birch that the troops from Arnoldsburg had taken one road and the rebels another, passing each other, the rebels getting between them and Arnoldsburg.

Finding that I could do nothing here I proceeded to Webster County after those who remained there. I could only find three of these men, who were too sick to be removed. My opinion is that the rest had scattered in the mountains, and that as soon as our troops get out of that county they will disband and go to their homes and remain quiet. It is my opinion that the whole party intends disbanding and going to their homes.

I will forward you the reports of the two detachments now out as soon as they return.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE CROOK,

Colonel, Comdg. Thirty-sixth Regt. Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Opposite Fredericksburg, May 10, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have thrown three more regiments across the river. Have ordered Duryea's brigade to relieve Hartsuff and the latter to join me here, leaving a battery and a regiment of cavalry with Duryea at Catlett's. I have nothing new to-day from the front. Guerrilla parties have shown themselves on this side of the river above in small parties of 10 to 20.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS SHIELDS' DIVISION,
New Market, Va., May 10, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I start to-morrow morning. My orders to remain until General Banks was in position at Strasburg or vicinity have delayed me thus long. Unless otherwise ordered we shall go to Front Royal, to get forage by railroad, and thence by Chester Gap to Warrenton. I will telegraph General McDowell accordingly. In my opinion there is no force between here and Gordonsville to resist my command. All demonstrations east of us were to cover the retreat of the main body by Petersburg. All on this side of the mountain cover Jackson's, Edward Johnson's, and Ewell's retreat by Lynchburg. This is why I asked to go to Culpeper. A force that could move to Gordonsville and thence to Charlottesville could cut off the retreat of Jackson, Johnson, and Ewell. They are not here to fight, but to retard us and effect their retreat by Charlottesville. I cannot learn from General McDowell whether the bridge across the Rappahannock is nearly finished. My delay here is not my fault.

Most sincerely and respectfully,

JAS. SHIELDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SHIELDS' DIVISION,
Near New Market, May 10, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL,
Fairfax, Department of the Rappahannock:

GENERAL: We take up our line of march to-morrow morning 6

o'clock a. m., unless otherwise directed. Our route will be from here to Luray, thence to Front Royal, where we hope to get a supply of forage by railroad cars; thence by Chester Gap to Warrenton. I learn that the railroad transportation will not suffice, so I go by turnpike. We will need forage and, say, two days' rations at Warrenton; 1,000 horseshoes and nails, if possible.

In my dispatch of yesterday I gave the number of horses—2,500. We will pick up what forage we can, but there is little on the route.

The forces of the enemy in this valley are all preparing, in my opinion, to retreat to Charlottesville. If I could be supported and supplied at Culpeper Court-House and move by Gordonsville to Charlottesville I might destroy the road and cut off their retreat. All their baggage is there now.

With sentiments of respect, your obedient servant,

JAS. SHIELDS,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

CATLETT'S, May 10, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

A reconnaissance sent to intersect Rappahannock half way between railroad bridge and river has returned. Struck river at Ellis' Mill, 10 miles from Elk Run, and followed down to Spottsville. Found a ford near Mrs. Marshall's, where rebel cavalry crossed on 8th instant and captured 6 Federal prisoners. Not known where they were from nor what doing. Very few white men at home, and women all secessionists; some of them bitterly so. Treated soldiers very coldly. Roads below Elk Run good, and some planting going on.

Respectfully,

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHED BRIGADE,
Near Rectorstown, Va., May 10, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have the honor to report that yesterday I explored the Blue Mountain in all its recesses from Paris to Manassas Gap, and found the secret rendezvous of guerrilla cavalry, but evacuated within the last two days. I now have these bodies south of the Manassas Gap, having continually pressed them while in the neighborhood of the railroad. I will continue these researches until I drive them from all their fastnesses, and in the mountains between Front Royal and the Rappahannock. Their numbers are not large, and their force partakes of the nature of bandits. The road is in good running order, and nothing has occurred to disturb the peace of the locality.

Very respectfully,

JNO. W. GEARY,
Colonel Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHED BRIGADE,
Near Rectorstown, May 10, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL:

I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that my command

is now guarding 30 miles of this road, performing duties so arduous that the health of the men is threatened. I would ask that, in consideration of the Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers having guarded 26 miles of the Potomac for seven months under trying circumstances and borne in confidence of more active duties in the field upon the company assuming its present form, we may be permitted to throw ourselves upon your kindness and be relieved from this class of duty, of which we have had a goodly share. The command is excellently drilled and tried and are well caparisoned to do active service in the field, to which they look forward with all confidence that a consideration of their performance of arduous duties have been taken cognizance of. Any order or effort on your part, general, to relieve the present position of the command will be greatly prized by all my officers and men as well as myself.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JNO. W. GEARY,
Colonel Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

NEW MARKET, May 10, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

General Shields defers his march to Monday, and desires me to remain. Unless otherwise directed, I will delay the march of my command until Sunday (to-morrow) evening. I have been ready to march at an hour's notice since my orders were received. General Shields desired that we should move together if possible. I will reach Strasburg Tuesday morning, or immediately if required.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEW MARKET, May 10, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

No important change in affairs. Ewell is still this side of the Blue Ridge, apparently tending southward. One brigade is reported by deserters who left his camp yesterday to have fallen back to the Rapidan near Gordonsville. Jackson is believed to be near Staunton by our scouts and the country people. A reconnaissance in force was made to-day to the town (Harrisonburg), of which no report is yet received.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

FRANKLIN, May 10, 1862—2 p. m.
(Received 3.40 p. m.)

Col. ALBERT TRACY:

Am here where the wire was broken, determining who of the neighborhood shall be held responsible. Arrived this morning, and am in camp with both brigades 2 miles south of Franklin, leaving our former ground at the village for Blenker's division as it shall arrive.

The sharp fight on the hills at McDowell prevented Jackson from pursuing in force. My cavalry had a slight skirmish with a few of his last night. Nothing hurt, except two rebel horses killed. Will telegraph frequently as soon as communication is restored.

I apprehend that Jackson and Johnson may go westward to Huntersville and perhaps may center, if they can get transportation and forage, which will be very difficult for them, toward Philippi or in that direction, and then we might return and get in his rear and cut him off or shut him in.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Brigadier-General.

No. 3.]

FRANKLIN, May 10, 1862.
(Received 5.30 p. m.)

Col. ALBERT TRACY:

Lieutenant-Colonel Downey arrived to-day. I suppose we shall have no other help, but must depend on ourselves and defend as we can. We may find that less dangerous than to attempt falling back. We cannot move encumbered with so many wounded and our quantities of baggage.

No scouts of yours have reported to me here.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP MILROY, *Franklin, May 10, 1862.*
(Received 10.45 p. m.)

Col. ALBERT TRACY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have certain information that the rebels have a strong picket advanced to within 9 miles of my camp on the road from Monterey, and near the place where we encamped last night. More than 100 infantry were seen there by a reliable scouting party at noon to-day, and there might be, they said, many more. Three of General Milroy's best scouts, who were sent in the direction of Staunton last Monday, have just returned. They ascertained that Jackson's and Johnson's united forces amounted to 14,000, and were being re-enforced three days ago by troops arriving in trains at Staunton; they know of three long trains full. We have some apprehensions that an attempt may be made to send a force around between you and us. It will be best, I think, if you can get forward your additional force and Blenker's division as fast as possible.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Petersburg, May 10, 1862.

Brigadier-General SCHENCK, *Franklin:*

Do you still think Jackson's forces are opposed to you? Secretary of War says that General McDowell reports Jackson to be in his front. What is the latest information in regard to the enemy?

ALBERT TRACY,
Colonel, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP MILROY,
May 10, 1862—11.40 p. m.

Col. ALBERT TRACY:

Have just received your dispatch of to-day. I have sent you already this evening my latest information. General McDowell must be mistaken. Finding that neither of his generals commanding nor any part of Blenker's division arrived to-day, as it was expected they would, we are somewhat anxious about a road leading from Staunton to Franklin. When may I expect re-enforcements of any kind? It is important that this should be answered.

In the fight at McDowell Friday evening a prominent rebel officer on horseback was killed, probably a general, and we have some reason to believe it was Johnson.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Petersburg, May 10, 1862—1 a. m.

Brigadier-General Cox,
Raleigh Court-House:

Your dispatch received. Under the circumstances you mention let Colonel Scammon execute without delay the orders sent on the 8th.
FRÉMONT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Petersburg, May 10, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JACOB D. COX, *Charleston:*

GENERAL: Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of a written order, which, to save time, I have transmitted direct to Colonel Lightburn at Charleston. You will direct him to carry it into effect, and at the same time give such other and more specific instructions as your greater familiarity with the district will enable you to frame.

The Mouth of Coal and Barboursville are suggested as better positions even for temporary occupation than Winfield.

By order of Major-General Frémont:

ALBERT TRACY,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Petersburg, May 10, 1862.

Col. J. A. J. LIGHTBURN,
Commanding at Charleston:

COLONEL: Governor Peirpoint has received intelligence, which he considers reliable, that the Jenkins Cavalry are on the headwaters of the Guyandotte and the rivers that interlock therewith, and that guerilla parties are forming within 50 miles of the Ohio River, who have already shot and killed peaceable citizens in Wayne and other border counties. He states that the inhabitants of Point Pleasant, Gallipolis, Ironton, and other border towns are in great fear of the long-threatened vengeance of Jenkins and Clarkson, and are moving away in considerable numbers.

Every precaution should be taken to prevent any repetition of the Guyandotte massacre, and to quiet the apprehensions of the loyal inhabitants of that section. To this end every effort should be made by frequent and sudden attacks, by rapid marches without transportation, by surprises and severity, to destroy all bands forming and organized in your district, and by terrifying these marauders finally to uproot the whole system.

All details must from the nature of the case be left to your own judgment and discretion, but you are generally instructed to exert all your activity, energy, and skill to the accomplishment of this end.

Similar instructions have been sent to Colonel Cranor, commanding at Piketon, Ky., with whom you will co-operate.

By order of Major-General Frémont:

ALBERT TRACY,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Petersburg, May 10, 1862—2 p. m.

Col. J. A. J. LIGHTBURN,
Commanding at Charleston :

Jenkins' cavalry said to be on the headwaters of the Guyandotte; other guerrilla parties forming within 50 miles of the Ohio River, with the design of attacking Point Pleasant, Gallipolis, and other border towns. Use every effort by rapid marches and sudden surprises to extirpate these marauders. Letter sent to-day. Captain Young's company has been mustered in by Major Weed. Should they want arms, Enfield rifles now at New Creek will be furnished them upon requisition.

ALBERT TRACY,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP PIATT, *May 10, 1862.*

Col. J. A. J. LIGHTBURN,
Colonel, Commanding Post, Charleston, Va. :

SIR: I was sent on detached service from Parkersburg by Colonel Loeser, Eighth Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, to bring in the detachment commanded by First Lieut. F. Newman, who had been reported killed, and when I arrived at Charleston I reported myself to General J. D. Cox, and started from Camp Piatt with an escort of 4 cavalry for Wyoming.

When I arrived there I was informed by Mr. William B. Cook that Lieutenant Newman had been killed on the afternoon of Friday, 11th of April, on Indian Creek, by a party of bushwhackers, 5 in number, under the lead of a man named George Morgan, who lives on Indian Creek.

Lieutenant Newman, at the time of his death, was 6 miles in advance of his men, and in company with William Henderson, formerly colonel of militia of Wyoming County. At the time of his being fired at by the rebels he had discovered them and called on them to deliver up their arms, which they refused to do, and fired on him and Mr. Henderson. It is thought that Morgan himself shot Lieutenant Newman, the ball

striking him in the right eyebrow and killing him almost instantly. At the same time Henderson was shot in the right shoulder near the joint, inflicting a dangerous and very severe wound. After the death of Lieutenant Newman the rebels took his sword, revolver, watch, coat, cap, and what money he had on his person, also his horse and the descriptive list of his detachment, his instructions, and turned his pockets inside out.

I passed through the town of Wyoming and stopped at the house of Mr. Isaac Cook, 2 miles beyond the Court-House, for supper and to rest for the night, sending the cavalry a short distance below, where the horses could have forage. My party now consisted of 9, including myself, I having found 3 of the privates of the detachment, having in charge a prisoner taken from Dick Straton.

About 11 o'clock at night a son of Mr. Jacob Cook had made his escape from a party of rebel cavalry, consisting of two companies, under command of Herndon. We immediately started for Huff's Creek, having heard that part of our men were on that creek, under command of First Sergt. James B. Ballard, and had two engagements with Straton's cavalry and Morgan's bushwhackers.

I got within 2 miles of the mouth of the creek and found a portion of our men, together with some Union men. I there learned that Sergeant Ballard and 8 of the privates, with 17 Union men, had pursued Straton 3 miles below the Buffalo Creek and 6 miles below where I then was. I went on to the Mouth of Buffalo and received a dispatch signed J. M., telling me that Straton was being re-enforced by Morgan and Barney Carter.

I expected to be pursued by Herndon, and sent a messenger, Miss Lottie Browning, to Sergeant Ballard, directing him to the Mouth of Buffalo at once, Buffalo Creek being an open passway to the Pond Fork of Little Coal River.

Next morning Sergeant Ballard united with me. The messenger did not convey a very intelligible message, and he felt some apprehension that we were rebel cavalry, and had got the clothing of some of our soldiers yet in the neighborhood of Wyoming Court-House. The country was in great alarm, and the rebels committed a number of outrages, killing a young man named Cyrus Elkins and arresting Union men and in stealing horses and cattle.

An expedition had started from Camp Piatt via Logan to unite with me at the Mouth of Buffalo, together with the Union men of Wyoming County and the surrounding country, but failed to unite with us. I immediately sent a messenger to Colonel Gilbert for a re-enforcement, and did not receive any. I then sent to Colonel Scammon at Raleigh for assistance, and did not get it. My men were scattered, 19 of them being on Rockcastle Creek, Wyoming County, and beyond the Court-House, and I had no way to reach them. I sent a messenger to them, directing them to come to Brownstown, where I would wait for them.

I remained four days on Buffalo and four days on the Pond Fork at Jasper Workman's, and then marched to this place, and have waited for them up to the present time.

In the two affairs with Straton our men killed 2 of Straton's men and wounded 1 in the knee and shot Straton's horse. Straton reported to Mr. Nelson Ballard, of Logan, that his loss in missing was 6, and also that he was penned up and was willing to surrender.

In the two engagements of the 23d of April we did not have a man wounded, and but one ball passed through the clothing of one private.

In a little affair that took place the day of the election at the Mouth

of Huff our men were waylaid by a party of 17 of Morgan's bush-whackers, and Lieutenant Newman and 3 privates drove them off, one private, William C. Cook, receiving a wound in the fleshy part of his right thigh from a rifle-ball.

I have the honor to be, yours, respectfully,

F. MATHERS,

Lieutenant, Comdg. Detachment Eighth Regt. Va. Vol. Infy.

HEADQUARTERS,

Petersburg, May 10, 1862.

Brigadier-General Cox :

Your written dispatch of May 2 received and disposition approved. I telegraphed you early this morning to have my order of the 8th carried into effect at once, as originally directed. Governor of Virginia fears a repetition of the Guyandotte massacre. He states that about the same force is now at Guyandotte as was there then ; that munitions of war certainly find their way southward through the Guyandotte Valley ; that Jenkins and Clarkson are on the heads of Guyandotte, and are threatening vengeance against Point Pleasant, Gallipolis, and border towns, and that guerrilla bands have already killed peaceable citizens in Wayne, Logan, and other border counties. Your forces left behind are sufficient to keep the country if they are prompt and active, marching rapidly and without transportation, falling upon these bands and destroying them wherever found. I send letter to-day, inclosing copy of written order, sent to save time, directly to Colonel Lightburn at Charleston, which you will instruct him to execute. Have also sent him by telegraph the substance of this dispatch. Orders of the same general character have been sent to Colonel Cranor at Picketon, with whom your forces should co-operate. Captain Young's company has been mustered in by Major Weed. Should they want arms, Enfield rifles now at New Creek will be furnished them upon requisition.

ALBERT TRACY,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

RALEIGH COURT-HOUSE,

May 10, 1862—9 p. m.

Col. ALBERT TRACY:

Dispatch ordering movements received, and order issued by me accordingly. Shall march Colonel Moor's brigade also forward without tents, for I must use the regimental teams to supply food. No part of the additional transportation has arrived yet. The same cause has delayed the completion of the telegraph line, which I am hurrying forward. My orders will reach Scammon to-night.

J. D. COX,

Brigadier-General.

CAMP MILROY, *May 10, 1862.*

General FRÉMONT :

General Schenck, I presume, has kept you fully advised of all matters of importance that have transpired in this part of the department since he joined me. Two of my most valuable scouts, who were over in

the vicinity of Staunton at the time Jackson's and Johnson's forces advanced across the Shenandoah, got in this evening through many narrow escapes. They report that they were on the North Mountain, near Buffalo Gap, the day of the fight at McDowell, and that after Jackson's forces had left three large trains arrived from the direction of Staunton filled with soldiers, who disembarked, and the trains went back, and that from various sources they had learned that Jackson's and Johnson's forces united were about 14,000 previous to the re-enforcements.

My scouts to-day report the enemy's pickets, cavalry and infantry, within 12 miles of this place, which is not defensible.

R. H. MILROY,
Brigadier-General.

NEW CREEK, VA., May 10, 1862—12.15 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Rear of our column left Burlington shortly after 3 this a. m. for Petersburg. Will arrive there this evening or early to-morrow. Here, at General Frémont's request, to forward, by my presence and authority, with all vigor, needful supplies, while making such statements of the affairs of the division as may be useful to him and to the service. Shall go down to Petersburg, if necessary or desired, before I return to Washington.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

NEW CREEK, May 10, 1862.
(Received 10.20 a. m.)

Major-General FRÉMONT:

Your dispatches of last evening overtook me at Burlington. The rear of the column left this morning at 4; I rode over here. Your written dispatch also received. Was convinced that it was a mistake, arising from pressure of affairs. Will do all in my power to forward everything and regulate whatever you desire. Send temporary authority. If you wish, will come soon to Petersburg. Use Blenker; he is the soldier, and is honest, brave, and has the spirit of the profession. He needs only good direction and good chief quartermaster.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General.

MOUNTAIN DEPT., HDQRS. ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Petersburg, Va., May 10, 1862.

Brigadier-General ROSECRANS,
New Creek, Va.:

Dispatch received. Orders having been given from these headquarters to the several chiefs of departments of supply requiring their most earnest and active attention to business in hand, and the division of General Blenker being now well on the way and beginning to arrive, the general commanding is able to relieve you from exercise of the special supervision requested in former dispatch.

By order of Major-General Frémont:

ALBERT TRACY,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from Return of the Mountain Department, Maj. Gen. John C. Frémont commanding, for May 10, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
Department staff	31	.....	31	31
District of the Kanawha (Cox)	348	8,001	10,076	11,887
District of Cheat Mountain (Milroy)	162	3,532	4,317	5,809
Railroad District (Kelley)	103	2,202	2,417	2,573
Schenck's brigade	93	2,242	2,668	3,150
Blenker's division	377	7,960	8,797	10,443
Total	1,114	23,937	28,306	33,893

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 11, 1862.

Maj. Gen. I. McDOWELL,
Fredericksburg:

Your telegram in relation to guerrillas received. Like pirates and buccaneers they are the common enemies of mankind, and should be hunted and shot without challenge wherever found. Such treatment would soon put a stop to the formation of guerrilla bands and to the assassination of sentinels and other barbarities practiced by those who engage in irregular warfare.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL:

Secretary of War not yet returned from Norfolk. Is not strength of enemy's forces in your front more imaginary than real? Would they not, on a spirited demonstration by you, retreat precipitately and destroy the Mattapony and Pamunkey Bridges? Could not Gordonsville and Charlottesville be easily reached by a sudden dash of Hartsuff's forces in concert with yours, and the railroad bridges either held or broken so that they could not be used by the enemy either retreating or advancing.

Your chance for independent action appears to be drawing rapidly to a close.

These inquiries, friendly and unofficial, you need not answer.

P. H. WATSON.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Opposite Fredericksburg, May 11, 1862.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

Thank you for your friendly telegram of this morning just received. The reason I do not advance is not the strength of the enemy. I know pretty nearly what it amounts to.

You do not seem to be aware of the following order of the Secretary, under which I am still acting, and which is as follows:

The President desires that you should not throw your force across the Rappahannock at present, but that you should get your bridges and transportation all nearly ready and wait further orders.

I sent General Van Rensselaer to represent the condition of things here and to ask permission to occupy the town so as to at least guard stores and protect Union men. I received the following:

The Secretary of War has given me authority to inform you that you can occupy Fredericksburg with such force as in your judgment may be necessary to hold it for defensive purposes, but not to make a forward movement.

When on a visit here the Secretary said that as soon as my forces should arrive the President would give me leave to go forward. I have been doing all I could to get them forward, feeling fully the force of all you have said. I have obstacles, which you will appreciate, in getting a channel of supply, to wit, the rebuilding of long and high railroad bridges and relaying the road. I have only means for supplying my force at this point even from day to day. I am trying to improve this all I can.

This is not brilliant I know, but it is all that I can do as things now are. I could now go against the enemy, and he will do as you say, retreat, and when he has retreated I would have to do the same in order to feed my soldiers.

You gentlemen do not seem to appreciate the question of supplies and the difficulties in getting them forward. I see McClellan reports himself in advance of his supplies, and my enthusiastic general of division, Shields, is in the same trouble.

In order not to wait for the railroad I have sent to Meigs for 150 wagons, so that when the railroad is done to this place, which will be Wednesday, I will be able to do something even with what I have, if I have the permission to try.

Pardon this long explanation, but I am anxious you should continue to think well of me.

Colonel McCallum does not take very good care of us.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Fredericksburg, May 11, 1862.

Colonel GEARY, *Rectortown*:

Your dispatch to General McDowell of 10th instant is just received, and I am directed to inform you that he has placed the whole subject of the guarding of the railroad from Alexandria to White Plains under the direction of General Wadsworth, military governor at Washington, who has been requested to take into consideration your request, the same having been communicated to him.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Opposite Fredericksburg, May 11, 1862.

General RUFUS KING,
Commanding Division:

The major-general commanding directs that you impress again (it was supposed it had been already sufficiently done) upon the brigade com-

mander in Fredericksburg that the object of our troops there is not an offensive one. A collision is to be avoided, if possible. Accordingly, all the cavalry, except what may be required for vedettes, will be withdrawn this evening, and the infantry will be posted as near town as possible, so that they may have the protection of the batteries on this side.

Very respectfully, &c.,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

PETERSBURG, VA., May 11, 1862—1.30 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

General Schenck reports from 2 miles south of Franklin certain information that the rebels have a strong picket advanced to within 9 miles of this camp, on the road from Monterey, and near the place where he encamped last night. Three of General Milroy's best scouts sent in direction of Staunton have just returned. They ascertained that Jackson's and Johnson's forces amounted to 14,000, and were being re-enforced three days ago by troops arriving in trains at Staunton. They know of three long trains full.

In the fight at McDowell Friday enemy had a prominent rebel officer killed, probably a general, and there is some reason to believe it is Johnston [E. Johnson].

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General.

(Same to Banks.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Petersburg, May 11, 1862.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Parkersburg, Va.:

Milroy and Schenck report to-day from Franklin that enemy are throwing strong force down by Alleghany, Cheat Mountain, and Beverly, and may get as far as Grafton. Concentrate all the force you can spare at Grafton.

Harris ordered to concentrate at Buckhannon.

ALBERT TRACY,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Petersburg, May 11, 1862—1 a. m.

Brigadier-General SCHENCK, *Franklin:*

Re-enforcements have nearly come up, but want rest. You may expect us to join you by forced marches within the next two days, or three at furthest. Meanwhile keep your scouts and spies busily engaged to prevent any attack by superior numbers in your present position. Report frequently.

ALBERT TRACY,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP MILROY, May 11, 1862.

Colonel TRACY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Finding the arrival of re-enforcements so uncertain, I am moving my whole force to-day to the hill at the town of Franklin, 2 miles.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Brigadier-General.

FRANKLIN, May 11, 1862.
(Received 1 p. m.)

General FRÉMONT:

In consequence of the non-arrival of your forces, as expected, and of our indefensible position, 1 mile above here, our two brigades are moving into town to take position around it. Colonel Downey is also arriving. The enemy's scouts are around us, and occasionally fire into our pickets. We are getting a strong position here, and will hold it until further orders. I am induced to believe, from reports of scouts and refugees, that the enemy are throwing a strong force rapidly down by Alleghany, Cheat Mountain, and Beverly, and may get as far as Grafton. Every interest of duty and humanity requires that the loyal citizens on that line who have taken sides with the Union, trusting in our ability to hold the country, should not be abandoned to the fury of the infernal devils who will overrun their country. There is also a large amount of military stores yet on that line which ought to be saved if possible. I would suggest that a brigade be sent up on that line from Webster at once. I hope we will be able to take the offensive on back track soon again.

R. H. MILROY,
Brigadier-General.

FRANKLIN, May 11, 1862.
(Received 4.45 p. m.)

Colonel TRACY:

Have fallen back from Camp Milroy, 2 miles below, to Franklin. Enemy appeared in force toward Monterey. We can hold him there, I believe.

Colonel Downey came through from Moorefield safely. If the rebels are kept out of our rear we can hold our own. General Schenck will communicate directly.

DONN PIATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FRANKLIN, May 11, 1862.
(Received 5 p. m.)

Col. ALBERT TRACY:

We are in the town on the hills, with a wide field to defend. Rebels followed us down the valley, skirmishing a little with my brigade in the rear. They are now attempting to pass around over the hills to our left as we enter the town. Two regiments are now skirmishing a little with them. I expect to be attacked in force, and on perhaps more than one side.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Brigadier-General.

No. 4.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Petersburg, May 11, [1862]—5.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General SCHENCK, *Franklin* :

Dispatch No. 2 received. If you can fall back in safety, do so until you reach us. If not, hold the place, improving its natural defenses by abatis, barricades, and the like. Every exertion will be made to arrive in time with our entire force.

ALBERT TRACY,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 3.] FRANKLIN, May 11, 1862.
(Received 7 p. m.)

Colonel TRACY:

We check them as yet, but I think they are trying a flank movement over the hill on our right.

Your No. 3 is received, but as yet it seems better to hold this position than to fall back.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Brigadier-General.

No. 4.] FRANKLIN, May 11, 1862.
(Received 7 p. m.)

Colonel TRACY:

Come up as rapidly as possible. We will hold them back, I trust. Rely on every exertion. Firing has ceased, but I believe they are feeling for a way around into the turnpike. They would thus come on Milroy's left flank, but I have warned him, and he will be ready for them. I hold the south side of the position; Milroy the left. March fast and you may come on the rebel rear. Have you marched? Give me the hour of each telegram. How soon can you get here?

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Brigadier-General.

No. 5.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Petersburg, May 11, 1862—8 o'clock.

Brigadier-General SCHENCK, *Franklin* :

The condition of the troops on arriving here was such that we cannot leave before 3 in the morning. If, therefore, you cannot fall back with safety, defend and hold the place. You will be supported. We shall make every exertion to arrive in time. Answer, and let us know during the night how you get on. We shall have an operator with us along the road, and shall be in constant communication with you. At what do you estimate the enemy's force?

[ALBERT TRACY,?
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 5.] FRANKLIN, May 11, 1862.

Col. ALBERT TRACY:

Your 5 received. No firing since dark. We do not know what the rebels are about, but will keep ready and watchful. I expect to hold

them at bay until you come, and perhaps can do something more. Their number we cannot give, because they occupy hills and woods where they are little seen, but we suppose they consist, as at McDowell, of at least the combined forces of Jackson and Johnson. I have what I consider reliable information that in the hot fight on that hill at McDowell they lost in killed and wounded considerably more than we, and among them were General Johnson, mortally wounded, and Colonel Jackson, killed, and the colonel of the Twelfth Georgia, killed.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Brigadier-General.

FRANKLIN, May 11, 1862.

Colonel TRACY:

I have just answered as to enemy in my No. 5, about to be sent. The hills are extensive, but we understand the points of the position, and Milroy and I are co-operating fully and with close understanding. He has just left me to go and have a point strengthened at my desire on his side.

We can do nothing with abatis or earthworks, and shall not need them.

Now hear my No. 5.

SCHENCK,
Brigadier-General.

FRANKLIN, May 11, 1862—10.15 p. m.

Colonel TRACY:

Do not think Ewell is with them. Prisoners taken at McDowell do not mention or know of him.

We are threatened on our left flank only thus far—that is, from the west. It is my right as I defend up the river, and Milroy's left, who defends looking down the roads toward enemy. Enemy wants to get between you and us apparently, but has done nothing decided yet to effect it, and I think cannot succeed. You can yet march straight up the road from Petersburg to Milroy's position. You might turn to your right on the Centreville road, immediately in front of Milroy, and come upon him. Can tell you better in the morning, and will not fail to make any suggestion. Can you come in twenty-four hours?

My brigade marched to McDowell, 34 miles, in twenty-four hours, and then the Eighty-second took active part in the fight up a steep mountain ridge.

SCHENCK.

BUCKHANNON, May 11, 1862.

Col. ALBERT TRACY:

I have 100 men, under Captain Morgan, in Webster County, ordered to scout the country for ten days from the 8th, in order to take in detail detachments of the guerrillas that will return to Webster County in small parties and by different routes when driven by our forces from Calhoun, Gilmer, and Braxton. Have three good companies in Braxton, under Captain Darnall, disposed at different points and scouting different neighborhoods, for the protection of that county and to cut off

retreat of the forces that attacked Arnoldsburg. My Glenville company is being used for the protection of Gilmer County, though out of my district, as it has been recruited in that county and is still recruiting, not being yet full. The company stationed here is scouting in Webster and Braxton. The Barbour company was mustered in last week with a first lieutenant and is still recruiting; lacks 28 men of being up to the minimum, and, as we have no other troops in Barbour, is charged with the duty of protecting the bridge across Tygart's Valley River at Philippi.

The forces cannot be removed from their present employment without leaving counties named exposed to the ravages of guerrillas. It would also be impossible to concentrate them within a week. I await your orders.

T. M. HARRIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Eleventh Virginia Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Petersburg, Va., May 11, 1862.

Col. T. M. HARRIS,
Buckhannon, Va.:

Telegraphed you at Weston as follows:

Three hundred guerrillas reported by General Schenck on North Fork of South Branch and Seneca Creek frightening and driving Union people.

Dispatch from General Milroy at Franklin says that enemy are throwing strong force down by Alleghany, Cheat Mountain, and Beverly, and may get as far as Grafton. You must concentrate or lose your men. Concentrate at Buckhannon. General Kelley informed to this effect. Norfolk taken by General Wool and the Merrimac blown up.

ALBERT TRACY,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

PARKERSBURG, *May 11, 1862.*

Col. ALBERT TRACY:

I arrived here last night, and will move to-day with what force I have here (three companies) to Elizabeth and Burning Springs; thence to Spencer and Arnoldsburg. I am not yet able to get reliable information of the number or whereabouts of the guerrillas, but believe from all accounts there is a force, but the people are so alarmed and excited that it is impossible to get any information that is reliable. I have sent a force from Clarksburg and from Ellenborough to Arnoldsburg, by different routes, to meet me there, hoping by this means to surround and kill or capture the guerrillas.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

RALEIGH, *May 11, 1862.*
(Received 3 p. m.)

Col. ALBERT TRACY:

I think our arrangements will protect the Guyandotte Valley. Have ordered one company posted at Hurricane Bridge; three companies

cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Richmond, who has not yet reported for duty, at Coalsmouth. These, with the posts, and Charleston, Camp Piatt, Chapmanville, Gauley Bridge, and this place, will make it unsafe for rebel cavalry to venture down Guyandotte. Have ordered underbrush burned out of woods where guerrillas have frequented. Utmost energy and activity used against them.

Colonel Moor's brigade reached here last night, making a march of 25 miles, and coming in in good order. They will go 10 miles toward Princeton this afternoon, and probably reach there to-morrow night.

I would like to have Lieut. Col. R. B. Hayes put on examining board, vice Colonel Loeser, removed out of my command. Our work was not complete, and there are still incompetents to be got rid of.

Telegraph will be completed to Flat Top to-day, and will move my headquarters there to-morrow.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE KANAWHA,
Raleigh Court-House, May 11, 1862.

Col. E. P. SCAMMON,
Commanding First Brigade:

SIR: The Second Brigade arrived here last night after a march of 25 miles and were in bivouac last night. Half the Thirty-fourth started at sunrise this morning for Princeton. The rest of the brigade will rest part of to-day and then move forward also. Let me know what you find in your front. The scout Simpkins, who was with Colonel Hayes, informs me there is a way of turning Cloyd's Mountain by the south. It may become necessary for you to look up such a road, and therefore I mention it. Our line is now so extended, and you are so far from your supports, that you will need to keep your troops well in hand, so as to fall back in order if you should meet an overwhelming force. I do not anticipate this, however, and have great faith in the success of your expedition. Keep me fully informed daily.

McClellan is pushing forward rapidly on Richmond, and if we cut this line of communication for the rebels there will be a stampede among them or a capture of a considerable part of their Eastern Virginia army. Let all the transportation you can spare come back for supplies at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST PROVISIONAL BRIGADE,
One mile below Narrows, May 11, 1862—8.10.

Capt. G. M. BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

On my arrival at this place I found Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes, with the Twenty-third Regiment and Gilmore's cavalry, he having retreated from Pearisburg yesterday morning. It seems that he was assailed by a greatly superior force of the enemy, and, according to orders in such an event, given before your last, he retreated in excellent order, losing but 2 men killed and 5 or 6 wounded. The enemy are reported to have

suffered severely. They were in full view, and consisted of four battalions of infantry, with five pieces of artillery. McMullin's two pieces of artillery are on the road and the four howitzers are here. The Twelfth is *en route* from Princeton, I suppose, as it arrived there yesterday, and was met by orders to hasten its march.

I have just sent forward two companies of infantry, two howitzers, and one company of cavalry to feel the enemy in front, and, if possible, I will force the passage of the Narrows. If judged improper to advance directly, I shall await the arrival of the Twelfth and endeavor to turn the enemy's position, although the route is circuitous and rough. The strong reconnaissance is not intended for an attack, but it may result in that.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes destroyed the stores captured at Pearisburg before falling back. The necessity of retreating from that point, although reported to be not a defensible position, I regret, although it was simply impossible to throw forward re-enforcements to maintain it after the notice of approaching force was received.

I will dispatch couriers as soon as I hear from the front.

Provisions should be hurried forward.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. P. SCAMMON,

Colonel, Commanding First Provisional Brigade.

Abstract from Return of Blenker's division, Petersburg, W. Va., for May 11, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
Division staff	6		6	6
First (Stabel's) Brigade	133	2,738	2,980	3,264
Second (Steinwehr's) Brigade	119	2,441	2,605	3,128
Third (Bohlen's) Brigade	93	2,001	2,265	2,879
Fourth New York Cavalry	23	345	369	627
Artillery (eighteen pieces)	12	360	411	429
Total	386	7,885	8,636	10,333

POTOMAC CREEK, May 12, 1862.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL:

SIR: I respectfully beg leave to submit the following notes and suggestions, in the hope and belief that they will aid you in securing a permanent and efficient organization for the construction or reconstruction of such bridges as the advance of your division may render necessary.

I desire to give you the full benefit of my experience in the construction of the bridge at Potomac Creek, assuming that trestles are to be used, and that they are to be constructed in the shortest time possible, to be afterward replaced by permanent structures if required.

I assume also that the bridges are to be built of round sticks, cut

from the woods, and will give from my memoranda the number, organization, and duties of squads, and the tools, implements, and transportation requisite.

All of which is very respectfully submitted.

H. HAUPT.

Suggestions for an organization proper for the construction of a bridge such as that at Potomac Creek, the bents, or trestles, being in three stories.

ORGANIZATION AND DUTIES OF SQUADS.

	Men.
Squad No. 1.—On top of bridge, to move out sliding beams and put on ties, requires.....	6
Squad No. 2.—To attend to top of second trestle and bottom of third.....	5
Squad No. 3.—To put bents together, put lower legs in sills and heels of second bents in place, requires in all.....	8
Squad No. 4.—To attend to framing and carrying timber on bank.....	7
Squad No. 5.—To frame round timber and put sills on cribs.....	30
Squad No. 6.—To run in timber at grade and haul on ropes.....	12
Squad No. 7.—To put timber down bank and haul on ropes.....	12
On the south side all these will be duplicated except squad No. 5.....	50
(And the number of squads should be continued, which will extend the number to 13.)	
Squad No. 14.—For cutting timber in woods, 20 men with axes.....	20
Squad No. 15.—For loading trucks with logs.....	20
Squad No. 16.—To assist in clearing roads and loading logs in woods.....	12
Squad No. 17.—Drivers of ox-teams.....	10
Total force at work.....	192

If relieved at noon, and 100 men allowed for guards, sick, and for sentrymen, the proper allowance would be 500 men; but the work can be done with a much smaller number if efficient and well organized.

TRANSPORTATION.

If the bridge is to be built entirely of round logs, hauled, say, one-half mile in woods and transported on railroad 1 mile at each end of bridge, 20 yoke of oxen, one pair of mules, and one car would be required at each end, to vary according to circumstances.

One pair of mules extra should be provided, with wagon and driver. Total yoke of oxen, 40, with two experienced herdsman. Pairs of mules, 3.

TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.

Axes, 50; shovels, 20; broad-axes, 20; picks, 12; handsaws, 25; cross-cut saws, 20. Ropes, four, of 500 feet each, $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch diameter, 8-inch pulleys; four small tackles, 4-inch pulleys, 1-inch rope; eight pulleys, 8 inches diameter, $1\frac{3}{8}$ -inch face; two pairs trussed beams for hoisting; 24 iron bars, from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet long; 50 kegs boat spikes, $\frac{3}{8}$ by $\frac{3}{8}$ by 7 inches; 10 kegs nails, 8-penny and 10-penny; 18 spike mauls; 20 chains, 6 feet long, hook and ring, made of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch-diameter round iron; 40 ox chains; truss rods for sliding beams; 20 log chains; 1 barrel of oil; 10 timber wheels; 6 wooden mauls; 2 dozen files for saws; 24 bolts, 10 to 11 inch, $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch round iron, 24 inches long.

Each officer in charge of a squad should keep time and be responsible for tools.

Each tool should be numbered and a record made of the number of the tool furnished to each individual.

Bugle should be blown by direction of the officer of the day at hours for assembling squads to fall in and march promptly to place of rendezvous.

Officer of the day will call out name of officer in command of squad No. 1, who will order his men to step forward. Officer of the day will see if detail is full; if not, who is absent. Squad will then face about and march to their work. Squad No. 2 will then be called out in same manner, until all have been disposed of.

The officer of the day will go around constantly to see if men are present and attending to duty. If he has reason to believe that any of the men have deserted any squad, he will assemble the squad, call the roll, and note deserters, who will be punished in such manner as may be prescribed. All who are late, who do not perform duty properly, or who quit before the sound of the bugle should in like manner be reported.

The detachment for construction should be well officered with efficient squad-masters.

The pay should be by the hour, to be diminished or withheld at the option of the officer in command for neglect of duty.

The squad-master should return the number of hours made by each man as mechanic or laborer to the officer of the day, and the officer of the day should return the whole to the book-keeper, to be entered in a suitable book prepared for that purpose. The columns should extend entirely across both pages, and be headed as follows: Names of men; thirty-one columns for days of the month, in which to enter the hours' work of each day; total hours; price per hour; total amount; remarks.

The tool book should contain a record of the names of men; the description of tool furnished, the date when furnished, and the number on the tool.

Each squad-master should be furnished with a small memoranda book with the description and number of the tool furnished to each member of his squad, and the squad-master should report to the officer of the day whether the tools have all been returned in good condition; if not, why not.

Individuals who lose or wantonly injure tools should be required to submit to a reduction of extra pay until they are paid for. A separate tool-box should be provided for the tools of each squad, numbered with the number of the squad, and the key kept by the squad-master. A second key should be in the possession of the person having general charge of tools. The keys for no two boxes should be alike, and they should be numbered to correspond with the boxes, and the boxes placed under charge of the sentry.

The commissary and paymaster's department should be properly organized, so that no delay can possibly occur for want of rations.

Suitable cooking utensils should be provided, and the men detailed for duty at daylight should not be required to cook their own breakfast before going out. Breakfast should be prepared for them either by colored cooks or by a detail for that purpose of men not required for other duty. If permanent cooks can be employed and the men mess in common it would be a great improvement. Those who work all day in the woods in lumbering should take dinners with them, and feed should always be taken for the oxen. Much time is lost in driving them a distance to feed.

If the force is designed to operate at points with which there is not

continuous railroad communication transportation of tools by wagons will be required.

This organization is designed only for bridges.

To reconstruct roads a separate or additional organization will be required; 500 efficient men, exclusive of guards, would probably be sufficient for all purposes. The organization will of course vary in the different stages, and must be adapted to the changing conditions as the work progresses.

NEW MARKET, *May 12, 1862—7 a. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Our column moved this morning—my division for Strasburg, General Shields' for Catlett's Station. The enemy is still in position. Jackson and Johnson united near Staunton. Ewell on Gordonsville road. Three late deserters from American Army were taken prisoners yesterday—Ciprini, Beaumont, and Vesquair. They report rumors in rebel camp of contemplated attack on Washington, and instructions to Beauregard by Davis to attempt recapture of New Orleans. Supplies of army much reduced since fall of New Orleans. They say rebels will make stand at Hanover Station if they fall back from Fredericksburg.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

WOODSTOCK, VA., *May 12, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

My command reached this place at noon, and will be at Strasburg to-morrow morning. Our rear guard reports that Jackson with his force now occupies Harrisonburg. The prisoners referred to in my dispatch to-day will be sent to Washington to-morrow. No new occurrence of importance.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

WOODSTOCK, *May 12, 1862.*

General JOHN C. FRÉMONT:

Your dispatch received.* My command reached this point at noon, and it, under orders, will be at Strasburg to-morrow. Jackson with his force is at Harrisonburg; Ewell this side of Blue Ridge, as before.

Nothing of importance to report except our movements, which is great grief to us. Your cipher, being hastily written, is sometimes difficult to interpret.

Please allow me to solicit attention to this.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General..

* See Frémont to Stanton, May 11, p. 171.

No. 12.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Franklin, May 12, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Generals Schenck and Milroy have been pressed back to Franklin, where they are stationed on the heights before a largely superior army of the enemy, who are endeavoring to outflank them. Skirmishing all day yesterday, with trifling loss. Blenker's division arrived yesterday at 3.30. The men too much fatigued to go farther. Our whole force is on the road since 3 this morning. A general engagement expected to-night or to-morrow morning. In the affair of Friday the rebel General Johnson is said to have been mortally wounded. A Colonel Jackson and a Georgia colonel killed.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
*Major-General.*HDQRS. SCHENCK'S BRIGADE, MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
*Franklin, May 12, 1862.*Col. ALBERT TRACY,
Chief of Staff of Major-General Frémont:

COLONEL: The messengers of the general commanding have just arrived (7 o'clock p. m.), announcing his near approach.

Since 12 m. to-day I have not been able to get a telegram through. A repairing party has been sent out to ascertain what is wrong.

The inclosed dispatch, not sent, will explain the situation of affairs up to that hour. All has been quiet this afternoon. Scouts not yet returned from Circleville. Some intelligence just received induces me to think that I was right in my conclusion that the whole force with which we were confronted at McDowell is not before us now. However, we have another night only to be watchful against what may be superior numbers.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

No. 6.]

FRANKLIN, May 12, 1862.

Col. ALBERT TRACY:

The night has passed quietly. The rebels have obtained no position that commands ours in any way. Some little skirmishing on my right this morning, in which Downey was engaged. He had 1 man killed. My cavalry scouts have been well out on the Harrisonburg road all night, and found nothing in that direction. General Milroy's scouts up the Circleville road to the left of his position report having heard what they thought the rumbling of artillery in movement, which might be getting on a road which comes into the turnpike from the west about 6 miles north of us. I have ordered Milroy to send forward a party to get to that intersecting point, picket it, and scout up the road, and if anything is discovered report directly to General Frémont, as well as here. It is a road leading from Eli Hammer's, on the turnpike, to the North Fork.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Loup of Big Sewall, May 12 [1862]—11 p. m.

Capt. G. M. BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

We left Meadow Bluff last night at 7 o'clock; marched until 10 o'clock; lay in ambush with my infantry until 12.30 o'clock on the Lewisburg road. I ordered Major Hoffman to take the Blue Sulphur road; proceeded cautiously through Sulphur to the Lewisburg road at Bunger's Mill, 4 miles from Lewisburg, where we were to meet at 4 a. m., and where it was said the secession cavalry were quartered. When the infantry were within 3 miles of the mill we were fired upon by a cavalry picket. We succeeded in capturing one and running two into the woods. One got away and started for the mill or this place. Our cavalry had got across onto the same road and took this picket and two others.

Our cavalry were fired on about the same time that the infantry were. All took the double-quick. We arrived within 1 mile of this place, where we waited for daylight. As soon as daylight we moved on and attacked the enemy on the hill above the town. We met about 90 cavalry in columns. We advanced at a run. After the two first rounds from our infantry they broke for Dixie, and our cavalry charged after them and followed them to within 1 mile of White Sulphur, succeeding in killing one and capturing their train of baggage—three wagons. Have taken 6 prisoners. We took quiet possession of the town, which we now hold.

[Signed by lieutenant-colonel commanding detachment.]

I have the honor to forward the above dispatch, received from Lewisburg. My command will be in Lewisburg by 9 a. m. Wednesday, when I expect to join Colonel Crook.

Respectfully,

S. A. GILBERT,
Colonel Forty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST PROVISIONAL BRIGADE,
Camp at East River, May 12, 1862.

Capt. G. M. BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: To-day I have allowed this command, including the Twelfth Regiment, which arrived early last evening, to rest. All were greatly fatigued, and the rest was imperatively needed. I have sent a foraging party across the New River to get forage and meat. They have succeeded in getting a considerable quantity to eke out our scanty supplies. I hope to get enough to make up three or four days' rations, and then to push forward and drive the enemy from his position at the upper entrance of the Narrows.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes complains greatly of the want of reinforcements. This of course. You are aware of the true state of the case from my former reports, and the whole fault, as far as there is fault in the case, apart from delay in getting up supplies, consists in our advance being too far in front of its supports without proper authority. It was a fault, but one not attended with as serious consequences as such eager haste to keep the advance might be expected to entail.

As my men will be sufficiently rested to-morrow I propose to move as early as the day after to recover the ground lost by their retreat and secure the passage of the Narrows. I think it can be turned, and that, now our cannon has reached us, we shall be able to make good our advance, as required by instructions based upon the orders of the general commanding this department. Meantime it is essentially important that supplies of provisions and ammunition should be pushed forward with or in advance of the force that is intended to support the advanced brigade.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. P. SCAMMON,
Colonel Commanding First Provisional Brigade.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Fredericksburg, May 13, 1862. (Received 2.25 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

Nothing especial as to the movements of the enemy in my front has transpired within the last twenty-four hours. Colonel Haupt intimates that he will be able to commence using the railroad between Aquia and Fredericksburg by the last of this week. The bridge over the Potomac Creek will soon be done. The one over the Rappahannock is progressing, but not as fast as I could wish. Those in charge say they have been poorly supplied from Washington with tools and materials. They have had to wait for rails, for pulleys, and are without suitable engines for the work to be done. If he can be spared I would like that Colonel McCallum be sent down to inspect the line and see what it needs, and that he be instructed to give it whatever may be required without delay.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

STRASBURG, May 13, 1862—9 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

My command reached Strasburg this morning at 12, the rear guard still remaining at Woodstock. The enemy is reported to be in force at Harrisonburg and his cavalry near Mount Jackson.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

FLAT TOP MOUNTAIN, May 13, 1862.

Col. ALBERT TRACY,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

Colonel Scammon has withdrawn his advance guard from Pearisburg, in view of a threatened attack by a force of rebels said, on good authority, to be 800. He is at mouth of Lost River, with orders to act very circumspectly until I can concentrate. He reports his present position a good one.

The first small installment of mules is at Gauley Bridge. They are

our great necessity. Our motion must be comparatively slow till we get the means of feeding ourselves more rapidly.

Colonel Crook's brigade is moving on Lewisburg; he must be now in the Cheat Mountain country. The telegraph has just reached here. It will take two more days to get to Princeton.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
Franklin, Va., May 13, 1862—noon.

General JACOB D. COX:

Dispatch received. We have just arrived. The enemy gone from here, and will doubtless be obliged to leave Cheat Mountain Summit region, if he has not already. All right here and everywhere. Kelley and Harris will take care of guerrillas, while regulars retire before us.

FRÉMONT,
Major-General.

P. S.—Jackson moving toward Shenandoah Mountain. Trains loaded with soldiers arrived at Staunton nearly a week ago, possibly intended for Lewisburg. We will ascertain and act accordingly.

By order of General Frémont:

ALBERT TRACY,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST PROVISIONAL BRIGADE,
Mouth of East River, Va., May 13, 1862.

Captain BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: All goes very well here except our commissariat, and that gives no uneasiness except for the future. The more I learn of the real condition of things here the more satisfied I feel with our prospects. I am very desirous however that supplies should be pushed forward, although I have a firm persuasion that we shall find them before us. I wish also that the rifles for the Twenty-third Regiment could be sent forward, for they would be beyond price in the mountains. These and the ammunition remaining at Raleigh are our needs.

To-day I complete the examination of our proposed route *en avant*, and hope to act precisely as I have before indicated. We are yet all right.

Perhaps in my vexation I have been rather too severe in condemnation of stretching our line beyond its proper tension, but as no very serious consequences have ensued I am disposed to take a better view of what I still condemn.

As to supplies, I have reason to hope that the country in front will not be found desolate. To-day several persons, who have furnished supplies of forage and bacon, taking quartermaster's receipts, have also desired to take the oath, and, although I cannot confide in them, I believe that they mean to be sincere.

My men are in good spirits, and we can move with alacrity when I can see it right to give the word. There is no delay beyond what is demanded by good policy as well as proper discretion. If this seems

like self-approval I cannot help it. It is my opinion. I apprehend that our work will be chiefly at Cloyd's Mountain or its vicinity, but it is not, I think, a more serious matter than the delay of the few supplies that are so very necessary to us.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. P. SCAMMON,
Colonel, Commanding First Provisional Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST PROVISIONAL BRIGADE,
East River, Tuesday, May 13, 1862.

General JACOB D. COX:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of yesterday reached me at 2 a. m. to-day (or last night).

I am confident that the report of the enemy's numbers is not greatly exaggerated, perhaps not at all, but I make some allowances for a little magnifying of force by a smaller force not holding its position even when not censurable. I have taken all measures for ascertaining the force and position of the enemy, and will send back to you as soon as definite results of inquiry are received.

As to ammunition, the Thirtieth has 50 rounds, the Twenty-third 50 to 60, the Twelfth 60. There is nothing to prevent motion to the front save quartermaster's and commissary stores. I doubt not that there may be an effort on the part of the enemy to come in this way as they are driven back from the east. I think the strongest position between Princeton and this point is at the crossing of East River, where the East River road joins the road to the Narrows.

As to making an advance to possess the south end of the Narrows and mouth of Wolf Creek, I will be governed by your instructions to the letter, and only move up to that point if from reports I feel confident of being able to hold the point as well as take it.

Will send you another courier as soon as I hear from the front.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. P. SCAMMON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

As to commissary supplies, hard bread is the most important.

E. P. S.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
May 14, 1862. (Received 6 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Brigadier-General Hartsuff, with his brigade, arrived here this morning from Catlett's, having been replaced there by Brigadier-General Duryea. The remaining regiments of Brigadier-General Ricketts' brigade have also arrived. The enemy, from all the information we gather, remains as before reported. I have not found out lately whether he has been re-enforced to any extent or not. The men captured by Major Duffie, belonging to the Thirteenth South Carolina, are said to have joined the so-called Army of the Rappahannock the day they were taken.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

FALMOUTH, *May 14, 1862.*

(Received 10.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

It has just been reported to me by Brigadier-General Patrick, who commands in Fredericksburg, and who has just returned from a visit to the outposts on the Gordonsville plank road, that a body of two regiments of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry came up the road from Gordonsville this afternoon about 5, and hurried off a few miles from town toward the east, and joined General Anderson's army at Massaponax. It is supposed this is from the enemy's forces heretofore operating in the valley of the Shenandoah. They were seen by our pickets as well as by residents.

IRVIN McDOWELL.

[MAY 14, 1862.—For Col. John W. Geary's report of operations in Loudoun County from February 25 to May 6 see Series I, Vol. V, p. 511.]

WASHINGTON, *May 14, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: In obedience to your instructions on the 12th ultimo I started for Strasburg in search of Blenker's division, and on my way dispatched messengers in search of it from Harper's Ferry and from Winchester, at which latter place I received your dispatch informing me that it was at Salem.

I reached Strasburg on the morning of the 14th, and having informed myself of the route from Strasburg to Salem, I took advantage of my proximity to General Banks to fulfill another part of your instructions, by going to his headquarters at Woodstock and consulting with him.

On the 15th I returned to Strasburg, telegraphed you what I had done, and made such suggestions about the movements of the troops as Generals Banks and Shields had agreed to be desirable.

On the 16th I returned to Winchester, where, soon after my arrival, my messenger returned from General Blenker, who acknowledged the receipt of my orders, and informed me that he was at Paris, and that after crossing three regiments and two companies of the Third Brigade at Berry's Ferry the old ferry-boat sprang a leak while crossing a company, sank, and precipitated it into the river, drowning 3 commissioned officers and 38 non-commissioned officers and privates, and, in consequence thereof, he should go with the remainder of the division to Snicker's Ferry, where Captain Abert, Topographical Engineers, had erected a better ferry. He also informed me that they were short of provisions, forage, horseshoes, and horseshoe nails, clothing, shoes, stockings, picket-ropes, and ammunition; without tents or shelters, and without ambulances or medicines, for any important work, and that the troops had not been paid since the 31st of December.

I immediately advised the War Department of the condition of the division, and took steps to fit it out for a campaign with the least possible delay.

To expedite the dispatch of the supplies I proceeded to Harper's Ferry; arrived there on Saturday night, and saw the great freshet

sweep away the trestle work, and cut off all passing for seven days and all effective crossing of supplies for ten days. The division during this delay laid in bivouac about 5 miles east of Winchester.

On the 30th ultimo, that is to say fourteen days after, the shelter-tents arrived, and the troops, through the energetic efforts of Major Patton and the other paymaster, were paid off, but had to march without shoes.

The First Brigade moved on the 1st instant to find shoes and clothing at Romney.

The Second and Third awaited their arrival and the arrival of horse-shoes until the 4th, when horseshoes were received.

On the 6th, the battery and cavalry horses having been shod, the command moved, encamping that night at Back Creek, 10 miles west of Winchester.

On the 7th they marched 18 miles and encamped at North River.

On the 8th they reached Romney, drew subsistence; and on the 9th left Romney at 2 a. m., crossing the South Branch, and reaching Burlington at 7 p. m.

On the 10th they left Burlington at 3 a. m. and proceeded to Petersburg, which they reached on the morning of the 11th.

Having accomplished my mission, I proceeded to New Creek Station, and there prepared a written report to General Frémont, giving the itinerary of the march, and another giving the wants, supplies, and deficiencies of the command.

Having done this I left New Creek Station on the morning of the 13th, reached Washington at 7 p. m., and reported at the Adjutant-General's Office and at the War Office this morning at 9 a. m.

In closing this report I deem it my duty to say that I think well of the German division, and of General Blenker himself, who has the experience and spirit of the soldier.

The chief faults appear to proceed from the want of a knowledge of the rules and regulations of the service, the disregard of them in minor matters by the field officers of some regiments, and the want of a highly capable and efficient division staff.

If the troops are well supervised, with a view to meet these defects, under the eye of a vigilant and able commander, the corps will do superior service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

MOUNTAIN DEPT., HDQRS. ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Franklin, May 14, 1862.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Burning Springs:

Information concerning rebel movement toward Grafton probably incorrect. Our movements will probably prevent enemy's crossing the mountains in any considerable force. Will keep you informed and send for the regiments if necessary.

By order of Major-General Frémont:

ALBERT TRACY,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

PRINCETON, May 14, 1862.

Col. ALBERT TRACY,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Franklin, Va.:

Reached here last night. Moor's brigade bivouacked 5 miles behind. Shall have both brigades concentrate to-morrow night at Scammon's position, 18 miles in front. Expect Crook's brigade to reach Lewisburg to-day or to-morrow. Scammon's advance destroyed the captured stores at Pearisburg when they retired. This has put his command on short rations, but they have not suffered, and fresh supplies will reach them before they are quite out.

Telegraph is 16 miles behind, coming on 8 miles a day; our scant transportation has delayed the wire.

Have heard nothing from you for three days.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE KANAWHA,
Princeton, May 14, 1862.

Col. E. P. SCAMMON,

Commanding First Brigade:

SIR: Your messenger this morning brought me no report from you as to the position of affairs with you. I fear he lost some dispatch, as his budget contained only reports, &c., for the Adjutant-General's Office.

It will take two or three days to get forward supplies and needed additional ammunition. If, however, there is a probability of the time being more important than anything else, I will make arrangements for an immediate test of the rebel strength in the Narrows. I wish your opinion on this subject.

Please inform me also whether you have boats at Shoemaker's Ferry, or any equally available crossing, by which we could pass over some long-range guns, with suitable support, to reach the rebel position in the Narrows from the road opposite, which, as I am informed, runs higher on the hill-side and commands the road on this side the river. You have not yet given me the result of your inquiry as to a road over East River Mountain turning the position on the (our) right. I had some thought of sending the Second Brigade through by the Wytheville turnpike by way of Rocky Gap, but am averse to dividing the force, especially as the communication between the detachments would be very difficult pending the combined movement. If matters are not likely to become less favorable by delay I regard it quite important to spend a day or two in bringing up the telegraph, getting direct communication with department headquarters, from which I have not heard for several days, [and] with Colonel Crook in hurrying forward ammunition and supplies, and organizing the new transportation, which is beginning to come up the river in very small quantities. In regard to these things and for a full report of your present knowledge of the enemy let me hear from you to-night if possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST PROVISIONAL BRIGADE,
Camp at East River, Va., May 14, 1862.

Capt. G. M. BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding, as follows:

1. I have for duty 2,500 men, viz: Twenty-third, Thirtieth, Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, five companies of cavalry, and McMullin's battery.

2. The rations of the Twenty-third, Thirtieth, Second Virginia Cavalry, and McMullin's artillery expire this evening. We shall then have for issue sugar, coffee, and beans for four days. Bread expires to-night. Have no flour. The Twelfth Regiment has rations for three days after to-day.

The quartermaster (Gardner) reports 47 wagons back at Princeton and *en route* from Princeton to Flat Top for commissary and ordnance stores.

The mule pack-train left Princeton for Raleigh on the 11th instant to bring forward stores—25 for bringing ordnance stores, 20 for commissary stores. Here the country is exhausted until we can move to the front in force.

3. The enemy in front is reported in force; how great it is impossible to ascertain with accuracy, but enough is known to convince me that he has been largely re-enforced. There are rumors of eight regiments, besides their artillery heretofore reported, and a small cavalry force. The 500 mentioned by the reports received by me last evening I presume to be an exaggeration. I inclose the reports of Lieutenant-Colonel Paxton, Second Virginia Cavalry, accompanied by that of Captain Scott, of the same regiment, and the report of Lieutenant McConnell, Thirtieth Ohio Volunteers, with the indorsements thereon.

4. I have appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Hines, of the Twelfth Regiment, to the post of commander of pickets and outposts, charging him with securing the safety of the camp from surprises, &c., lest any force, large or small, might create alarm or cause disaster by surprise. I have directed pickets and outposts to be placed on all the approaches to the camp under his direction, having at least one company at each picket post, and the outposts to be connected by deploying sentinels to the right and left, so as to embrace the whole camp by such a chain as will make surprise impossible.

5. I find it absolutely necessary to have some one to act as provost-marshal, and have designated Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, of the Thirtieth, for that duty.

6. As to the positions of the enemy, and approaches to and from him, I can only say that he occupies the camp at the Mouth of Wolf Creek, and has extended his lines of pickets down the valley between East River Mountain and my camp. The approaches on that side are very difficult and well watched. He doubtless has a considerable cavalry force at the Salt Wells, some 12 or 14 miles below. I suspect he has been joined by the force from Tazewell, and that he has received re-enforcements from Monroe and from the direction of Newbern. This is something more than conjecture, but is of course subject to that degree of uncertainty that attends observations of an enemy in a country so broken as this.

I shall strictly observe your orders in reference to offensive movements, and make no advance, except to repel probable attacks, unless

I am sure that the case calls for offensive action in some particular instance, nor then beyond the reach of immediate support. The reports would make the enemy far outnumber us—say triple our force. This I receive with great allowances for exaggeration, but then enough would remain to make this policy imperative in view of our supplies, had not your orders fixed my course of action beyond question. I shall await the arrival of the Second Brigade with much impatience—I mean with eager hope—and it may well be that I can act in accordance with good policy and your orders.

7. The roads to the enemy are three: First. By the Narrows, in the face of the enemy, and with flanks exposed to fire from the right bank of the river. Second. By taking the road by French's Mill to the mouth of Wolf Creek, going down the road in the valley of that creek, or river. French's Mill is 5 miles in our rear, on the Princeton road, and the distance from there to Wolf Creek is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence 4 miles down the creek to its mouth. Third. One and a half miles in our advance up the New River there is a ravine called Limestone Run, leading to the top of the mountain; thence an easy access to a table-land giving full view of the enemy's camp, both above and below Wolf Creek. This approach on the left of the enemy is very difficult, scarcely a path, and that very rough and steep even for footmen, barely possible for mules, but not carrying howitzers even if unopposed. If Crook comes up the New River from Lewisburg he will be precisely in the right place to command the enemy at the Narrows and mouth of Wolf Creek. The point from which to do this, I learn, is a bit of table-land just above Forsyth's Ferry and opposite the Narrows, just below and overlooking the breastworks of the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. P. SCAMMON,
Colonel, Commanding First Provisional Brigade.

MAY 14, 1862.

Col. E. P. SCAMMON,
Commanding First Provisional Brigade:

SIR: It appears that the party sent for forage this morning, being a detail of 50 men, when about 5 miles below camp on New River, being informed that there was a rebel force below, the captain in command ordered the column to retire. Having proceeded some 2 miles toward camp he discovered some few infantry of our brigade on the opposite side of the river closely pursued by the rebels. The captain dismounted his men to go to their relief. He succeeded in doing so, and some of the men perceived a force of cavalry coming up in his rear and some going around to intercept their return to camp. The number is not known, but they were informed that the number was 500 by citizens. At this time Captain Scott ordered a return to camp. In doing this they were fired upon about 2 miles below. I understand Captain Scott is safe, and will make a report as soon as he arrives.

Various rumors are brought, but this is as near as I can get to the general report. I am afraid the infantry who report it a mistake were not as far down as Captain Scott.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

J. C. PAXTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

On this report I learn from Captain Gilmore, First Virginia Cavalry, that his company went down the river 7 miles below the Mouth of East River, leaving camp about 8 o'clock and reaching the end of his 7 miles at 11 o'clock, being accompanied by one wagon to gather forage. Got 10 bushels corn and a few sheaves of oats, and fed his horses and let them graze for an hour. He then returned to the house above the mill, 6 miles from camp. Let his company, except 6 men guarding the wagon, press on to camp.

While at the house mentioned above 3 or 4 of our infantry called to be brought over the river, saying that they were pursued. Sent a man over with a canoe and saw them brought over, and then returned to camp. Captain Gilmore is satisfied that the only cavalry seen on this side the river was his own. As to cavalry force on the other side of the river, it is reported that there is a force somewhere about the Salt Wells, 12 miles from our camp. This, however, is only a report from the Second Virginia Cavalry, derived from some woman down the river.

E. P. SCAMMON,

Colonel, Commanding First Provisional Brigade.

The above has been examined by me and is my report.

G. W. GILMORE,

Captain, First Virginia.

CAMP AT EAST RIVER, May 14, 1862.

Col. E. P. SCAMMON:

In pursuance of your orders I beg leave to offer the following report of the affair which occurred yesterday down New River. I went about 10 miles down in search of forage, but found none. I heard of a force of rebels below, at the Salt Works. Not wishing to have a collision with them without orders, I ordered my force—a detail of 50 men—to counter-march and return to camp. We had arrived within 4 miles of camp when I heard firing on the opposite side of the river. Hastening up, I found 4 of the infantry of the brigade closely pursued by the rebels. The men called to us that they were cut off from retreat unless we could help them. I told them to go down the river to the mill, where there was a canoe, in which they could cross, and I sent 6 men to protect them with their fire from any enemy who might attack them. They succeeded in getting safely over. The guards who had been sent to protect them down came back and reported that there was cavalry coming up the river. I supposed they were some of Captain Gilmore's men, but the men persisting in their belief, I sent more men to see them. These returned, and reported that they had seen the force behind dismount, and some of them had gone over the mountain, probably to intercept us. At this some teamsters, who heard the reply, started, with the negroes who were along, all without arms, in number 25, in full run for camp. Many of my men, supposing something had happened, that I had ordered a retreat, fell in with the wagoners and came back. I remained with a small force until I found the cause of the alarm to be Captain Gilmore's men, who, hearing the firing, supposed a fight was on hand, and had dismounted his men to reconnoiter.

I am, very respectfully,

A. SCOTT,

Captain Company E, Second Virginia Cavalry.

FALMOUTH, *May 15, 1862.*

(Received 6.20 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

It is reported by a person just from below that forces of the enemy were passing from near Richmond to Gordonsville, it was said to join Jackson. There was a good deal of firing across and down the river last night and this morning. The re-enforcements received yesterday are said to be 2,000, and from the number of cavalry which accompanied the two regiments of infantry I think this may be so. The wet weather makes it difficult for the men to work on these high trestles of round timber and retards the building of the bridges. The engineers say, however, they will be done this week.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, NEAR RECTORTOWN, *May 15, 1862.*

(Received 10.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have just received—9.30 o'clock p. m.—a dispatch from Major Tyndale, under my orders commanding at Front Royal, in which he says:

General Shields' advanced brigade reports having seen a number of rebels in front of Chester Gap this afternoon. Shields is going on to Warrenton. After he passes this detachment and neighborhood must be re-enforced.

The major further says he believes that rebel cavalry and light troops are advancing on both sides of the Shenandoah, and will attack this road as soon as Shields is out of the way, and that the thing is feasible, since General Banks is no longer to the south of us.

Very respectfully,

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,

*May 15, 1862.*General WADSWORTH, *Washington:*

General McDowell has received a report from General Geary respecting an attack on his line. Please direct him at once to establish block-houses for the protection of the bridges, in which the guard will be amply secure from any attack of cavalry which may be made against them.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Franklin, May 15, 1862. (Received 2.25 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The rebel army, said to number 14,000, with thirty pieces of artillery, under General Jackson, are now in full retreat toward the Shenandoah Mountain. Weather stormy.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
*Franklin, Va., May 15, 1862.*Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

General Kelley, commanding the Railroad District, reports from Spencer, Roane County, that he was attacked in a narrow pass at Reedy Creek day before yesterday by guerrillas, who fired upon him from the mountain-top. His men dismounted and charged up the mountain, but were unable to kill any of the rebels. General Kelley suffered no loss. He is perfectly satisfied that there is no force in this country but refugees.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harris, commanding the District of Cheat Mountain, reports everything quiet in his command. From Eastern Kentucky I have reports, which seem reliable, of arrogant and threatening conduct on the part of the secessionists, secret meetings, drilling, and preparations for a general outbreak at the same time with an inroad by forces under Humphrey Marshall. Large and small parties of recruits are reported passing through to the Virginia line. I have directed Colonel Lightburn, commanding at Charleston, and Colonel Cranor, commanding at Piketon, to co-operate in ridding the country of guerrillas. The small force under these officers is, however, insufficient to protect the country against any attack, and I cannot re-enforce Colonel Cranor without danger to other parts of the department, now threatened along its entire line. I would again suggest the importance of placing in that portion of the State a body of troops sufficiently large to repel any invasion and relieve the apprehensions of the loyal inhabitants.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General, Commanding.

FRANKLIN, May 15, 1862.

Col. ALBERT TRACY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Weather rainy. Trying to hurry up supplies and ammunition. Moor's brigade is at junction of Pearisburg road with road running up East River. I stopped them there, as they can easily support Scammon or watch the Wytheville pike, going through Rocky Gap. Crook's brigade is at Lewisburg, and warned to watch sharply in all directions.

Our supply of artillery ammunition is small, and I get no response to requisition made by ordnance sergeant.

The enemy's force is variously reported from 6,000 upward.

Before making any decisive movement I wish to get up some supplies and ammunition and learn the country a little better. The enemy's position is in the Narrows and hard to reach from this side, though Scammon reports it a poor position to hold against a force coming the other way, on account of the formation of the mountains. I was disappointed in his abandoning it, however.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST PROVISIONAL BRIGADE,
Camp at East River, Va., May 15, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JACOB D. COX,
Commanding District:

GENERAL: Yours of this morning (6 a. m.) reached me at 1.30 p. m. Colonel Moor has sent forward a messenger announcing his arrival at French's, and I wrote to him the substance of your communication in reference to him, although I supposed he had instructions in reference to his movements. I have asked him to come up here in the morning, if his presence is not essential at his camp, for an hour or two.

I cannot refrain from congratulating myself on finding that my letters to you in reference to movements to the front, &c., are met on the road by your own dispatches announcing the same policy. It seems to me that your information of roads, &c., must be very good, so much so that I feel modest about sending the inclosed sketch.*

I hope you will be satisfied in reference to action for forwarding transportation. I am trying to do my best, but it is up-hill work in a mountainous country. I have no doubt of our ability to dislodge the enemy, and move forward as soon as you deem it proper to give the word.

I am trying to get persons to act in the capacity so much needed and mentioned in your note of to-day. The trouble is that the *soi-disant* Union men are not to be trusted. The real ones have been driven off, and it would take our own men a month to learn from observation of the roads and positions as much as we know from maps and casual information. I have sent out, however, for a man who can be trusted, and I hope to get one or two others this evening.

I think Colonel Moor's brigade is precisely in the right place, and should think it quite possible that the force detached to the cross-roads may find a party of the enemy.

In front of my position at Adair's I learned this morning from Lieutenant-Colonel Hines that it was beyond question that a certain house on the opposite side of the river was occupied by rebel pickets. I sent him up with three companies of rifles—one of Twenty-third, two of Colonel White's—with one howitzer, to stir them up. It was done very readily, and after a few shots the enemy's picket of 50 or 60 men left the vicinity.

What I have written concerning the route to Wolf Creek by French's Mill, by the Narrows, and by the road on east side of New River, and the by-road up Limestone Run seems to cover the whole matter of approach to the enemy. The force on the other side of New River can drive the enemy from the Narrows if he shall not have left before the advance is made. That going by French's Mill and Wolf Creek would cut him off from retreat to the west, and he would fall back to fight at Poplar Hill. No stand can be made at Pearisburg if my information of topography be correct. I will send you another courier in the morning at furthest.

I have every confidence in the actual condition of our affairs, and I trust in God that no untoward event may mar the prospects of your command. At present it seems to me they are excellent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. P. SCAMMON,
Colonel, Commanding First Provisional Brigade.

* Not found.

No. 1.] MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, HDQRS. ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Franklin, May 15, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JACOB D. COX, *Princeton*:

Your dispatch received. The enemy which had been pursuing Generals Schenck and Milroy retreated on Monday evening upon my arrival within 10 miles of this place, and are said to be on their way back to the Shenandoah Mountain. The simultaneous appearance of these two armies in front of this position and yours may be a feint to cover a more important movement on the railroad. It is therefore desirable that the operations directed on the 8th should be effected as soon as possible. Number your telegrams hereafter, as we will do.

ALBERT TRACY,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.] MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, HDQRS. ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Franklin, May 15, 1862.

Brigadier-General COX, *Princeton*:

Information derived from Mr. J. B. Temple, president Military Board, Frankfort, Ky., seems reliable, of arrogant and threatening conduct on the part of the rebels—secret meetings, drilling, and preparations for a general outbreak simultaneous with an invasion of Eastern Kentucky by forces under Humphrey Marshall. Considerable parties are reported passing through to the Virginia lines. The case is one which requires serious and immediate attention. I have therefore instructed Colonel Lightburn to communicate with Mr. Temple upon the subject of his letter, and shall expect you to exercise your utmost vigilance to ascertain and report all movements of the rebels looking toward that quarter, and to repress, so far as is in your power, any mischief they may set on foot. The design may be to re-enforce the rebels now in your front.

ALBERT TRACY,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *May 16, 1862.*

Major-General McDOWELL:

What is the strength of your force now actually with you?

A. LINCOLN.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
May 16, 1862. (Received 11.40 a. m.)

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

In answer to your telegram of this morning I have to report now actually with me at this place, as the strength of my force, 30,112 officers and men for duty; at Belle Plain and Aquia Creek, as guards and unloading stores, repairing railroad and wharf, &c., 1,361 officers and men.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *May 16, 1862—11.40 a. m.*

General McDOWELL:

The President desires you to make a short visit here for conference, if you can come.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FREDERICKSBURG, *May 16, 1862—2.43 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Your telegram just received. I leave at once for Washington and will be there late this evening.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

POTOMAC CREEK, *May 16, 1862.*

Major-General McDOWELL:

Conductor reports that Captain Harrison, of the Ninety-fifth New York, in charge of party loading dirt for siding 1 mile south of Aquia Creek Station, having retired a few steps into the woods this morning, was fired at by a supposed rebel, the ball passing through his cap and grazing his head. He fired five barrels of his revolver at the assassin, then sent a squad in pursuit without success. Guerrillas are forming in various parts of the country, provoked by rapes and other crimes committed by Union men. Cases have occurred in this vicinity recently of an aggravated character. You will require efficient protection in the rear. When I see you I can give further particulars.

H. HAUPT,
Colonel, &c.

GENERAL ORDERS, { HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
No. 13. } *Opposite Fredericksburg, Va., May 16, 1862.*

A division, to be composed of Brigadier-Generals Ricketts' and Hart-suff's brigades of infantry and Brigadier-General Bayard's cavalry brigade, is hereby formed, to be commanded by Major-General Ord, who will immediately proceed to organize the same.

Brigadier-General Seymour will assume command of the brigade recently commanded by General Ord.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

SAML. BRECK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Circular.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Opposite Fredericksburg, Va., May 16, 1862.

Hereafter no trains, either brigade or supply, will be sent for supplies unless accompanied by a commissioned officer and 3 mounted men, whose duty it shall be to prevent any teamsters from entering houses on the route or from committing irregularities of any kind.

The officer who dispatches the train will be held responsible for the strict execution of this order.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

SAML. BRECK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
No. 72. } *Opposite Fredericksburg, Va., May 16, 1862.*

Brigadier-Generals Ricketts and Hartsuff will cause requisitions to be made out at once for shelter-tents for the troops of their respective brigades; all other tents will be turned in as soon as shelter-tents can be obtained, except those for the use of commissioned officers. Whether shelter-tents can be obtained or not, the troops will leave behind the large tents should they be ordered to move.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

SAML. BRECK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *Franklin, Va., May 16, 1862.*
(Received 4.20 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Dispatch received.* This the third day of a storm. Have just come to this point by a forced march, in advance of supplies, to relieve Generals Schenck and Milroy, closely pressed and hemmed in by a force estimated at 14,000. I am still in advance of supplies. Men suffering; transportation deficient, but being remedied to some extent and as fast as possible. No forage in this country to be at all relied upon. First object is to destroy force reported intrenched 22 miles in front. Am directing another force upon railroad to break it, agreeably to plan. Expect to be shortly successful, as the force is already near. Having done these two things, which will be done as quickly as possible, will execute with rapidity what you propose. In respect to these two points I will keep you frequently informed of progress. We are endeavoring to get up ammunition and other stores. Entire insufficiency of transportation has thus far crippled us. Please answer if I shall make movements in reference to the march you propose.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE KANAWHA,
Princeton, May 16, 1862.

Col. A. MOOR,
Commanding Second Brigade:

SIR: Leave half a regiment at French's, and move with the bulk of your force to the Wytheville road and find a strong position, and hold it at all hazards, or, if forced to retreat, do so on the direct road leading to this place from those cross-roads. I think the report of Marshall's force is exaggerated, but this movement, speedily made, will be best.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

* Reference is to dispatch of same date quoted in Frémont's report, Part I, p. 10.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE KANAWHA,
Princeton, May 16, 1862.

Col. E. P. SCAMMON,
Commanding First Brigade:

SIR: Colonel Moor's men penetrated to Wolf Creek and had a skirmish, routing part of the enemy's cavalry. They have also to-day had a skirmish at crossing of Wytheville road with Cumberland Gap road; and on report of a considerable force near there I have just ordered him to leave half a regiment at French's and march with bulk of his force to the Wytheville road and hold it from any advance from that quarter. As soon as I learn fuller particulars I will give further orders, but do not apprehend any change in former plans. If Moor should find a superior force I will let you know.

Keep in constant communication with the detachment at French's, and be prepared to act vigorously in any manner circumstances may make necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE KANAWHA,
Princeton, May 16, 1862.

Col. E. P. SCAMMON,
Commanding First Brigade:

SIR: Colonel Moor's orders were only as stated to you in my former dispatch, but upon his hearing of a skirmish of some of the enemy with part of his detachment he ordered forward the larger part of his command, anticipating from rumor that he might have the whole of Humphrey Marshall's force to contend with. The arrangement suggested in my note to you of this p. m. will only continue till I can make preparation to return to the plan heretofore spoken of.

Some of Colonel Moor's men making a reconnaissance of the road from French's over the mountain fell upon an outpost of the enemy on Wolf Creek and captured several prisoners. From these (one of whom is a black man, who seemed to give honest and intelligible information) I get the following statement, which is corroborated by the drift of the statements of all, even when they try to deceive. They agree that the force before you is under command of General Heth; that it numbers about 3,000 or 3,500 men, of which some 500 are cavalry. None of them have actually seen more than six cannon—two field pieces and four mountain howitzers. One of the large pieces is said to be planted on the opposite side of New River; the rest are on this side. They keep an outpost usually of two companies on Wolf Creek, where Colonel Moor's detachment had the skirmish with them. They say Humphrey Marshall was at Tazewell Court-House or thereabouts, and was expecting to march through Rocky Gap to attack the rear of our column by the Cumberland Gap road, and some of his cavalry had a skirmish with the large detachment of Colonel Moor's command near the cross-roads this morning. Marshall's force is put from 1,500 to 3,000. Many of the enemy are armed with smooth flint-lock muskets, &c. A skirmish is now going on with a few cavalry on the Wyoming road, supposed to be a part of the rebel cavalry who got past the road this morning.

This will show you that by quietly perfecting our arrangements we

shall have every probability of accomplishing what we desire. I should like to know how it accords with the information you have got latest.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[MAY 17, 1862.—For Stanton to McDowell, directing co-operation with McClellan, see Series I, Vol. XI, Part I, p. 28.]

MAY 17, 1862.

Brigadier-General GEARY, *Commanding at Rectortown:*

Agreeably to the instructions of the War Department you will please report to and receive your further orders from Major-General Banks, to whose command you have been reattached.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEAR RECTORTOWN, VA., May 17, 1862.

Major-General BANKS, *Strasburg, Va.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that since May 5, in obedience to orders from the Secretary of War, I have made my reports to Major-General McDowell. At the time of my detachment from your division my command was guarding the line of this railroad from Front Royal to Salem, which was farther extended upon the 10th ultimo to Manassas, giving me 52 miles to guard.

My command was therefore now disposed as follows: At Front Royal, one company infantry and one company cavalry; at Shenandoah, one company infantry; at Happy Creek, one company infantry; at Linden, one company infantry; at Markham, two companies infantry; at Piedmont, one company infantry and one company cavalry; at Rectortown, five companies of infantry, one company of artillery, and two companies of cavalry; at Salem, one company of cavalry; at White Plains, one company infantry; at Thoroughfare Gap, one company infantry and one company cavalry patrol, and at Manassas, one company infantry; my headquarters being $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west from Rectortown.

The only changes in these stations have been the withdrawing of a company from the Shenandoah to re-enforce Linden on the 15th, and to-day the detachment of one section of artillery to re-enforce Front Royal, and the withdrawal of the company at Manassas to this point.

I represented to Major-General McDowell that this great extension of my command, guarding many points requiring protection, rendered all of them subject to harassment, with more or less danger to each; also the very winding and circuitous form of the railroad, and the great natural advantages afforded the enemy in the increasing denseness of the foliage and rapidly rising grain, screening him from view until he could approach very near our line; also that Colonel Munford, with about 600 cavalry, together with other forces amounting to nearly the same number, threatens us from the south, devoting attention to the destruction of the road; that the numerous ranges of mountains are filled with passes and places of refuge and defense of which the enemy

can readily avail themselves; that the force at this point is compelled to forage for the whole line, and that from the impoverished state of the immediate vicinity we have to penetrate some distance into the interior—for at least 8 or 10 miles; that I cannot afford re-enforcements from one point to another without weakening one and rendering it liable to destruction.

These facts I urged as an immediate necessity for re-enforcements and the concentration of my command to the westward of this point. Under the orders of to-day I have the honor of submitting them to your consideration. The difficulties presented in the topography of this section render the protection of the road and transportation upon it a difficult and dangerous task.

Being threatened by bodies of guerrilla cavalry, I have adopted every available means to render my positions as tenable as possible, by fortifying them, in the erection of block-houses, abatis, and other defenses against cavalry, and my detachments, performing unusually arduous duties, are instructed to maintain their positions at all hazard.

On the 15th instant I ordered a company of infantry from Piedmont to Linden, there to remain stationed. A detachment of 17 men, guarding the company wagon, reached there a short time before the main body of the company, which was on a train. They were attacked by a body of cavalry, variously estimated from 300 to 600, coming upon them from four directions. Our men resisted them, keeping up a sharp fire under shelter of the depot, which was riddled with bullets. My men were overpowered; 1 was killed and 14 taken prisoners, 3 of whom were wounded. When the balance of the company came up the enemy hastily retired under fire and with some loss.

There are some excellent recently built hospitals, capable of accommodating about 3,000 sick, at Front Royal. They were erected by the rebel army, and contain many conveniences.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
Franklin, May 17, 1862. (Received 4.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Our troops at Princeton are reported to have been attacked by an overwhelming force under Humphrey Marshall. Where is General Morgan? Will you not, in anticipation of danger, direct all spare Indiana troops to re-enforce General Cox? In my judgment, in view of the force we shall have to encounter at Shenandoah Mountain and the force opposed to General Cox, two regiments from Maryland should be immediately ordered to New Creek, to keep open our line of communication.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 17, 1862—7.10 p. m.

Major-General FRÉMONT, *Franklin:*

General Morgan was at Cumberland Ford when last heard from. It

would be well for you to put yourself in communication with him. I do not understand what Maryland regiments can be stationed at New Creek nor the object gained by placing them there.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

FRANKLIN, VA., May 17, 1862.

(Received 7.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

In explanation of the position of General Cox I transmit the following telegram from him, dated yesterday at Princeton, and just received by me:

No. 1.]

Will do everything possible to provide against mischief in Kentucky, according to your No. 2. Am waiting the arrival of some ammunition and provisions to attack the rebels in front. Their numbers are reported large, but I think exaggerated. I have no means of communication with Colonel Cranor's command in Kentucky. Where is he? To-day Colonel Crook's brigade met only a few cavalry near Lewisburg. Greenbrier Bridge was not injured. I suppose the enemy's force which has been between Lewisburg and Abingdon is concentrated in front of me, but they show us no disposition for aggressive movements at present.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General.

FRANKLIN, VA., May 17, 1862.

(Received 17th, midnight.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

A telegram from Gauley Bridge, 7.35 p. m., states as follows:

Messenger just reached Raleigh reports that General Cox recaptured Princeton this morning.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 18, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. FRÉMONT, *Franklin:*

This Department would be very glad to furnish you with the re-enforcements you ask for, but there is not a single regiment or company at its disposal or that can be withdrawn from its present position. Five generals in the field besides yourself are asking for troops.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

BALTIMORE, May 18, 1862.

(Received 11.20 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The aspect of affairs in the valley of Virginia is becoming very threatening, and grave apprehension again exists of the destruction of our road. Jackson is reported as having been re-enforced by Ewell's division, and it is rumored that Wigfall is also moving to add his forces.

The retreat of General Banks before General Jackson and the removal of the best forces from the railroad for General Banks' assistance create great uneasiness. The enterprise and vigor of Jackson are well known, and the great importance attached by the enemy to the destruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad accounts for his movements. Under the circumstances will it not be most judicious to order back General Shields to co-operate with General Banks? Such a movement might be accomplished in time to prevent disaster.

I feel it a duty to present this matter for your consideration and action.

J. W. GARRETT,
President Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
May 18, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL,
War Department, Washington:

General Shields, through a staff officer, who telegraphs from Manassas this morning, inquires where he is to post his division and take up his headquarters—by selecting grounds either at Warrenton Town or Warrenton Junction? He appeared not to know. He is expected to move as soon as possible on this point. I have told him to do so. Telegrams of the 7th, 8th, and 15th May contained directions to that effect.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Chief of Staff.

MOUNTAIN DEPT., HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
Franklin, May 18, 1862.

Col. J. A. J. LIGHTBURN, *Charleston:*

Send following dispatch immediately to Colonel Crook, viz:

General Cox has succeeded in repulsing the enemy at Princeton, but is not strong enough to produce any decided result. You are therefore directed to march without the least delay to re-enforce him. You will take the road by Palestine and Anderson's Ferry, keeping on the north side of Greenbrier River till you reach Pack's Ferry. Should this road be impracticable, which is left to your judgment to decide, I think it best for you to fall back to Ganley Bridge, and thence make your way as rapidly as possible to Flat Top Mountain. Report what you have done to these headquarters and to General Cox.

ALBERT TRACY,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Falmouth, May 19, 1862. (Received 9.20 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The bridge over Rappahannock will be done to-day and will soon be in condition for the trains. General Shields arrived at Catlett's last night, and will be here in two days. I hope and expect to be ready by the time he arrives to keep him marching. The enemy still maintain their position in my front, as I learn from deserters and inhabitants, as

well as from a letter received under flag of truce from the commander, J. R. Anderson.

I beg to ask the following appointments may be made for my staff:

Capt. Samuel Breck, my assistant adjutant-general; Capt. F. Myers, my assistant quartermaster-general; Capt. J. M. Sanderson, my chief commissary of subsistence, to be majors; and J. P. Drouillard, James De Wolf Cutting, and Craig W. Wadsworth to be captains. The latter are now with me, and for good reasons I wish them on the same footing as the other aides sent to me.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
No. 80. } *Opposite Fredericksburg, May 19, 1862.*

Major-General Ord will cause the tents of his division, with the exceptions heretofore made, to be turned in to-morrow and obtain shelter-tents in place of them. Shelter-tents can be obtained upon application to the chief quartermaster of the department.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

SAML. BRECK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FRANKLIN, VA., *May 19, 1862.*
(Received 12 m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The great difficulty under which I labor is that I can move my troops either very slowly or not at all, for want of transportation. If you will at once, without any delay, send me 200 wagons, with the necessary horses, I will make up for lack of troops by celerity of movement and will ask for no re-enforcement.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FRANKLIN, VA., *May 19, 1862.*
(Received 12.20 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I am officially informed that General Cox finds enemy too strong for him, threatening his flanks and line of communication. Is retreating upon Flat Top Mountain.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General.

No. 6.] MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT HDQRS. IN THE FIELD,
Franklin, May 19, 1862.

Brigadier-General COX, *Blue Stone:*

Your No. 3 received, and your action entirely approved. As stated in my No. 5, Colonel Crook has been directed to re-enforce you by way

of Palestine and Anderson's Ferry, if practicable; if not, by way of Gauley. Communicate your orders to him. I am much gratified with the behavior of your troops. Their excellent conduct deserves high praise.

ALBERT TRACY,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEWISBURG, May 19, 1862.
(Received 10 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. FRÉMONT:

Having received reliable information that General Heth had carried all his stores to Buchanan by way of Covington and boat down James River and was taking them from thence to Bonsack's Station by wagons, that there was a force of about 500 North Carolina troops at Buchanan and about 600 men at Bonsack's—some of the stores were being forwarded to Dublin Depot—it seemed to be the impression among Heth's men that it was the intention to push on a quantity of the stores to Dublin Depot; keep the line of the Tennessee road open in case he desired to fall back toward Lynchburg. With the intention of capturing these stores, transportation, and troops, Colonel Crook moved down toward Jackson's River Depot with about 1,000 infantry and 350 cavalry and four mountain howitzers, intending to march rapidly to Buchanan and Bonsack's and return to Lewisburg by way of Fincastle and Sweet Springs. The route by way of Covington to Buchanan, though a greater distance, was chosen partly because as we circulated a report that we were going to Staunton our destination would not be suspected until we passed some 15 miles below Covington, and partly because there was a rendezvous appointed some 8 miles below White Sulphur Springs for a number of Mountain Rangers. Reaching this rendezvous, we prepared an ambush with the infantry and sent the cavalry by another road to drive them in. They had, however, all retreated except their captain, Sprigg, a noted character, whom we captured at Callaghan's, in company with a few other bushwhackers of less note.

We passed through Covington without resistance, pushed on to the Depot, captured on the way down one of a party of bushwhackers who fired at us as we passed, took possession of the telegraph office at the Depot, and discovered that the provost-marshal of Alleghany County had telegraphed to General Jackson at Staunton for two or three regiments, and was endeavoring to raise the militia of Greenbrier and Monroe. To use his own expression, "The Greenbrier men had backed down, and there was a great prevalence of Union sentiment." We also discovered that Jackson had telegraphed that he would send a force down by way of Staunton and Floyd was to send two regiments by way of Sweet Springs. We deemed it proper, both to prevent an immediate advance from Staunton and to protect Lewisburg more completely, to destroy a railroad bridge some 10 miles out on the Central Railroad. Some prominent active secessionists of the county were arrested, and a notice posted on the court-house in Covington warning all secessionists against maltreatment of Union men under penalty of punishment. A number of Union men came out in our rear. The effect of the movement has undoubtedly been excellent in that country, and will aid much in the future protection of Union men.

Our brigade marched back to Callaghan's, intending to send our cavalry down by way of Sweet Springs to Buchanan to effect the original movement, but we were there met by a courier bearing an order from you to fall back to Gauley River. On our entrance into Lewisburg Colonel Crook received another dispatch, telling him to remain until further orders. Still another, ordering him down by Palestine road to re-enforce General Cox, which he proceeded to do at daybreak.

The move to Jackson's River Depot will undoubtedly cause much speculation among the rebels, and they would be for some time after receiving our exaggerated reports of our numbers, in great doubt as to our destination and object. I think in the movement toward Giles that I might be of great service by remaining, as a great portion of that country is personally known to me and I can command the services of persons resident. Shall I remain or shall I report to you?

General Heth is at or near Dublin with General Floyd, and the greater part of his forces are the militia from Alleghany and the neighboring counties, whom he has forced from their homes against their protests.

E. J. ALLEN.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 19, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

SIR: I have received the telegraphic dispatch addressed to you by General Frémont in which he says that he is delayed for want of transportation, but that if you will send him at once and without delay 200 wagons, with the necessary horses, he will make up for lack of troops by celerity of movement and will ask for no re-enforcements.

The army in the Department of Western Virginia was supplied last season with transportation at will. All the horses, mules, and wagons asked for were furnished it from the East or were authorized to purchase it West.

The wear and tear was great during the active operations, and when requisitions were made to supply more horses and mules this spring you directed the Quartermaster-General to wait until General Frémont took command before ordering or authorizing large expenditures.

The reports from Western Virginia, imperfect inasmuch as inexperienced officers fail to make them, show that in the quartermaster's department, independent of artillery and cavalry horses, there were in February 3,413 horses and 1,857 mules, part of which—1,000 horses and 175 mules—were not fit for service. This would make about 883 teams, of 4 horses and 6 mules each, fit for duty.

Since General Frémont assumed command the purchase of over 5,000 horses and mules, to put the cavalry, artillery, and transportation of this army into an efficient state, has been authorized on requisitions approved by him.

This makes a remount, by the best information in my possession, of one horse or mule to every five soldiers in Western Virginia, which it really seems to the Quartermaster-General ought to be sufficient to fill up all losses and re-establish the efficiency of the troops.

If desired, I can order 200 wagons to be purchased and sent within a few days to Western Virginia, and authorize the chief quartermaster of the department to purchase 800 more horses or 1,200 more mules,

but he has not yet succeeded in collecting the whole of the 5,000 already authorized, and there are none in this vicinity which can be spared from the army operating against Richmond. Indeed, contracts are out to bring several thousand horses for the armies of the Potomac and Rappahannock. I notice that General Schenck reported that in his advanced position he found all forage exhausted. This was, I presume, one reason compelling a retrograde movement.

Multiplication of horses in these cañon-mountain regions increases the difficulty of operating.

The cost of 200 wagons delivered at Wheeling will be above \$24,000; of 800 horses, \$88,000; total, \$112,000.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KANAWHA,
Camp Flat Top, May 19, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel COLEMAN:

Be very watchful on the Wyoming side. Call in your forces and prepare to hold your position stubbornly. Spare no pains to get information and keep me advised. Heavy demonstrations in that direction make me withdraw to Flat Top. If needful I will send a regiment back to Raleigh.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KANAWHA,
Camp Flat Top, May 19, 1862.

Col. J. A. J. LIGHTBURN, *Charleston:*

The detachment should be kept at Chapmanville, if possible. I will try to get extra teams for them. The old arrangement should be kept up. I know of no reason for changing it. Make the people of the Guyandotte Valley feel your presence and power. I have retired to this place simply because I found my lines of communications were at the mercy of the enemy, being intersected by roads flanking us in every direction, and we could not protect our trains without reducing the army by detachments. The rebels under Marshall took Princeton from a detachment of four companies. When I found the enemy were pushing in forces I went to the front and brought back Moor's brigade and drove them out. I then concentrated all my force, and inasmuch as the enemy was stronger than we expected, having been largely reinforced, as is reported from East Virginia, I concluded to come here, where we can reach Pack's Ferry road, Raleigh, &c.

I am very anxious to protect the Guyandotte Valley and not allow bushwhackers to harbor there. Do not let facts be known which may go to the enemy to interfere with our operations, but see also that ridiculous stories about our movements are flatly contradicted.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

CHARLESTON, 19th [May, 1862].

General JACOB D. COX:

Your dispatch received. I sent the companies you ordered to Calhoun. General Kelley ordered them to remain at Spencer, Roane County, leaving me with parts of three companies here. When I heard of your difficulties I telegraphed General Frémont, who directed me to concentrate at Gauley. I consequently ordered Colonel Russell to the Kanawha River. I suppose he is on his way now. I talked with General Kelley last night at Weston, asking for re-enforcements. He told me he had ordered my detachment from Spencer to report here.

One company of Ninth Virginia is at Point Pleasant, one at Coalsmouth, two with the detachments at Calhoun, and the remainder at Gauley.

Colonel Richmond I ordered to Coalsmouth, but afterward to opposite Camp Piatt, as scouts, one piece of artillery attached to Ninth at Piatt, the other at Gauley Bridge.

Schambeck's cavalry at Gauley; Gilmore not heard from. Shall I order Colonel Russell back to Chapmanville? If so, I must have more teams. Any orders shall be promptly obeyed. Great anxiety for your welfare.

J. A. J. LIGHTBURN,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Brigade.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Opposite Fredericksburg, May 20, 1862.

(Received 5.10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The enemy still in front of us as before. I am informed, by what is said to be reliable authority, that all the forces they have had at Ashland, 15 miles this side of Richmond, have joined Cobb's Legion of Georgia troops, as I this minute learn from a deserter.

The railroad is now in working order from Aquia to Fredericksburg, the track being finished across the bridge over the Rappahannock last night at 9 o'clock. We are deficient in stock for the road, and need cars and locomotives. I presume both are on the way here. General Shields reports himself this morning at Catlett's. He cannot, therefore, be here before to-morrow night—possibly not before the day after. We are working hard, and are rapidly getting things in shape for active operations.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Comdg. Department of Rappahannock.

CATLETT'S, May 20, 1862.

(Received 5.55 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Everything ready to take our departure for Fredericksburg to-morrow morning at 6 a. m. Requisitions have been made for ammunition, shoes, &c., to meet us there. Our command in excellent health and spirits. Did not lose a single man or a single article of property on the

route. First Virginia Cavalry good for nothing. I propose to leave it in camp of instruction here. There are eight companies of First Virginia Cavalry. Will you allow me to take eight companies Rhode Island Cavalry, under General Duryea, now here, in their place. General Duryea has here 4,000 good troops. Fifteen hundred are ample here—1,000 infantry, 500 cavalry, and two guns. I respectfully propose that 2,500 of these, under General Duryea, be added to my command. They are all very anxious to come. They need a few wagons from Alexandria. Plenty of everything else here to fit them out. If I could have an able assistant adjutant-general sent me it would aid me very much. At present I have to do all the work, having none. An experienced American officer would be the best. I cannot express my gratitude for the attention given to my brave troops. We will repay it by good service.

I have the honor to be, sincerely and respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. SHIELDS,
Major-General, &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 20, 1862—7.20 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. JAMES SHIELDS,
Catlett's Station:

Apply to General McDowell for authority to make the arrangement you ask. This Department cannot dispose of troops in the field except through the commanding general. I am glad to hear of the good condition of your troops, and hope you will lose no time in getting in front of the enemy. I expect to hear a good report of you.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CATLETT'S *May 20, 1862.*

Col. E. SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff:*

An officer has come here to-day and inspected ammunition; condemns it. Requisitions have been sent to Washington for 200 rounds per gun for artillery and 200 rounds per man for small-arms; also for shoes and stockings, caps and shelter tents, to meet us at Fredericksburg. Shoes and nails have arrived. I have been shoeing horses since my arrival here. Plenty of forage and subsistence have been forwarded here on our arrival. My thanks to the general commanding for his prompt attention to our wants. Can take our departure to-morrow at 6 a. m. Will be at Fredericksburg next day.

JAS. SHIELDS,
Major-General.

MOUNTAIN DEPT., HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
Franklin, May 20, 1862.

Major-General BANKS, *Strasburg:*

Jackson has passed the Shenandoah Mountain, and is reported going toward your front.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General, Commanding.

No. 4.]

FLAT TOP, May 20, 1862.

(Received 10 a. m.)

Col. ALBERT TRACY:

Have fixed my camp here, where I have direct road to Pack's Ferry, as well as Princeton, and have a very strong position; camp entirely hidden, and yet our pickets command a view of 30 miles' circuit. Have information that the portion of rebel forces which took the Wyoming road turned off in McDowell County to Tazewell Court-House. Have no news of others coming beyond Princeton. Colonel Crook has no transportation to move forward from Lewisburg at present. Have parties out to Pack's Ferry and Richmond Ferry, on Wyoming road, from Raleigh and to the front. Will soon know the condition of things.

The road from Raleigh to Pearisburg by way of Pack's Ferry is 20 miles shorter than by Princeton. I will have a boat put there and try to open communication with Crook.

Learn from inhabitants that the rebels boasted they could have reinforcement of 10,000 men at Newbern in six hours at any time. They have stripped the country of forage as far as we have examined or heard definitely from it. Our animals get only one feed per day.

If the rebels of Guyandotte endeavor to trouble us I will send force enough to disperse them, but I think their plans are disconcerted, and that they will not take the aggressive.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

LEWISBURG, May 20, 1862.

(Received 11 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. FRÉMONT:

A courier brought your order to me at Callaghan's, in the Alleghany Pass. I immediately marched back to Lewisburg, and while preparing to obey the order received a telegram from General Cox, urging me to protect my right from a threatened demonstration by General Floyd by way of Blue Sulphur. Should we not leave Lewisburg it will be of no use to have any small force here, and we cannot spare a large force. If we fall back to Gauley we open up the whole line, while by remaining here and posting heavy cavalry pickets at Allison's Ferry and upon the old road which comes into the Kanawha pike at Mountain Cave we can get full notice of all movements, and could, by keeping our couriers on the road to Gauley, co-operate with General Cox in any movement made. By making this point headquarters we could at any time co-operate with General Cox across the country, while our whole force at Lewisburg would be comparatively safe, as it would not be considered an abandonment of the place as a fall back upon Gauley would be. As we will be compelled to remain here a short time to arrange our transportation, which is very scanty, I shall have time to receive your answer. Please answer at once.

GEORGE CROOK,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KANAWHA,
No. 16. } *Camp at Flat Top, May 20, 1862.*

The general commanding the division takes pleasure in announcing to the troops of the district that their conduct thus far during the open-

ing of the spring campaign has not only met his own approbation, but has received the emphatic approval and praise of Major-General Frémont, commander of the department, in a dispatch just received. Major-General Frémont renews the expression of his gratification at the conduct of officers and men of this command in the advances upon Lewisburg, Pearisburg, and Princeton, in the several combats upon these lines, and in the marches and counter-marches necessary to carry out the general purpose and plan of the campaign.

The general commanding the division thinks this a fit time to remind the troops by eager and determined effort to perfect themselves in every duty of the soldier; their efficiency will be greatly increased, the movements of the division become more and more rapid and successful, and while the country reaps the benefit of our labors honor and glory will be reaped by the whole command.

He confidently looks for cheerful co-operation on the part of every individual in the army.

By order J. D. Cox, brigadier-general commanding:

G. W. BASCOM,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 112. } Washington, May 20, 1862.

* * * * *

VI. Brig. Gen. E. B. Tyler, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to duty in the division of Brigadier-General Shields, Department of the Rappahannock, and will report in person accordingly.

* * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,

Adjutant-General.

Abstract from Return of the Middle Department, Maj. Gen. John A. Dix commanding, for May 20, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.			
Department Headquarters, Baltimore, Md.....	22	3	25	25	.....
Annapolis, Md.....	37	712	784	802	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	146	2,387	2,839	3,262	.....
Cooper's brigade*.....	125	2,996	3,472	3,700	6
Drummondtown, Va.....	33	655	781	799	.....
Fort Delaware, Del.....	15	318	369	372	.....
Fort McHenry, Md.....	28	662	784	840	.....
Franktown, Va.....	3	82	90	95	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.....	2	1	3	3	.....
Railroad Brigade†.....	69	1,594	1,736	1,892	.....
Total.....	480	9,410	10,883	11,790	6

* Cockeysville, Havre de Grace, McKim's mansion, and Mount Clare.

† Camp Miles, Ellicott's Mills, and Monocacy Bridge.

Abstract from Return of the Railroad Brigade, Middle Department, Col. Dixon S. Miles, Second U. S. Infantry, commanding, for May 20, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
Harper's Ferry, W. Va. (headquarters).....	3	.....	3	3
Winchester, Va.....	35	843	921	939
Charlestown, Va.....	30	672	755	833
Sir John's Run, W. Va.....	35	853	908	927
Opposite Williamsport.....	7	194	218	268
Relay House, Md.....	34	852	925	938
Beltsville, Md.....	28	384	454	502
Ellicott's Mills, Md.....	3	97	103	103
Monocacy Bridge, Md.....	32	648	706	847
Total.....	207	4,543	4,993	5,360

COMPOSITION OF RAILROAD BRIGADE, MAY 20, 1862.

1st District Columbia, Col. J. A. Tait.	Patapsco (Md.) Guards, Capt. T. S. McGowan.
10th Maine, Col. G. L. Beal.	60th New York, Col. W. B. Goodrich.
1st Maryland (P. H. B.), Col. W. P. Maulsby.	8th New York Cavalry, Lieut. Col. C. R. Bab-
4th Maryland (P. H. B.), (three companies), Capt. C. A. Welsh.	bitt.
1st Maryland Cavalry (P. H. B.), (one company), Capt. H. A. Cole.	54th Pennsylvania, Col. J. M. Campbell.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Opposite Fredericksburg, May 21, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Nothing of special interest to-day. The enemy continues as before. If the day has not been too hot for his men to march well, General Shields should be here to-morrow night.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Opposite Fredericksburg, Va., May 21, 1862.

Brigadier-General PATRICK;
Commanding Brigade in Fredericksburg:

GENERAL: Yesterday an attempt was made by a man in a crowd which assembled near a train passing over the railroad bridge to throw it from the track and he eluded apprehension by running into the crowd.

The major-general directs that you immediately call upon the mayor of Fredericksburg and inform him that if another attempt of the kind is made an indiscriminate fire will be directed against the source whence the attempt comes. Therefore full and fair warning must be given to all the inhabitants not to assemble in the vicinity of our railroad stations, depots, or tracks, if they would avoid the chances of suffering from any recurrence of the kind above alluded to.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

CLARKSBURG, VA., May 21, 1862.

Col. ALBERT TRACY, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Franklin, Va.:*

COLONEL: Inclosed you will find copy of a letter directed to me from Col. J. C. Rathbone, dated at Spencer, Roane County, Virginia, the 18th instant,* inclosing a memorandum of an agreement between himself, as commandant of the Federal forces at that place, and Capt. George Downs, commanding the Confederate State Rangers, for a cessation of hostilities for eight days. You will also find a copy of my reply to Colonel Rathbone, dated at Weston, Lewis County, Virginia, the 19th instant. I presume that Colonel Rathbone was led to commit the mistake through the advice of Judge Brown, who is holding the circuit court at Spencer at this time for the county of Roane, as I find the contract between him and Captain Downs is in the handwriting of Judge Brown.

I trust that my reply to Colonel Rathbone will be approved by the general, as it is the opinion of most of the leading Union men residing in the neighboring counties that such a course is our best policy. It is the course we have invariably adopted heretofore in all the counties—we have re-established the civil courts and won the people back to their true allegiance. As I advised you this morning by telegraph, I am perfectly satisfied that a large majority of men accompanying Downs will be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity to desert him and return to their homes and families and become quiet and loyal citizens.

The population of the counties of Roane, Gilmer, Braxton, Webster, and Calhoun is very sparse, and only one remove above the savage, many of whom cannot read. Judge Jackson and Auditor Bennett had poisoned the minds of these people by public speeches delivered in these counties, in which they made this poor, ignorant population believe that secession was pure, unadulterated democracy.

I will await here a few days in order to be fully advised of the movements of Colonel Rathbone. Please communicate with me at this place.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosures.]

It is agreed by and between Col. J. C. Rathbone, commanding United States forces in Roane and Calhoun and adjacent counties, and Capt. George Downs, commanding Confederate forces in said counties, that all hostilities shall cease between them and their respective forces in said counties for and during the space of eight days from this date, and each party is to preserve the peace and good order of the community in the mean time. And if this truce between the parties and their respective forces shall continue longer than the time specified the parties shall give each other notice thereof, ratified and approved by General Kelley, commanding United States forces in the Railroad District, without whose consent and ratification no continuance of this truce shall be had unless by the mutual agreement of the parties hereto, which notice shall be given at the dwelling-house of William Starcher, in Calhoun County, Virginia.

Given under our hands this 18th day of May, 1862, at Spencer, in Roane County.

J. C. RATHBONE,
Colonel Eleventh Virginia Infantry.
GEORGE DOWNS,
Commanding Confederate States Rangers.

* Not found.

WESTON, LEWIS COUNTY, VA.,
May 19, 1862.

Col. J. C. RATHBONE,
Eleventh Virginia Regiment, Comdg. Forces at Spencer :

Your communication inclosing memorandum of an agreement entered into between yourself and Capt. George Downs, commanding the Confederate States Rangers, has just been received. I most unqualifiedly disapprove of the whole arrangement.

You will at once give notice that the armistice is revoked, and that the only terms that will be entered into with Captain Downs and his men is that if they will return to their homes and families, and in good faith lay down their arms and take the oath of allegiance to support the Government of the United States as established by our fathers, and the government of Virginia as reorganized, that then you will protect them in their persons and property, they, of course, being at all times subject to obey any and all proceedings of the civil courts, whether State or Federal.

If they refuse to do this you will move at once on them and kill or capture their whole force if possible.

Yours, &c.,

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

No. 5.]

FLAT TOP, May 21, 1862.
(Received May 23, 1862, 11 a. m.)

Col. ALBERT TRACY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Franklin :

My conjecture of the enemy's movement proves true. They have not advanced beyond Princeton, but divided the force, so as to watch the Kentucky line and the direction of Monroe County as well as this direction.

I have a party at Pack's Ferry examining the chances of co-operating with Colonel Crook by that line. Crook had made a dash at Covington and Jackson Station; found the force gone to Newbern from there; destroyed some railroad bridges, took some stores, and returned safely to Lewisburg. All the troops this side of Staunton had been sent down to my front. I have ordered him to remain at Lewisburg, and propose to co-operate with me [him] as soon as I can prepare to advance again. I can take care of myself here against the whole of the enemy's force, but, as already stated, should have strong post behind in case of advancing. The receipt and organization of the new transportation at Gauley Bridge progresses with desperate slowness.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG,
May 22, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Major-General Shields' command has arrived here.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
May 22, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Commanding Army of the Potomac, White House, Va.:

I have received the orders of the President to move with the army under my command and co-operate with yours in the reduction of Richmond, and also a copy of his instructions to you in relation to that co-operation.

Major-General Shields will join me to-day. As soon as the necessary preparations for the march can be completed, which I think will be by the 24th instant, we shall set forth in the general direction ordered. There is in front of us to impede our advance the secession army of the Rappahannock, so called, under the command of Joseph R. Anderson, of the Tredegar Iron Works. His force is from 12,000 to 15,000 men, mostly South Carolina and Georgia troops.

We should engage this force on our first day's march, as they are now within from 6 to 8 miles of us, posted on and to the right and left of the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad, and in a position of considerable strength. It is my purpose to try and turn their position by throwing a force on their left flank and cut off their opportunity of receiving any re-enforcements from the direction of Gordonsville, and at the same time endeavor to save the railroad bridges. If this can be done, another channel of supplies can be had for the forces going against Richmond that cannot fail giving a great relief to the quartermaster and commissary departments of your army, and thus facilitate your operations. We cannot rely on this at first, because they now occupy the line, and I am told are prepared to destroy the bridges if they are forced to fall back.

I beg to ask to what extent can I rely on co-operation from you in my present movement, in the way of your cutting off the retreat of the enemy upon Richmond, where they would add 12,000 to the forces against you, and in saving the railroad bridge across the Pamunkey, and to what point on the Pamunkey can you extend your right to join me, and to what point can you cause supplies to be placed for my command, and by what date can I count on finding them ready for me?

I shall require subsistence for 38,000 men and forage for 11,000 animals.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
May 22, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Washington:*

Your message to General McDowell is just received. He being absent I reply to inform you that your first message, being in cipher, was not legible by the ordinary operators. An engine and hand car could be sent from Aquia to Fredericksburg, and I know no reason why General McDowell could not be present at a conference at any hour named. I have sent your message to him meanwhile.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 23, 1862—11.30 p. m.

General McDOWELL :

General Banks' dispatch informs you that the guard (First Maryland) at Front Royal has been forced back on Middletown; General Geary's, that the railroad is threatened.

Colonel McCallum has been directed to have his means of transportation ready in the morning; General Duryea to prepare a regiment to be ready to move to Thoroughfare Gap with rations if ordered; General Dix to collect transportation to re-enforce Shenandoah, via Harper's Ferry and Winchester, to hold his spare force in readiness to move, and to report how much he can spare; General Wadsworth to be ready to move. No movement to be actually made until arrival of the Secretary of War. He gives the order.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

RECTORTOWN, May 23, 1862.
(Received 9.50 p. m.)

Hon. P. H. WATSON, *Assistant Secretary of War :*

SIR: We have heard firing since 1.30 this afternoon from the direction of Strasburg, and apparently between that place and the river, as near as I can judge. Our communication by telegraph is cut off both with Strasburg and Front Royal at some point near the latter place. There are still bodies of rebel cavalry south of us, and I have no doubt they are supported by infantry. If my position be attacked, I will hold it to the last extremity.

Respectfully,

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

RECTORTOWN, May 23, 1862.
(Received 10 p. m.)

Hon. P. H. WATSON, *Assistant Secretary of War :*

We have information that the enemy design attacking various points of this road in large bodies, and that they intend to attempt to seize Thoroughfare Gap and hold it. It is a very strong point also for the purpose of cutting off the retreat of the troops now upon this line. I think that point should be strongly re-enforced without delay. If it be found they will not be needed they can be readily withdrawn. I will keep you advised.

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 23 1862—10.15.

Brig. Gen. JOHN W. GEARY, *Rectortown, Va. :*

The Secretary of War not in town. Can you make any movement in time to aid General Banks, either with or without re-enforcements?

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

RECTORTOWN, *May 23, 1862.*
(Received 12 p. m.)

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War :

The infantry forces under my command, consisting only of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, are posted at Hay Market, Thoroughfare, Plains, Salem, Rectortown, Piedmont, Markham, and thence toward Linden, and each detachment is positively and essentially needed at its post, as they are guarding ten intermediate bridges. My lines are threatened by guerrilla bodies south of me, and I am informed they are in possession of Chester and Thornton's Gaps, with other passes in the mountains, and also Dismal Hollow, between Linden and Happy Creek, where a small force could repel a large body of troops with success. I could not send re-enforcements without deserting the posts I am now guarding with but indifferent strength, and which should be sufficient to repel the enemy in the mountains. One section of my battery is already at Front Royal, and the balance of it cannot be dispensed with at these headquarters, where the stores and property of the command are kept. The balance of my command—a battalion of the First Michigan Cavalry—is in pressing use in patrolling south of the road. If re-enforcements are sent I will make the most practicable use of them in repelling the enemy and aiding General Banks, if possible.

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON *May 23, 1862.*

Major-General McDOWELL :

Geary is attacked and worsted at Front Royal. Banks seriously threatened. I think that when the Secretary arrives he will order in that direction all that can be spared from this command.

JAS. S. WADSWORTH.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 23, 1862—11 p. m.

General DIX, *Baltimore :*

Our forces at Front Royal have been attacked and compelled to fall back upon Middletown. General Banks asks for re-enforcements. Have railroad transportation prepared to move at the earliest moment—all that you can spare. Report what force you can send to his assistance and when it can start. Do not move it until further orders.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 23, 1862—11.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General DURYEA, *Catlett's Station :*

Be prepared to move a regiment to occupy Thoroughfare Gap in the morning. Whatever cars and engines are near you and needed for this purpose should be retained. The men to carry rations in their haver-

sacks. The enemy is threatening the railroad and has attacked and driven off the guard at Front Royal.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARPER'S FERRY, *May 23, 1862.*

(Received May 24, 12.5 a. m.)

LORENZO THOMAS, *Adjutant-General*, or
Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War* :

General. Banks has requested me to bring all the troops I can to Strasburg. I have ordered six companies Sixtieth New York, four companies First District Regiment, six companies [First] Maryland Potomac Home Brigade, and that the president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will send troops to me to exclusion of freight. The general informs me a large force is marching on him from Front Royal.

D. S. MILES,
Colonel, Commanding Railroad Brigade.

No. 6.]

FLAT TOP, *May 23, 1862.*

(Received 11 a. m.)

Colonel TRACY,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

The enemy in front have fallen back to line of East River and Rocky Gap, occupying nearly the same position as before Marshall marched on Princeton. Unless my force is increased, a forward movement from here before the rest of the army approaches from the north will be liable to the same difficulty of intercepted communication.

Marshall made 70 miles by forced marches to join Heth. I am examining the feasibility of going by Pack's Ferry, joining Crook at Union, and moving on Christiansburg and Newbern. The keeping up of supplies and forage is the grand difficulty. Of course it would leave the line unguarded and would be a hazardous movement, but brilliant if successful. There is no danger of the rebels attacking me here. They have an outpost of a few companies at Princeton.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

FLAT TOP, *May 23, 1862.*

Col. GEORGE CROOK,
Commanding Third Brigade, Lewisburg :

Let me know what success you have in getting supplies. The intolerable slowness of the organization of transportation at Gauley Bridge has prevented the aid going to you which has been ordered. So far as I can learn, the whole rebel force from Covington to Cumberland Gap is now between New River and Tazewell Court-House. Try to keep me informed of everything you learn about them. As soon as practicable I shall arrange a combined movement, of which you will be notified.

The ford at Pack's Ferry was too high for crossing yesterday. How far is it from you? McClellan is within 8 miles of Richmond. Movements promise well in the Southwest.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 115. } *Washington, May 23, 1862.*

* * * * *

IV. Brig. Gen. Abraham S. Piatt, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to duty in the Mountain Department, and will report in person to Major-General Frémont.

* * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
May 24, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

SIR : I have received your note of this date* in reference to the President's order of Sunday last relative to the gunboats on the Rappahannock.

The President desired that one vessel should be sent to Fredericksburg to defend the bridge there. Captain Wyman, commanding the flotilla, was here this morning, and reports one vessel stationed as directed and two or three others below plying up and down the river.

Captain Wyman leaves this afternoon for the flotilla, and I beg leave to ask if any arrangement different from the above is desired.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. V. FOX,
Assistant Secretary.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 24, 1862.

Hon. G. V. FOX,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy :

SIR : I am directed by the Secretary of War to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, and to inform you in reply that the arrangement of the gunboats on the Rappahannock as therein stated is entirely satisfactory to this Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

* Not found.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 24, 1862—11.12 a. m.

Major-General McDOWELL, *Falmouth*:

In view of the operations of the enemy on the line of General Banks the President thinks the whole force you designed to move from Fredericksburg should not be taken away, and he therefore directs that one brigade in addition to what you designed to leave at Fredericksburg should be left there; this brigade to be the least effective of your command.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Falmouth, May 24, 1862. (Received 1 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War*:

Your order to leave an additional brigade at Fredericksburg has been received. Shields' ammunition has been landed and will be up this afternoon or evening. The enemy, attracted by the movement of our troops yesterday, drew in his right to the railroad, which he seemed to judge was to be the road we were to take—led, no doubt, to think so from the cheering and display on the hill-side beyond the town when the President and yourself visited General Patrick's brigade.*

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 24, 1862—5 p. m.

Major-General McDOWELL, *Fredericksburg*:

General Frémont has been ordered by telegraph to move from Franklin on Harrisonburg to relieve General Banks, and capture or destroy Jackson's and Ewell's forces.

You are instructed, laying aside for the present the movement on Richmond, to put 20,000 men in motion at once for the Shenandoah, moving on the line or in advance of the line of the Manassas Gap Railroad. Your object will be to capture the forces of Jackson and Ewell, either in co-operation with General Frémont or, in case want of supplies or of transportation interferes with his movements, it is believed that the force with which you move will be sufficient to accomplish this object alone. The information thus far received here makes it probable that if the enemy operate actively against General Banks you will not be able to count upon much assistance from him, but may even have to release him.

Reports received this moment are that Banks is fighting with Ewell 8 miles from Winchester.

A. LINCOLN.

[Indorsement.]

Order General Shields to take up his line of march to-morrow for Catlett's.

I. McD.

* Portion of this dispatch relating to prisoners of war here omitted to appear in Series II.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 24, 1862—5.3 p. m.

Major-General McDOWELL, *Fredericksburg*:

Governor Chase is just starting to see you and explain the grounds of the President's order, and to urge its immediate execution. He will reach Aquia at 12 o'clock to-night. Meet him there, and have transportation for him to your headquarters.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
May 24, 1862. (Received 6 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The President's order has been received and is in process of execution. This is a crushing blow to us.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 24, 1862—8 p. m.

Major-General McDOWELL:

I am highly gratified by your alacrity in obeying my order. The change was as painful to me as it can possibly be to you or to any one.

Everything now depends upon the celerity and vigor of your movement.

A. LINCOLN.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Opposite Fredericksburg, May 24, 1862.
(Received 9.30 p. m.)

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

I obeyed your order immediately, for it was positive and urgent, and perhaps as a subordinate there I ought to stop; but I trust I may be allowed to say something in relation to the subject, especially in view of your remark that everything now depends upon the celerity and vigor of my movements. I beg to say that co-operation between General Frémont and myself to cut Jackson and Ewell there is not to be counted upon, even if it is not a practical impossibility. Next, that I am entirely beyond helping distance of General Banks; no celerity or vigor will avail so far as he is concerned. Next, that by a glance at the map it will be seen that the line of retreat of the enemy's forces up the valley is shorter than mine to go against him. It will take a week or ten days for the force to get to the valley by the route which will give it food and forage, and by that time the enemy will have retired. I shall gain nothing for you there, and shall lose much for you here. It is therefore not only on personal grounds that I have a heavy heart in the matter, but that I feel it throws us all back, and from Richmond north we shall have all our large masses paralyzed, and shall have to repeat what we have just accomplished. I have

ordered General Shields to commence the movement by to-morrow morning. A second division will follow in the afternoon. Did I understand you aright, that you wished that I personally should accompany this expedition? I hope to see Governor Chase to-night and express myself more fully to him.

Very respectfully,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

(Copy to Secretary of War.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT,
May 24, 1862.

Brigadier-General WADSWORTH:

If the Secretary desires to send any of Duryea's command to help General Banks, I think it would be well to have him take his post at Bristoe. He will have less railroad to guard, less liable to be troubled by accidents to railroad, and in better position than at Catlett's. I trust the accounts to be received of the attack on Front Royal may prove exaggerated. Did they have any block-houses?

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT,
May 24, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH:

It is idle to think of taking any force from this point to go after any force which may be supposed to be in Banks' rear. If they are not there, it will be of no use; if they are really in his rear, nothing from here can get there in time to afford him any help. Where is Blenker? It is from that direction the re-enforcements should come. I do not think my force will bear any further paring down. Try and get over the flutter into which this body (which has been gathering in the mountains, which has grown so suddenly to 5,000 men) seems to have thrown every one. If the enemy can succeed so readily in disconcerting all our plans by alarming us first at one point, then at another, he will paralyze a large force with a very small one. The chances are ten to one the regiment at Front Royal had no guard, no vigilance, and made no fight; the position is such that with ordinary precautions it should not so suddenly have been put to flight. I beg I may not be further disorganized, and I trust you will do what you can to sustain me and quiet the cry of danger to General Banks.

General Shields says the same cry was constantly heard when he was over there—that large numbers—of thousands—of the enemy always coming upon them.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
[*Major-General.*]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Opposite Fredericksburg, Va., May 24, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JAMES SHIELDS, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: Major-General McDowell directs that you take up your

line of march with the division under your command to Catlett's, commencing the movement to-morrow morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
No. 16. } *Opposite Fredericksburg, May 24, 1862.*

All tents, other than shelter-tents, now in possession of the regiments, except four wall-tents to be allowed to each regiment for the field and staff, and a hospital-tent for the sick with the regiment, are to be turned over to Captain Lacey, quartermaster of the depot. All baggage, except that indispensably necessary, is to be marked and disposed of in the same manner by 10 o'clock a. m. on the 25th instant.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

SAML. BRECK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SHIELDS' DIVISION,
May 24, 1862. (Received 3 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

With the permission of the general commanding I beg leave to make the following suggestions: If Jackson and Ewell have moved against Banks they have placed themselves in a position to be caught by Milroy, Blenker, and Schenk. If the troops of the Mountain Department are not now in position to throw themselves into the valley of the Shenandoah and cut them off, they must have changed their direction. They have but one thing to do: Cross to Waynesborough, seize Charlottesville, and destroy the railroad; then with one body and another follow the turnpike to Strasburg, and the enemy will be caught. I know that department. If I knew a few facts I can divine the rest. Is Front Royal in the hands of the enemy? Do the cars still run on the Manassas Junction road? Do the wires still stand on the line to Strasburg? Is the bridge burned at Front Royal? If all this has taken place there is some force of the enemy there. If not, it is a panic; but in my opinion, in any event, no help would reach them in time from here, and a panic there ought not to paralyze this movement just now prepared on the eve of execution. I am ordered to leave one brigade here already. Any more would make this command unfit for any great movement. Banks has enough of troops, if well handled, to defend himself against everything that can by any possibility be in the valley of the Shenandoah.

JAS. SHIELDS,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 24, 1862—6.50.

Major-General DIX:

Please send all the force you can spare, to re-enforce Banks, speedily as possible.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

BALTIMORE, *May 24, 1862.*

General LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General:

I ordered General Cooper at 1 o'clock this morning to be ready to move with two regiments. I shall send them off immediately. I will endeavor to send another regiment.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

RECTORTOWN, *May 24, 1862.*

(Received 6.50 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

A messenger from Linden reports the rebels in position off Front Royal with 7,000, under Ewell and Loring; that Kenly, with what remained of his badly cut-up regiment, had fallen back $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles toward Strasburg. The guards between Linden and Markham being greatly exposed, I have ordered them to fall back on the latter place.

Respectfully,

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHED BRIGADE,
Near Rectortown, May 24, 1862.

(Received 9.40 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Telegraph of this morning received. Considerable bodies of the enemy are moving through the mountain passes, threatening my advanced pickets at Linden, Markham, and Piedmont. From appearances I think the enemy are hastening up the west side of the Blue [Ridge] Mountains to seize Ashby's Gap. That will give them control of the roads north of me. I am also informed that considerable force is south of me, but have not yet learned its location. In view of these circumstances I have ordered the pickets at the above-named places to report here. If pressed by superior forces I may fall back to White Plains, in order to concentrate my whole command to act in conjunction with the re-enforcements of which you advise me. I will send my sick and stores in the direction of Thoroughfare Gap, that I may not be encumbered if attacked.

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Copy to Brigadier-General Wadsworth, military governor.)

RECTORTOWN, *May 24, 1862.*

(Received 11.15 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I am reliably informed that the enemy are approaching from Front Royal with cavalry, infantry, and artillery. Will you favor me with a knowledge of the condition of affairs at Strasburg and vicinity? It will assist me in determining what should be done on this side. Mr. Dev-

ereux has just telegraphed me that six trains are loaded for Front Royal. He does not state for what purpose.

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

RECTORTOWN, May 24, 1862.

(Received 1.50 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

Thanks for copies of General Banks' dispatches. The force described by the general is Ewell's division, consisting of ten regiments, commanded by Brigadier-Generals Taylor, Elzey, and Trimble; Green's and Munford's regiments of cavalry; three batteries, of four pieces each; making an aggregate of over 7,500 men. General Jackson is reported to have 7,000 men on the west side of the Shenandoah. I deem this information reliable. From a refugee I learn that a large number of troops are being sent into Albemarle County to sustain this movement of Ewell and Jackson. I still have rumors of a large force south of me. Yesterday I had scouts within 3 miles of Flint Hill, who report troops at that place. A portion of this information may be useful to General Banks. The enemy is in possession of at least 10 miles of this road. I have scouts out in all directions, and the enemy's pickets are visible on the northwest and south. I will keep you advised.

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

RECTORTOWN, May 24, 1862.

(Received 3.20 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

Finding that bodies of the enemy are moving north of me and others in the south, to cut me off on the flanking road, I have ordered my command back to White Plains, a distance of 10 miles—only practicable method of preventing them and securing a position I shall be enabled to hold.

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Same to Brigadier-General Wadsworth.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,

May 24, 1862—8.40 p. m.

General GEARY, *White Plains :*

The reports from Banks show that he has probably secured himself by falling back upon Winchester. Re-enforcements have been sent forward. Frémont and McDowell are also under orders to operate against the enemy. McDowell will move toward Catlett's and will support you, so that there will be no occasion for you to fall back any farther, and you should hold your line, if possible, until he comes up.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARPER'S FERRY, *May 24, 1862.*

Adjutant-General THOMAS:

General Banks has just informed me at Strasburg that the rebels are passing Middletown in large force, from 6,000 to 10,000, on the turnpike to Winchester. I have thrown up to that town the Tenth Maine, and will follow this afternoon with such troops as may arrive at noon. The general is to telegraph again. As it has to be transferred at this place, I will keep you informed until I leave.

D. S. MILES,
Colonel, Commanding Railroad Brigade.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 24, 1862—12.30 p. m.

Colonel MILES, *Harper's Ferry:*

If the enemy is on the line between Banks and you, how is Banks able to telegraph you? Please answer immediately.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 24, 1862—1.30 p. m.

Colonel MILES, *Harper's Ferry, Va.:*

Could you not send scouts from Winchester who would tell whether enemy are north of Banks, moving on Winchester? What is the latest you have?

A. LINCOLN.

HARPER'S FERRY, *May 24, 1862—2 p. m.*

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

Early this morning directed Colonel Beal, Tenth Maine, to withdraw First Maryland Cavalry from the road to Romney and place them on the Middletown turnpike. The telegraph has been working to-day to Winchester. For the last two hours, for some reason, it has ceased to do so.

Respectfully,

D. S. MILES,
Colonel, Second Infantry.

HARPER'S FERRY, *May 24, 1862.*
(Received 4.10 p. m.)

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR:

Information received the rebels have cut the wires between Winchester and Strasburg about four hours ago; also just been informed rebel cavalry have arrived at Berryville. I have but one company, Maryland Home Guard Cavalry, at Charlestown. All the troops I can spare I have sent to Winchester. I am more than anxious to see the arrival of the re-enforcements I ordered up—Sixtieth New York, First

District, and First Maryland Home Brigade. A battalion of rebels could take this place, with all its ordnance. I cannot leave for Winchester until I have this place secure.

D. S. MILES,
Commanding Railroad Brigade.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 24, 1862—6.45.

Colonel MILES, *Harper's Ferry*:

Have you heard anything from Banks or the result of the firing heard this afternoon? Have any troops reached Harper's Ferry? Answer immediately.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 24, 1862—10.15.

Colonel MILES, *Harper's Ferry*:

Can you not send forward some scouts to Winchester and ascertain what the truth is? We are left in extraordinary state of uncertainty as to the real state of affairs, and think some pains should be taken to ascertain the real condition of things at Winchester.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 24, 1862—9.25 p. m.

Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, *Aquia Creek*:

General Frémont replied promptly that he would execute his order at once. Nothing heard from Banks since you started.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1862—11 a. m.

Major-General BANKS, *Front Royal*:

Your dispatch received. Have made urgent appeals for re-enforcements. Have just been before the President, Secretary of War, and Adjutant-General. Your letter and telegrams read and discussed. Explained your position and difficulties, and am directed to attend again this afternoon.

If the enemy possess the turnpike bridges at Front Royal you cannot hold Strasburg. Regret exceedingly that matters are so unpleasant. Will do all I can here. Great indignation manifested.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN S. CLARK,
Colonel, Aide-de-Camp.

MAY 24, 1862—3.30 p. m.

Major-General BANKS, *Winchester* :

Large re-enforcements are being sent via Harper's Ferry and Manassas. Hope to have sufficient near Front Royal to cut off retreat. Shall stay here as long as the Secretary desires, and join you.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN S. CLARK,
Colonel, Aide-de-Camp.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 24, 1862—11.40 p. m.

Col. JOHN S. CLARK, *Relay House* :

General Banks in Winchester. Came through from Strasburg without seeing the enemy. An attack by a small force was made upon baggage train at Berryville, but repulsed with little loss on either side. General Banks expects to be attacked in Winchester to-morrow. The force at Harper's Ferry is not large, General Miles having sent forward toward Winchester nearly all his men, expecting them to be replaced by others from Baltimore and Washington.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[MAY 24, 1862.—For Banks to Frémont, see Banks to the President, same date, Part I, p. 527.]

No. 8.]

FLAT TOP, May 24, 1862.

Col. ALBERT TRACY,

Assistant Adjutant-General :

I am hurrying up stores with the intention of moving my whole command here straight on Wytheville, starting in the morning. Crook's action makes it seem a good time to strike. If I can start with ten days' supplies I should push ahead, and look after my communications after I have cut the railroad.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

No. 8.]

MAY 24, 1862.

General COX :

Your No. 8 received. The commanding general thinks it best that instead of marching upon Wytheville you should go direct to Dublin Station and thence to New River, destroying the railroad and bridges as you proceed. Your better knowledge, however, of the country and circumstances renders it necessary that this should be a suggestion rather than an order. In case you adopt it, you can, after crossing New River, open communication with Colonel Crook, and change your line of communication to the road from Gauley to Lewisburg. Colonel

Crook should be ordered to advance toward New River at the same time. You should, before starting, change the destination of all your teams on the road between Gauley and Flat Top, ordering them to Lewisburg. Make my thanks to Colonel Crook for his gallant and successful fight of yesterday. I await full particulars with interest.

[TRACY.]

No. 9.]

FLAT TOP, May 24, 1862.

(Received 12 midnight.)

Col. ALBERT TRACY :

The rebels in their retreat burned Greenbrier bridge. Crook cannot advance far beyond Lewisburg till the new trains are ready to help him with supplies. The same cause operates here. Steady rain for the past twenty-four hours puts our supplies behind, and my hope that we might get some ahead is disappointed for the present.

The news from the front is not very consistent. Loring is now reported chief in command, having arrived two days ago. Numbers are reported as before—Heth 4,000, the rest 9,000 or 10,000. I allow for exaggeration, but no doubt it is a very much larger force than ours. Does the general commanding get any encouragement as to re-enforcements for us ?

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KANAWHA,
No. 17. } *Flat Top, May 24, 1862.*

The general commanding the district takes great satisfaction in announcing to the division the signal success of the Third Provisional Brigade, Col. George Crook commanding.

They were attacked on yesterday morning by General Heth, of the rebel forces, with 3,000 men, whom, after a vigorous contest, they completely routed, capturing four cannon, 200 stand of arms, and 100 prisoners. The Third Brigade has covered itself with glory.

By command of Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox :

G. M. BASCOM,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 25, 1862.

Secretary CHASE, *Fredericksburg, Va. :*

It now appears that Banks got safely into Winchester last night and is this morning retreating on Harper's Ferry. This justifies the inference that he is pressed by numbers superior to his own. I think it not improbable that Ewell, Jackson, and Johnson are pouring through the gap they made day before yesterday at Front Royal, making a dash northward. It will be a very valuable and very honorable service for General McDowell to cut them off. I hope he will put all possible energy and speed into the effort.

A. LINCOLN.

FALMOUTH, *May 25, 1862.*

(Received 10.15 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

Shields' division is moving toward Catlett's. King will follow as soon as the advance of Shields will permit. McDowell will take command of the whole in person. General McDowell, Shields, and King agree that the forces at this place can move against the enemy in the valley—First, by way of Front Royal, by way of Catlett's and Warrenton. By this route the column can be best supplied, but the movement in this direction is least liable to cut off the enemy, who can retire before our troops can get up. Second, by way of Catlett's, Warrenton, and Washington, and Thornton's Gap, to Luray. Third, by way of Orange Court-House and Gordonsville, to Charlottesville, which is their depot. This is the most decisive movement, and by destroying this depot and breaking up the railroad there the enemy must fall back. This movement has the advantage of keeping the forces still in position of operating on the enemy in front of Richmond. Shields' division could go to Charlottesville, and the others move south on the forces in front and keep them from going against him. The enemy in front of this place has retreated to Hanover Junction. Would not time be saved by bringing General Shields to Washington for consultation? His information and judgment are excellent, and his coming would not delay the movement of his division.

S. P. CHASE.

FALMOUTH, *May 25, 1862.*

(Received 10.28 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Lynch says "they" are retreating from Winchester, without saying who. If Banks retreated, does it not increase importance of Shields' coming to Washington, especially as his division will not be retarded thereby, and if not moved elsewhere he can rejoin it to-morrow morning? If he is to come, I want to bring him through in six hours. Answer immediately.

S. P. CHASE.

WASHINGTON,

May 25, 1862—10.50 a. m.

Hon. SALMON P. CHASE:

Bring Shields along with you.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

*Secretary of War.*FALMOUTH, *May 25, 1862.*

SECRETARY OF WAR:

Is it best that General McDowell should command in person or remain here? The considerations on both sides will suggest to you at once.

S. P. CHASE.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1862.

SALMON P. CHASE, *Falmouth*:

Let him remain for the present at Fredericksburg and send forward his best commander. This is also the opinion of the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

MAY 25, 1862.

E. M. STANTON:

All right. General McDowell remains. We come back immediately.

S. P. CHASE.

Memorandum on above telegram.

The President wants to know what the plan is in sending the brigade up to Alexandria. Is it a part of the movement?

FALMOUTH, May 25, 1862.

(Received 11.20 a. m.)

E. M. STANTON:

Brigade sent to Alexandria to expedite movement and as part of it. President's whole order is being executed as rapidly as possible. Ord's division follows that of Shields' instead of King's.

S. P. CHASE.

FALMOUTH, May 25, 1862.

(Received 12.10 p. m.)

To the PRESIDENT:

Since my dispatch in cipher information from the War Department that Jackson and Johnson are probably co-operating with Ewell unites all opinions here upon the movement indicated by you in preference to the other lines mentioned in that dispatch. General McDowell appreciates, as you do, the importance of the service he is called on to perform. All possible exertion is being made by him and the officers under him to expedite the movement. He will remain here till the troops are all off, and then observe any further directions given by you. Having done all I can here, I shall come immediately to Washington with General Shields, and hope to arrive by six this afternoon.

S. P. CHASE.

P. S.—All Shields' division is off but one battery and Ord's follows immediately.

S. P. CHASE.

RELAY HOUSE, May 25, 1862.

(Received 12.20 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War, Washington:

We have been slow in our movements since I left Washington, but all seems to move slowly to-day. I find the Baltimore Artillery here; also General Hamilton. Mr. Garrett informs me that much excitement

exists in Baltimore. To-day the Union men of the Plug Ugly stripe have been attempting to stab and hang secessionists who have rendered themselves obnoxious. General Dix has so far been able to keep the peace chiefly through the co-operation of the police, which has not, however, been as hearty and cordial as could be desired. He wants express authority to assume control of the police, as he would therefore be able to keep down the mob and preserve the peace. He ought to take the control under his general authority without any special order, but will not; therefore the order should be given at once. Things at Harper's Ferry are not thought by Mr. Garrett to be as bad as reported. I find Mr. Garrett with every employé of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are on the alert, and most zealous to do everything in their power to second your wishes. I shall telegraph from Monocacy again. It will be daylight before we reach Harper's Ferry. There are nineteen guns in all on the train, with ammunition and equipments all complete.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 25, 1862—[10.20 a. m.]

Major-General McDOWELL, *Fredericksburg*:

Intelligence received this morning shows that Banks has been attacked in force at Winchester and is retreating toward Harper's Ferry. The entire force of Jackson and Ewell and Johnson are operating against Harper's Ferry. The Vanderbilt was ordered up to Aquia Creek yesterday, with a view to bring up some force by the river from your command. You had better have a regiment ready to embark at a moment's warning. The movement ordered yesterday should be pressed forward with all speed. The President thinks your field of operations at the present is the one he has indicated.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FALMOUTH, May 25, 1862.
(Received 12.15 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

All General Shields' division is on the march. The last battery is just leaving.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 25, 1862—[12.55 p. m.]

Major-General McDOWELL, *Falmouth*:

Move a brigade to Washington as speedily as possible. Send up the regiment now at Aquia the moment you have transportation. Banks has been driven from Winchester; is in full retreat near Harper's Ferry. No time is to be lost. The brigade now ordered is to be in addition to the one you are sending to Manassas, and should be the first sent.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 25, 1862—[1.35 p. m.]

Major-General McDOWELL, *Falmouth* :

Your telegram received. We have nothing later from Banks. You of course understand that the brigade sent here is to be in addition to the one you intended to send to Alexandria. The Vanderbilt left Hampton Roads for Aquia at 6 last evening.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

FALMOUTH, May 25, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

I have ordered a brigade to Aquia to embark for Alexandria to go out on the line of the Manassas Railroad. The enemy in my front are reported by fugitive negroes to have fallen back last night to Hanover Junction.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

FALMOUTH, May 25, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

Two divisions and a regiment at Aquia have now been ordered away, in compliance with your instructions. The four brigades of Shields' division have gone on the road to Catlett's; the two brigades of Ord's division are to go by water—Hartsuff's to Alexandria and Ricketts' to Washington—as soon as they can be embarked. The regiment at Aquia goes to Washington. The artillery and cavalry of Ord's division go by land to Alexandria. I recapitulate to prevent misconception and to ask if I have met your views. I am making a strong demonstration to the south over the river with the remaining divisions, to mislead the enemy as to our movements and intentions.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

FALMOUTH, May 25, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

I will send all the infantry in the two brigades of Ord's division up by water—one to go to Washington, the other to Alexandria—and the batteries of artillery and the cavalry will go to Alexandria by land, by way of Dumfries and Occoquan. This will be the most expeditious way, on account of the time required to ship and unship horses and carriages. From Alexandria they can be readily sent where required.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 25, 1862.

General McDOWELL :

Is it not probable Anderson's force has left your front and gone by the railroad and thence up to Culpeper and across to join Jackson and Ewell, instead of going south ?

EDWIN M. STANTON.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,

May 25, [1862].

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Washington :*

I am examining 15 deserters from the rebel army, with a view to report to you what has become of Anderson's army.

IRVIN McDOWELL,

Major-General.

FALMOUTH, May 25, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

I have just examined a lieutenant, 3 sergeants, and a corporal, who came in from the enemy as deserters this morning. They are, with the exception of one Frenchman, from the North, pressed into service. They are all men of fine intelligence. The lieutenant and the sergeants, who came from the same battery, are positive the army has fallen back from Richmond. The first order was to go at 1.30 o'clock p. m. to Hanover Junction, they having heard of McClellan's right wing being at Hanover Court-House, and having destroyed the railroad to Gordonsville at that place, which made them fear for their communications. This was subsequently revoked, and an order was read on parade directing the command back to Richmond to take part in the great battle now about to take place there. Two other men thought that the force was going to join Jackson, who was going to get in the rear of my army and was going into Maryland. This was only surmise. The order for Richmond was written and published. My advance is 8 miles beyond Fredericksburg. I hope soon to be able to tell you more precisely where the enemy is. One thing is certain, that whether they left here to join Jackson or not they have not done so yet, and that all the grand masses Geary reports must come from some other place than here. They left here by stealth and with dread of being attacked. They went at night, and for a distance by by-roads. They thought I had 60,000 men.

IRVIN McDOWELL,

Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,

Opposite Fredericksburg, May 25, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War :

I have a report that Hartsuff's brigade left here at 5 o'clock for Aquia, and that the cavalry and artillery marched at 6 o'clock via Stafford Court-House and Dumfries.

IRVIN McDOWELL,

Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,

May 25, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War :

Ricketts' brigade of Ord's division have taken up the line of march for Aquia. It is just 3 o'clock.

IRVIN McDOWELL,

Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,

May 25, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

The Ninety-fifth New York, now at Aquia, has been ordered to march on board a steamer and go immediately to Washington. The brigade originally intended to be sent via Alexandria to Manassas will be sent to Washington as soon as it gets to Aquia.

IRVIN McDOWELL,

Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

May 25, 1862—[2.40 p. m.]

Major-General McDOWELL:

You have properly understood your instructions, and I thank you for their prompt execution. The last intelligence from Banks, he was in full retreat, hotly pressed, and in great danger.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WASHINGTON,

May 25, 1862—[8.40 p. m.]

General McDOWELL:

Dispatch just received from General Geary states as follows:

WHITE PLAINS.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I am informed that Jackson, with a force of 10,000 men, is in the mountain pass near Markham and advancing. A similar force is also on the south of me, approaching by way of Orleans. This statement is furnished me by two contrabands, who sought my headquarters breathless, and who evinced sincerity in their manners. I have sent out strong reconnoitering parties in all directions, and will keep you informed.

GEARY.

Is it not probable Anderson's forces left your front, are gone by the railroad, thence up to Culpeper, and across to join Jackson and Ewell, instead of going south?

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., May 25, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL, *Fredericksburg:*

A dispatch from General Geary states that the enemy are passing up from Front Royal between the Blue [Ridge] Mountains and the river, to Ashby's Gap, to cross by Snickersville to Leesburg, there to seize the fortifications and maintain a position in that section; that they are in full possession of the country between Front Royal and Ashby's Gap between the mountains and the river; that they are supported by large forces; that they have crossed at Manassas Gap and are now in front of Geary at Thoroughfare Gap; that contrabands report that 10,000 cavalry are about passing through the valley from the direction of Warrenton.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Opposite Fredericksburg, May 25, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JAMES SHIELDS,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: I have received intelligence from the War Department that the enemy has carried the position at Front Royal and attacked and forced General Banks to retreat from Winchester upon Harper's Ferry.

Agreeably to the instructions to that effect from the President two divisions, yours and General Ord's, have been put in motion to move upon and intercept the enemy and capture or drive him from the valley. Your knowledge of the country makes it unnecessary to give you instructions as to the particular routes to be taken to secure this end.

For the purpose of supplies your division will move via Catlett's. Agreeably to the instructions of the Secretary of War one brigade, Ord's division, will embark at Aquia for Washington. The other will march by the same route as yours have taken.

As the national capital is an object of extreme solicitude, you will so arrange your movements as not to uncover it.

You will keep me constantly informed as to your movements.

Agreeably to the desire of the Secretary of War you will proceed to Washington to confer with him personally on this matter.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—By a recent direction of the Secretary of War the second brigade will go by Alexandria.

FREDERICKSBURG, *May 25, 1862.*

Colonel SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff:*

The troops of Field and Gregg certainly (and Anderson probably) fell back last night to Hanover Junction. I send contrabands.

M. R. PATRICK,
Brigadier-General.

BALTIMORE, *May 25, 1862.*

(Received 3.40 p. m.)

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

We have no cars yet returned from the movements of yesterday and last night, estimated at 5,000, from Washington, Baltimore, and line of road. We had cars for Colonel Maulsby's regiment at Monocacy since 1 p. m. yesterday, but they did not arrange to load until this a. m. We have sent to-day from Relay House 600 New York Sixtieth, and have arranged for prompt shipment of Delaware regiment, expected here at 7 this p. m. We have cars now prepared and waiting here for 500 Pur-nell Legion and the artillery ordered through General Dix. One thousand men of Maine and other regiments, guarding road east and west of Harper's Ferry, have been gathered and transported. We have just

started the first train for troops from Washington, and others will follow as rapidly as possible to load 4,000, as ordered, this evening. If desired, we can accomplish more transportation than yet required, both from Washington and Baltimore. Your wishes shall continue to receive our most prompt and effective attention. In response to a dispatch inquiring whether our mail train could get through from Baltimore this p. m., Colonel Miles just telegraphed from Harper's Ferry, viz: "You cannot run a train beyond this place. From what I can learn I suppose by this time Martinsburg is in possession of the enemy. I shall try and hold this point." Cannot General Frémont aid in saving the road west of Martinsburg—particularly bridges? I have your instructions regarding machinery of Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and Northern Central roads, in which I will act as necessity may require.

J. W. GARRETT,
President.

CAMDEN STATION, *Baltimore, May 25, 1862.*
(Received 7.10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have arranged to meet Mr. Watson at the Relay House. The Delaware regiment and Purnell Legion are loaded and just starting from the station. In addition to our arrangements for transporting 4,000 men from Washington this evening and night, I am directing such movements as will enable me to transport 10,000 men during to-morrow, commencing early in the morning. I have deemed this judicious in view of your possible requirements. Should you decide on further movements early notice as to points of departure will facilitate our ability to serve you.

J. W. GARRETT,
President.

BALTIMORE, *May 25, 1862.*
(Received 8.20 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Whilst the advices from Harper's Ferry indicate that the enemy is in possession of Martinsburg, we find our dispatches coming through from points west of Martinsburg, thus proving our wires still uninterrupted. I learn from our superintendent of telegraph that the Government wires through Darnestown have been broken and that your operators were using the railroad wire. I beg to suggest, under these circumstances, caution in sending your messages, as they may be heard and copied at Martinsburg, and thus place the enemy in possession of your instructions. Your operators may have avoided this risk by ordering the ground wire on at Harper's Ferry, in which case our suggestion will do no harm.

J. W. GARRETT,
President.

HARPER'S FERRY, *May 25, 1862—9 a. m.*

(Received 9.30 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

One hundred and ninth and One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania and First Maryland Cavalry are here. Five companies of the First District Regiment left here this morning. Tenth Maine joined General Banks last night at 11 p. m. No communication with General Banks this morning since 7 o'clock. Last dispatch stated our forces to be retreating from Winchester. Reports from prisoners and contrabands state the force to be Ewell's, 6,000 strong, and an indefinite number of Johnson's being with him, which, if true, will be between 3,000 and 4,000 additional. Ewell has fourteen guns. All agree that enemy intend to attack Harper's Ferry. Many conflicting rumors. My impressions are that the entire force of Jackson, Ewell, and Johnson are acting in concert in this valley. One prisoner states that Jackson desired Ewell to march immediately from Front Royal to Winchester; to pay no attention to Banks. They approached Front Royal by three routes, viz: Chester Gap, Luray road, and Powell's Fort Valley. Enemy attacked scouts last night at Berryville with one company of cavalry. Reported that they are re-enforced this morning by 250 additional. The Maryland Cavalry are making preparations, and will march as soon as they can get ready.

JOHN S. CLARK,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HARPER'S FERRY, *May 25, 1862.*

(Received 11.40 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Two trains just arrived from Martinsburg report the arrival of a body of Federal cavalry from Winchester, bringing the news of Banks' retreat toward Martinsburg, with orders to send all trains east and west from that point. Dispatch just received saying operator and all are leaving Martinsburg. Telegram from Adjutant Markell, Eighth New York Cavalry, from Charlestown, stating men just arrived there who had been guarding stores at Spencer [Stephenson's?] Station; that the rebels are pursuing our retreating forces to that point, viz, 9 miles beyond Charlestown. Heavy cannonading heard all the morning. No artillery here.

JOHN S. CLARK,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HARPER'S FERRY, *May 25, 1862—10.45 a. m.*

(Received 11 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The Sixtieth reported to be at Sandy Hook. The One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania gone on cars. Telegram from Charlestown, 7 miles, just received, reports all quiet 2 miles beyond that point, with no signs of the enemy. No telegraphic communication with Winchester. Shall join the One hundred and eleventh, and reach General Banks to-night if alive. Present appearances indicate somewhat that

Ewell has turned back, but the last suspicious telegram from Winchester points in the other direction. Will telegraph you from Charlestown.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN S. CLARK,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HARPER'S FERRY, *May 25, 1862.*
(Received 2.15 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

General Banks' army, bivouacked last night $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Winchester, was attacked this morning at daylight. Government stores and depot burned. Rebels occupied town at 8 a. m. The wagon trains left before the action commenced. This retreat was conducted in good order up to 10 o'clock on the Martinsburg pike, contesting the ground inch by inch, Ewell's force crowding them closely. Scattered parties of rebels reported in the vicinity of Berryville. The Third Maryland just arrived. No reliable news since 10 a. m.

JOHN S. CLARK,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

WILLIAMSPORT via HAGERSTOWN, *May 25, 1862—8 p. m.*
(Received 10.10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

Main body of infantry between here and Martinsburg. Attack commenced about 5.30 o'clock this morning by Ewell's cavalry and infantry, and been hotly pursued all day. Losses are heavy. Colonel Donnelly wounded, and his brigade roughly handled. General Hatch reported to be taken prisoner. Horrible barbarities committed: Refusing to give quarter; shelled the hospital in Winchester and bayoneted the sick in it; citizens of Winchester zealous in firing on soldiers from dwellings. Retreat conducted in good order, considering the great odds to contend against. To-morrow may be worse than to-day, as the ford is 5 feet deep, and the ferry can carry but 100 men, or two wagons, making a trip in twenty-five minutes. Stores at Front Royal captured. All at Winchester burned. Colonel Kenly killed with a pistol in an ambulance after being wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, Twenty-eighth New York, reported killed; Major Cook also. Some indications of presence of a portion, at least, of Jackson's force. Communications open with the general, but have not yet seen him.

JOHN S. CLARK,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 25, 1862—1 a. m.

Major-General Dix, *Baltimore:*

I have ordered General Saxton, an able officer, to take command at Harper's Ferry. Please communicate with him. He is at that place.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 25, 1862—12.55.

Major-General DIX, *Baltimore*:

Four hundred and fifty-seven regulars started from Philadelphia at 10.20 o'clock to-night for Washington. They are parts of the Eighth and Twelfth Regulars, under command of Captain Pitcher. You will send them to Harper's Ferry instead of coming here. Arms will be forwarded to them at Harper's Ferry from here to-night. Please give this special attention. They will be useful in handling the artillery of position even before their arms arrive.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL DIX'S HEADQUARTERS,
Baltimore, May 25, 1862. (Received 2.10.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Mr. Garrett is at my headquarters. Transportation is all ready for the battery, and one of my staff has gone to see it loaded. I send the only field artillery I have—six rifled cannon. The men well drilled and well commanded.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL DIX'S HEADQUARTERS,
Baltimore, May 25, 1862. (Received 4.35 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The Third Delaware Regiment, 750 strong, effective men, fully armed, provisioned, and equipped, will pass through here for Harper's Ferry about 5 this p. m., without change of cars. The light battery of six pieces is now loading up. Will dispatch it without delay.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, *May 25, 1862.*
(Received 5.50 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Before your dispatch was received I had ordered part of the force at Fort Federal Hill to be kept under arms to-night. I am sending the same orders to the other forts. I have no guns for the company ordered from Carlisle. Will you send them from Washington at once?

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, *May 25, 1862.*
(Received 8 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have just returned from Fort McHenry and Federal Hill. All is right at both. The two batteries you have ordered will quite suffice.

The Third Delaware Regiment has passed through to Harper's Ferry, and, with the artillery and the infantry of the Purnell Legion, will be at Harper's Ferry before daylight.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DETACHED BRIGADE, *White Plains, May 25, 1862.*

(Received 9.5 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Your dispatches to this place received. Heavy cannonading was heard from the direction of Strasburg and Berry's Ferry from 1 o'clock to 7 yesterday afternoon. A large force from Ashby's Gap was menacing me on the north, and similar on the south, moving evidently with a view to outflank me by the Salem road. A force on the railroad was in front of me, coming from Front Royal. I therefore deemed it prudent to concentrate my scattered forces at this place, and am now engaged upon that work. The re-enforcements you sent me I will order forward to this place from Thoroughfare, leaving a sufficient number there to hold the place while I am so near to it. All seems quiet this morning. I will scout the country thoroughly and keep you advised promptly of every movement. I am informed by a contraband that it is the intention of the enemy to advance from Ashby's Gap to Leesburg in strong force via Upperville and Snickersville.

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Copy to Brigadier-General Wadsworth, military governor, and Major General McDowell.)

BROAD RUN, *May 25, 1862.*

(Received 1 p. m.)

Brigadier-General WADSWORTH,
Military Governor District of Columbia:

The enemy's force at Ashby's Gap appear to have the intention of advancing to Leesburg to occupy the forts there with artillery and infantry. I am at Thoroughfare Gap, and find re-enforcements you have sent. Rebel troops moving in the north and south render it necessary for as available a force as can be possibly disposed here. I have conversed with Mr. Hammon, and represented to him the condition of affairs and my opinion of plans necessary to be adopted. He will leave here in a few minutes on a special engine, to communicate my views in person. I will return to Plains in one hour.

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 25, 1862—1.45 p. m.

General GEARY, *White Plains:*

Please give us your best present impression as to the number of the enemy's forces north of Strasburg and Front Royal. Are the forces still moving north through the Gap at Front Royal and between you and there?

A. LINCOLN.

WHITE PLAINS, May 25, 1862.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

I have just returned from an investigation of the position at Thor-
oughfare Gap, and am but now in receipt of your telegram. The enemy
are passing up from Front Royal, between the Blue [Ridge] Mountains
and the river, to Ashby's Gap, at which place I have heard the firing of
their guns. This fact is also corroborated by contrabands, who say their
force intends crossing by Snickersville to Leesburg, there to seize the
fortifications and maintain a position in that section. My information
shows the enemy to be in full possession of the country between Front
Royal and Ashby's Gap between the mountains and the river. My
impression is that the number thus traveling cannot be short of 7,000
or 8,000, who I understand are supported by large forces at Front Royal,
of which I can form no correct estimate, but they are reported to be
large. The forces moving between me and the mountains are not in
heavy bodies, as far as I can learn. Forces have crossed at Manassas
Gap and are now in front of me. Contrabands have told me that they
have heard letters read in families of secessionists in which they belong
stating that 10,000 cavalry are about passing through this valley from
the direction of Warrenton.

Very respectfully,

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 25, 1862.

Brigadier-General WADSWORTH:

The force under General Geary, as well as that under General Duryea,
are placed under your command. You will give notice to General
Geary, and direct him to report to you.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 25, 1862—11.25 p. m.

JOHN TUCKER, Esq., *Fort Monroe:*

Events have hurried so rapidly that I have had time to communicate
nothing but orders. The enemy attacked Front Royal Friday, and de-
stroyed the troops there and advanced to cut off Banks. He reached
Winchester; was attacked to-day; after a hard fight of several hours
was completely routed, his force in a great measure destroyed. The
rebel force against him was about 12,000. Heavy columns of the enemy
are moving through Markham's Gap and by Front Royal toward the
Potomac all day. A part of McDowell's force has been recalled to this
city. Our condition is one of considerable danger, as we are stripped
to supply the Army of the Potomac, and now have the enemy here.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
Lewisburg, May 25, 1862.

Capt. G. M. BASCOM:

General Heth sent in flag of truce yesterday for permission to get the bodies of some of the dead. They retreated as far as Union, if not to the Narrows on New River.

Deserters are still coming. Prisoners left yesterday for Gauley Bridge. No further news of enemy. All quiet. I will have to await more transportation before I can move.

GEORGE CROOK.

No. 10.]

FLAT TOP, *May 25, 1862.*

(Received on march May 25, 1862—11.30 p. m.)

Colonel TRACY:

The suggestion of the general commanding that I try to concentrate with Crook is, I think, the wisest course. I have two companies clearing out timber and land-slides on Pack's Ferry road, and they will build a raft to cross men and trains. A boat cannot be got for some time. This will occupy several days, as a good deal of work is to be done. Meanwhile we can keep close watch on enemy, and if they attempt to concentrate upon Crook before I can cross the river the way to operate on their rear lines is still open to me. The time can also be profitably employed in the quartermaster's department.

Am I at liberty to exchange prisoners? They took some 20 or 30 at Princeton and we have a good many more of theirs.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, *May 26, 1862.*

Major-General McDOWELL:

Following just received:

WHITE PLAINS, *May 26—12.10 p. m.*

My scouts report Jackson advancing with a large force through Middleburg to cut off my communication by Aldie Gap and Hopewell Gap. This force is estimated at at least 20,000. This information is reliable. Send me your instructions immediately.

JNO. W. GEARY.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WASHINGTON, *May 26, 1862.*

Major-General McDOWELL:

Following just received:

BROAD RUN, VA., *May 26.*
(Received 12.30 p. m.)

Hon E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

I have continued reliable information that Jackson is rapidly advancing on the Middleburg and Aldie road from Paris with the view of cutting off this command. There are also heavy forces south of me, and I cannot hope successfully to resist the combining elements against me. I might make Manassas, if it will meet your approbation.

JNO. W. GEARY.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

May 26, 1862—[1 p. m.]

Major-General McDOWELL, *Falmouth, Va.*:

Dispatches from Geary just received have been sent you. Should not the remainder of your forces, except sufficient to hold the point at Fredericksburg, move this way—to Manassas Junction or Alexandria? As commander of this department should you not be here? I ask these questions.

A. LINCOLN.

FALMOUTH, May 26, 1862.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

On my way in from Massaponax, where I had been to see to the advanced brigades, I received your telegram asking if the remainder of my forces here, except sufficient to hold this point, should not move toward Manassas or Alexandria, and if, as commander of the department, I should not be at Washington.

I have received notice that the advance of Major-General Shields' division reached Catlett's this forenoon. It will all have arrived there by to-morrow morning and advanced beyond in the direction of the enemy. Brigadier-General Duryea's brigade is near Manassas Junction. Brigadier-General Ricketts' brigade must now be at Alexandria. Brigadier-General Hartsuff, with Major-General Ord, commanding division, will arrive there to-night. The batteries and cavalry will reach there to-morrow. This, added to that under General Geary, makes an effective force of 21,000 men, outside of the command of Brigadier-General Wadsworth, in the forts around Washington, and I think an adequate force to meet that of the enemy.

I have not thought my presence needed elsewhere as much as here, but since there is a sufficient doubt to cause you to ask the question I will immediately leave here to go to Washington and will arrive early to-morrow morning, but will not move my headquarters till I have seen you.

There seems to be an impression that the forces of the enemy who left here Saturday night and Sunday have gone to re-enforce Jackson, and are actually part of the many thousands now reported by General Geary. There is not a doubt here as to the direction taken by that force nor of its destination unless going to Richmond. I am confident in this to-day by news gathered from the front. Every one who has been in contact with their troops says but one thing: Richmond! Richmond! Richmond! to take part in the big battle that is about to come off. The enemy left this front by stealth in the night. They have been met since they left moving down to Richmond. They left so hurriedly and so fearful of pursuit as to leave a corpse unburied.

The forces in the upper part of the valley are those under Jackson, Ewell, and perhaps Ed. Johnson. Major-General Shields, who has had to do with them, estimates them at 16,000. Were I to draw more from here, I think the moral effect would be very great on the enemy and be most disadvantageous to us, and I would prefer not to move them without there is a greater necessity than I now see. If you will cause all available water transportation to be assembled at Aquia, it will, it seems to me, answer for all present purposes.

Very respectfully,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
May 26, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The commanding officer at Aquia reports that the men of the several regiments of Ricketts' brigade commenced arriving about 9 o'clock last night in groups, two, three, and four, and continued until 5 o'clock this a. m. Major-General Ord just now reports as follows:

General Ricketts will be off in an hour. His men are going aboard as fast as they can march to the wharf, leaving their luggage here. They would have started at daylight had men and teams not been scattered in the dark on the road. The embarkation of Hartsuff will be as tedious, as his men will mostly have to go in the Van-erbilt, which lies off in the stream, making it necessary to use a small steamer to convey the men to her.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 26, 1862.

General RICKETTS, *Alexandria*:

The President wishes your brigade to move at once to Manassas by railroad. General Wadsworth has gone to Alexandria to assist in forwarding.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

MAY 26, 1862.

Brigadier-General RICKETTS, *Aquia*:

The War Department expects your brigade in Washington by 12 o'clock m. to-day. I beg that nothing be left undone to fulfill this expectation. The transports are all ready for you. Do not let any ordinary considerations prevent your immediate embarkation. Let me hear from you constantly as each regiment goes on board and as each steamer gets under way.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

AQUIA CREEK, May 26, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL:

General Ricketts will be off in an hour. His men are going aboard as fast as they can march to the wharf, leaving their luggage here. They would have started at daylight had men and teams not have been scattered on the road.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General Volunteers.

AQUIA CREEK, May 26, 1862.

General McDOWELL:

General Ricketts has been aboard with his last regiment about an hour, and harbor-master tells me it will be an hour before his tugs and

schooners can get away. The wharf encumbered. This will delay General Hartsuff until 2 or 3 p. m. I shall accompany the last of command.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General, Commanding.

AQUIA CREEK, May 26, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL:

General Hartsuff will not be able to get all his men aboard before 12 o'clock, leaving his luggage to follow, because his men will have to be lightered aboard, and it is slow work.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General Volunteers.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 26, 1862—7.50 p. m.

Major-General ORD, *Alexandria*:

Your force is to be moved speedily as possible upon Manassas. General Wadsworth is at Alexandria to assist in the movement. Cars for transportation have been ordered from here to Alexandria.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ALEXANDRIA, May 26, 1862.
(Received 9.10 p. m.)

HON. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I shall get Ricketts' brigade off to-night, and take all the cars. Hartsuff's brigade must wait till morning, when the cars return. I have brought but the two brigades of infantry. Three batteries of artillery of my division and seven companies of cavalry General McDowell directed to come here by land via Dumfries. Is there not some mistake in this direction? If so, the artillery and cavalry should be met and sent aright. Ricketts' officers had to come here without their blankets. Can they not have one hundred from the hospital department here sent them?

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General Volunteers.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 26, 1862—9.52 p. m.

Major-General ORD, *Alexandria*:

The artillery and cavalry sent by land via Dumfries should be met and directed by the best way upon Manassas. Order has been given for blankets for Ricketts' brigade.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 26, 1862—6.20 a. m.

General DURYEA:

Banks is believed to have made good his retreat, with all his trains and without much loss, to Williamsport. Shields' division is on march to Catlett's, and will be there to-day about noon, it is believed. General Shields himself is here, and will go down to Catlett's this morning. We still hold Harper's Ferry. Report any intelligence you have. We hope to be able to bag the enemy that attacked Banks; Frémont and McDowell are both moving for that. General Shields wants Geary to hold on to White Plains, if possible, until he gets there.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 26, 1862—7.20.

Brig. Gen. ABRAM DURYEA, *Bristoe*:

General Shields is here; his division will reach Catlett's to-day. Keep yourself well informed of what is in front of you, and be prepared to fall back on Manassas and unite with General Geary if threatened by superior forces, but do not move until it becomes necessary.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

BRISTOE, May 26, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I sent four companies of infantry and one of cavalry to Catlett's last night to protect public property. Cavalry pickets have been out, and I have every confidence that all is well. I have two deserters, who say that Jackson and Johnson and another column under some one else are concentracing their forces. They are intelligent men. One is from Connecticut, the other from Buffalo. I will send them first opportunity to Washington.

A. DURYEA.

BROAD RUN, May 26, 1862.
(Received 11.35.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Two companies of my scouts have reported already this morning. One from the direction of Manassas Gap reports enemy's pickets near Piedmont, and one from the direction of Warrenton reports rebel pickets near that place, and found on its return some of the roads had been blocked up with brush in its rear during the night. I am holding White Plains with cavalry. Salem and Rectortown are reported clear this morning. An intelligent mulatto from Middleburg reports as subject of conversation between General Rogers and others of that place that it is the intention of the rebels to invade Maryland and liberate their friends in that State, and that they are concentrating very heavy forces to proceed to Harper's Ferry on both sides of the

Blue Ridge. I give you this for what it is worth. I have about 350 men scouting south of Hay Market and Gainesville and toward New Baltimore. Colonel Carter, with 500 of Third Indiana Cavalry, has just arrived and reported.

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BROAD RUN, May 26, 1862.
(Received 12.40 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

Drummer-boy of First Maryland Regiment, taken prisoner at Front Royal, made his escape, and has walked in; and he reports that 14,000 of the enemy were at Front Royal at the time of the attack upon the First Maryland Regiment. On the day after about 4,000 men went through Front Royal and marched toward Winchester.

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 26, 1862—12.57 p. m.

Brigadier-General GEARY, *Broad Run :*

If threatened, as you report, by superior forces, you should fall back on Manassas and unite with General Duryea, who is directed to fall back also.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

BROAD RUN, May 26, 1862.
(Received 1.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

Upon consultation with all my officers, they have, in consideration of the hopeless circumstances surrounding us, concluded to attempt to march to Manassas.

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BRISTOE, May 26, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

I have orders to fall back to-day to Manassas, and shall do so, unless otherwise instructed, at the earliest possible moment.

A. DURYEA.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 26, 1862—12.46 p. m.

Brigadier-General DURYEA, *Bristoe :*

Fall back on Manassas and unite with General Geary.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

CATLETT'S, *May 26, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

Five thousand of my division are within 5 miles of Manassas this moment; also thirty pieces of artillery; General Kimball commanding. He is instructed to enter Manassas at early light to-morrow morning, open communication with Colonel Geary, support him, picket railroad, &c. The rest are moving forward from here. All went by ordinary road cars. Will take baggage, stores, &c. There is no danger of Manassas now, even if there are 18,000, as Geary says; but my opinion is that the force is small, and that this is a panic. To-morrow will show. If Jackson is here we will give him a bloody reception. It will be worse than Winchester, and will avenge Banks.

JAS. SHIELDS,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 26, 1862.

Major-General SHIELDS,
Catlett's, or on the road :

General Geary reports as reliable that Jackson is advancing with a large force, estimated at 20,000, through Middleburg, to cut off his connection by Aldie Gap and Hopewell Gap. He also reports heavy forces south of him, and that he cannot successfully resist. He thinks he can make Manassas, and he has been directed to fall back and unite at Manassas with General Duryea, who is ordered back from Bristoe. Your division should march at speed upon Manassas.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

MANASSAS, VA., *May 26, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

Have arrived. Can get no information. One car here. No wood. Got no axes to cut it with. General Duryea has gone to Centreville. No one here knows where enemy is. Colonel Geary is retreating, they say, about 12 miles from here.

JAS. SHIELDS,
Commanding Division.

P. S.—My advance is started from Catlett's.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., *May 26, 1862.*
 (Received 8 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

Eight o'clock. Have arrived here. Find 3,000 men, including Cooper's regiments, in a state of great demoralization, because of the terrible stories told by the runaways from Banks, who came straggling in. I

will telegraph in about one hour further particulars. I am taking steps to communicate with Banks.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., May 26, 1862.

(Received 9.20 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have set all the carpenters at work to plank the bridge, so that teams and men, and, if need be, artillery, can cross, as well as cars. That work will be accomplished in two or three hours, rendering a repetition of Ball's Bluff impossible. The cannon are being placed in position.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., May 26, 1862.

(Received 2.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

Have just returned from a short reconnaissance toward Charlestown. No enemy about, and the people report none have been nearer to this point than 12 miles. The force that pursued Banks stopped their pursuit at Martinsburg, and, it is reported, returned toward Winchester, as they said, to obtain re-enforcement. I do not anticipate an attack upon this place at present. It is reported that the railroad west of here is uninjured, the enemy not being disposed to stop to injure property. Their sole object seemed to be to drive Banks across the river. Can obtain no definite information about Banks or the enemy, except that neither of them is at Harper's Ferry. I shall return to-night.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

May 26, 1862—3.10 p. m.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary, Harper's Ferry :

Banks telegraphs from Williamsport that the enemy is driving in his pickets across the river. Everything of importance safe—guns, ordnance trains, and nearly all the trains. I think you had better remain twenty-four hours longer.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 26, 1862.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War, Monocacy :

Push on as fast as you can. Banks said to be safe at Williamsport.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FREDERICK, MD., *May 26, 1862.*

(Received 7 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

I left Harper's Ferry an hour ago to obtain what information I could from Virginia at the Point of Rocks, and to obtain by direct telegraphic communication with Captain Beckwith, assistant commissary of subsistence at Hagerstown, more full particulars as to the state of the enemy's forces than I could obtain at Harper's Ferry. I have this moment (7 o'clock) received the following telegram from him :

HAGERSTOWN, *May 26.*

P. H. WATSON, *Assistant Secretary of War :*

The force opposite Williamsport up to 3 p. m. was not known to be large. I had a messenger as far out as Falling Waters, 5 miles, who brought in 70 head of beef cattle at 1 p. m. I know of no point of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in the enemy's possession except Martinsburg. A telegram sent at 2 p. m. to the Secretary of War said: "The enemy is reported to be marching on Harper's Ferry from Winchester." Rumor *only* has reached me of the strength of the enemy at Martinsburg. That does not make it large. My agent who went to Falling Waters said he saw their pickets there. General Banks is still at Williamsport Ferry. I am going to Williamsport, and will convey any message. It will take two hours to go and come, if I find him the moment of my arrival.

E. G. BECKWITH,
Captain and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

The people who have come from the neighborhood of Leesburg and Aldie, in the valley between the Blue Ridge and Catoctin Ranges of mountains, all say the enemy has not made his appearance in the neighborhood of either place nor anywhere in Loudoun County between Snickersville and the Potomac. If the scouts of the enemy should approach the Potomac below Harper's Ferry, I will direct a company of men and a piece of artillery to be placed at the Point of Rocks to guard the ford, to prevent sudden raids of small parties across the river. I shall return to Harper's Ferry immediately.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 26, 1862—6.40 a. m.

JOHN W. GARRETT, Esq., *Baltimore :*

Is there any way to avoid the delay in transportation along the road between here and Harper's Ferry ? A regiment is on the cars here and has been waiting for some hours, and is now waiting for the passenger train. We shall have 4,000 ready to be sent from here by noon. All other business on the road should stop, so as to give a clear track and cars for moving the troops. Can you not do this to-day ? It is for the interest of your road as well as for the Government, and at the cost of the Government this should be done for the present. I hope you will order it at once. Individual convenience should yield to the urgency of the occasion. Private travelers can wait ; so can merchandise. Devote the road entirely, with all its power, to the military operations on hand.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

CAMDEN STATION, *Baltimore, May 26, 1862.*

(Received 11.10 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have ordered that the 10 o'clock passenger train from Washington shall not be run; also that all freight business shall be suspended. We anticipated this course on main stem yesterday, sending no passenger train to Harper's Ferry. The early trains to Washington were sent prior to my receipt of your dispatch, but I did not order their suspension, as the great Government mails would thus be interrupted, and I fear unnecessary excitement and alarm at the North. I beg to state that your slightest suggestion shall meet our most prompt, cordial, and effective co-operation and action. Trains with cars for the 4,000 troops arrived at Washington at about 7 p. m. yesterday, and 1, 4, and 4.30 this a. m. The first train loaded left, we learn, at 8.15 this a. m. I have required explanation of the delay of this train. The tracks will be clear, and all movements shall be made with all practicable dispatch. I am just in receipt of the subjoined dispatch from an officer of our company:

SANDY HOOK—10.30 a. m.

Things remain here about as last night. Trains are arriving here regularly with troops, &c. Artillery have arrived and are now being unloaded. Secretary Watson has ordered bridge to be boarded over entire length, to cross horses and cannon. Mr. Heskit, road officer, has his force now working at [it]. Secretary Watson has also ordered our cars to be unloaded promptly on their arrival. This will help matters greatly. All are expecting a fight.

We are now loading the 471 regulars for Harper's Ferry, who will leave in a few minutes. No passenger train will be sent to or from Washington this evening, unless you so desire. A train was sent to Harper's Ferry this morning. No passenger train will be sent for the remainder of the day. Under the prompt action of the Assistant Secretary of War we look for the early return of cars sent to Harper's Ferry, so that our capacity will be largely increased.

J. W. GARRETT,
President.

WILLIAMSPORT, *May 26, 1862—10 a. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The retreat has been perfectly successful. This army has saved itself, its guns, train, and all its honor. For two days have they nobly contended against an overwhelming force four times their number, embracing certainly Ewell's division, of thirteen regiments; Jackson's division, of thirteen Virginia regiments, and probably Johnson's force, from 3,000 to 5,000; a total not less than 20,000 men. Their line of battle at Winchester was 2 miles in length, with twenty-eight regiments of infantry, with twenty-eight stand of colors, and outflanked our small force both right and left. Ewell's force came on Front Royal by three routes and marched straight for Winchester to cut off retreats and re-enforcements, while Jackson came up in front above Strasburg. General Taylor's brigade, of Ewell's division, composed entirely of Louisiana regiments, glutted their vengeance for the loss of New Orleans; said they neither asked nor gave quarter, while the citizens of

Winchester showed their patriotism by firing from windows and behind fences. Many were shot down in the streets by civilians, and the so-called ladies zealously used their pistols. The hospital was shelled by the rebels and the sick in it bayoneted. Captain Collis and his company of Zouaves d'Afrique taken prisoners. Major Collins, First Vermont; Colonel Murphy, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania; Lieutenant-Colonel Parham, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania; Major Dwight, Second Massachusetts; Colonel De Forest, Fifth New York Cavalry; Captain Penrose, assistant commissary of subsistence; Captain Crittenden, assistant quartermaster; Captain Abert, Topographical Engineers, missing and probably taken. Captain Mudge, Second Massachusetts; Lieutenant Crowninshield, Second Massachusetts; Colonel Knipe (wounded in two places); Captain Cilley, First Vermont Cavalry, wounded. The entire loss of killed, wounded, and prisoners, for both days, will not exceed 1,500. Fifty wagons fell into their hands and five or six were burned. Some stores at Front Royal and Strasburg were captured; those at Winchester burned. A retreat of 58 miles in two days, with a constant running fight, attacked in front and rear and on either flanks simultaneously, by an enemy outnumbering four to one, securing the train, all the guns, three-fourths of the army, and finally crossing a river by a ferry only capable of carrying a hundred men once in twenty minutes, is an achievement to be proud of. Colonel Donnelly's brigade crossed at Shepherdstown. A thousand exaggerated rumors are afloat, but the above is reliable. The enemy reported this morning to be occupying Martinsburg and moving on Harper's Ferry from Winchester. Shall return to that point this afternoon. The troops are completely exhausted. General Hatch is safe.

JOHN S. CLARK,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1862.

General McDOWELL:

Just arrived, 11 o'clock; find Banks intends crossing Potomac to Williamsport to-night. Saxton commands at Harper's Ferry. Shields will join his division in morning and press forward. Get Ord's division forward as fast as possible. Report to Secretary Stanton progress as made in embarkation and forwarding. Ricketts' brigade expected here by noon to-morrow.

S. P. CHASE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 26, 1862.

Major-General DIX, *Baltimore*:

Send, if possible, some artillery and ammunition immediately to Harper's Ferry; we will replace it from here to-night. A few pieces, at all events, should be sent instantly.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 26, 1862.

General DIX, *Baltimore*:

Press forward the artillery to General Saxton with all haste.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 26, 1862.

Major-General DIX, *Baltimore* :

Thanks for your prompt attention. We are sending also some heavier guns from here, and will replace your battery. The artillery train will leave here in a couple of hours, but do not wait for it, but press yours forward.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 26, 1862.

Major-General DIX :

The reports indicating that the enemy are operating in force at Winchester will require you to exercise extreme vigilance upon the movements in Baltimore in your present weakened condition. It is doubtless unnecessary to warn you on this subject in reference to Fort McHenry and your other fortifications, as I suppose you are well advised of the operations on Banks' line.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

BALTIMORE, May 26, 1862.
(Received May 26, 8.48 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

You may have heard that there has been some disturbance here yesterday and to-day. It is, I think, now over. It did not amount to a riot. It was a crusade of the Union men against the secessionists. The military has been under arms, and I could have cleared the streets at any moment. I have all the powers I need, and shall use them if the proper time comes.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION,
May 26, 1862.

Brigadier-General BAYARD, *Commanding Cavalry*, and
General M. R. PATRICK :

You will move your brigade at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning along the Telegraph road to Mattapony River to ascertain the condition of the bridge across that stream, and, if possible, the exact direction of the enemy's retreat. Endeavor to collect all the information from contrabands, deserters, and others of the strength and destination of the force recently in our front. Push the reconnaissance as far as may be necessary to obtain the desired intelligence, but with the understanding you are to return to the camp you now occupy before night-fall. Let your men go in light marching order. Look well to your flank, and leave enough behind to guard your camp and train. Report to me the result of the reconnaissance on your return to camp.

Very respectfully,

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 26, 1862.

Brigadier-General KELLEY:

Have you heard or seen anything of the rebel force that has been operating against Banks in the Shenandoah, at Winchester, and Martinsburg? Do you know of any movement by the enemy west of Martinsburg? State also where you last heard from General Frémont and where he is. Answer fully all you know or have heard on these points.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

BLENKER'S DIVISION,
Camp, eight miles from Franklin, Va., May 26, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. FRÉMONT,
Commanding Mountain Department:

GENERAL: According to your orders of yesterday afternoon, I will do my utmost to reach Petersburg this evening with the division. In consequence of the obstacles thrown in our way by the wagon trains of General Schenck's brigade, we were prevented from proceeding farther. The roads were at several times positively blockaded by the upsetting of wagons, to such an extent as to prevent even the infantry from passing by. We were compelled therefrom to interrupt our march every mile or two, which will account for our little progress. I trust to make good the delay by our march of to-day. I will proceed with the artillery and cavalry, because up to this moment our rear has in no way met with any evidence of the presence of the enemy. In case therefore of any desire on your part for re-enforcement in Petersburg, I will hasten the progress of both artillery and cavalry, in order to be there this evening. The infantry will follow as fast as circumstances will allow. I expect therefore to receive your orders: We arrived here last night at 8.30. Weather very dark.

Just at this moment I received the report that a large part of our baggage and provisions is still at Franklin in consequence of the above-mentioned obstructions in the road.

I am, general, respectfully,

LOUIS BLENKER,
Brigadier-General.

ON THE ROAD,
One mile north of Paint Bridge, May 26, 1862.

Col. ALBERT TRACY,
A. A. G., Mountain Department, Headquarters on the Road:

COLONEL: I am here getting my infantry regiments together, to make a rush with them to Petersburg to-day. My artillery is behind General Stahel's wagon train (which obstructs the road) and cannot possibly get forward.

My men, who have been without food since yesterday at noon, are at length getting some hard bread distributed to them at the river. I find nothing more at this point except sugar, coffee, and salt. When they get up here I will have them fill their haversacks for the day's provision. The horses suffer most, however, and their condition just now is of most importance. Those in my batteries are entirely without forage,

of which I find none here, and they cannot drag the guns and caissons much farther without it. They are nearly all of them undersized horses in the first place, and now overworked and starved down; and I respectfully submit that I be authorized to substitute for them the larger and stronger ones that I see in some of the wagon teams on the road.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. C. SCHENCK.

No. 11.]

FLAT TOP, May 26, 1862.

Col. ALBERT TRACY,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Franklin:

No change to-day. Greenbrier River too high for troops to cross. Crook is therefore safe against any combination from that direction. Heth left his dead and some 60 wounded on the field. His flight was disorderly; arms and accouterments were scattered through the woods and along the roads. Everything shows that the defeat and rout were complete. I am looking anxiously for news from your direction. News of Banks' retreat reached us to-day.

J. D. COX,

Brigadier-General.

MANASSAS, May 27, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

The following I find to be disposition of the troops: General Shields' advance brigade is at Hay Market, on the way to Thoroughfare Gap, the Second Brigade close to the First; the Third is here, and the Fourth at Catlett's. Of General Ord's division, two brigades, less two regiments, on the railroad between this and Alexandria, are here, and one brigade (Duryea's) at Centreville. The artillery and cavalry not yet arrived. On questioning General Geary as to the force of the enemy he tells me he estimates Jackson to have had 7,000, Ewell about as many, marching together—between 14,000 and 15,000. I called his attention to his reporting 20,000, threatening to cut him off, &c. He replied that he gave these as the reports he had received.

General Shields has just received the following from the brigadier-general commanding his advance brigade:

We are moving finely. Roads good. Geary burned 1,000 Enfield rifles and 700 carbines, all new, and tents and clothing. This is the all-firedest scare I ever heard of. I want that cavalry and my baggage train. The railroad is all right. One or two baggage cars on the track are here (New Market) and one at Gainesville. The one at Gainesville is loaded with corn.

NATHAN KIMBALL,

Brigadier-General.

The parties of cavalry sent out by General Shields have not as yet discovered any enemy. I was delayed in getting here by trains ahead of me loaded with troops. General Geary reports having decided the burning of the tents for want of transportation, but did not know of the arms.

IRVIN McDOWELL,

Major-General.

MANASSAS, *May 27, 1862.*Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Washington:*

Your telegram just received. I have already reported. The three brigades of Shields' division between this and Thoroughfare Gap will continue their march to-morrow to Front Royal. The brigade at Warrenton will join the division by the Warrenton turnpike. Ord's division will follow as soon as it all gets up. We shall thus, while feeling for the enemy, still cover Washington. The only rumors we have as to the present position is of his being in the direction in which we are marching.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

CATLETT'S, *May 27, 1862.*

General McDOWELL:

Where is Banks? Is Harper's Ferry safe? Where has the force gone that attacked Banks? Is there any information as to the force before General Geary?

SHIELDS.

WASHINGTON, *May 27, 1862.*General SHIELDS, *Catlett's:*

Banks is at Williamsport and safe. Harper's Ferry is held by Brigadier-General Saxton. General Geary reports the enemy to be marching by Aldie to cut off his communications, and thinks he has the whole of the enemy upon him. Saxton reports rumors of intention to attack him.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

CATLETT'S, *May 27, 1862.*

General McDOWELL:

I would prefer subsistence and forage at Manassas to re-enforcements at present. I do not believe the enemy is before Geary, but will ascertain that fact to-day. I regret that these men have been pushed forward, as I think unnecessarily. The whole, in my opinion, is a disgraceful panic, and if he permits me to act on my own judgment I will not call for assistance until I know for a certainty there is an enemy in front of me.

SHIELDS.

CATLETT'S, *May 27, 1862.*

General McDOWELL:

I will open communication with Geary at Thoroughfare early this morning. I will support him if necessary. I will push forward my men and supplies to Manassas to-morrow early. I have plenty subsistence and forage.

SHIELDS.

CATLETT'S, *May 27, 1862.*

General McDOWELL:

I will have 5,000 men at Manassas at 8 this a. m., and I will have all my command at Manassas at an early hour to-day.

SHIELDS.

CATLETT'S, *May 27, 1862.*

General McDOWELL:

I think there is no force before General Geary except the cavalry of the mountains. I think the whole is a panic. I don't think there is 10,000 of the enemy at any one point in the Shenandoah Valley. I will send on my cavalry and scour the country in advance toward Front Royal as far as possible to-day. I want no assistance. My own division is sufficient for present emergencies. General Geary was not, in my opinion, in the slightest danger. All I will need is some forage and subsistence at Manassas to push me forward to Front Royal.

I beg General McDowell to tell the President and Secretary of War that I will clear the valley of the Shenandoah of the enemy as far as I advance. I regret the panic that has been created in Washington—that the force that created it was an insignificant one. Tell him that I hope to return to Fredericksburg as soon as I drive the enemy out of the valley of the Shenandoah. Ask if he has any special orders to give me other than what I have.

SHIELDS.

CATLETT'S, *May 27, 1862.*

[General McDOWELL:]

DEAR GENERAL: I hope your expedition below will be reorganized promptly. I hope to clear the valley of the enemy as quick as I can march. I hope to rejoin you by the route you and I understand. It will be only a few days' delay if I have subsistence and forage. Good morning. I will now take leave of you for the present and communicate with you at Manassas to-day.

JAS. SHIELDS.

CATLETT'S, *May 27, 1862.*

General McDOWELL:

First Brigade is within 5 miles of Manassas. Thirty pieces of artillery with them. Second Brigade close to First. Third Brigade 5 miles from Catlett's; Fourth Brigade and cavalry here.

SHIELDS.

MANASSAS, VA., *May 27, 1862.*

Major-General McDOWELL,

Commanding Department of the Rappahannock:

GENERAL: I have seen General Geary, who is here. The whole panic is causeless. I am ashamed of it. Evidently the force which

moved against Banks threw out a small force to observe our forces by way of the routes from Front Royal to White Plains and Berry's Ferry toward Aldie. Only a few hundred men were seen. They had one or two pieces of artillery, and the moment they opened fire our men ran.

Geary, with the most of his command, is here now. Some of his cavalry, he says, are at Aldie. The enemy has burned the bridges on the railroad. I will soon find out how far it is practicable, with your permission.

This will be my disposition: Three of my brigades forward immediately to Thoroughfare Gap. One brigade remains at Catlett's, with instructions to push forward cavalry beyond Warrenton to observe. This brigade will join us by way of Hay Market. General Duryea will resume his former position, to guard railroad and depot. General Geary will march with his force by way of Aldie to Berry's Ferry, and when I get to Front Royal resume his position. Railroad and telegraph lines to be repaired immediately. Everything as it was, except the commanders, who ought to be replaced to save us from disgrace. I will soon clear out the Shenandoah Valley.

JAS. SHIELDS,
Commanding First Division.

HEADQUARTERS,
Alexandria, May 27, 1862.

General SHIELDS, *Manassas* :

General McDowell is now here, on his way to Manassas, which he will reach as soon as the track can be cleared for his train, when he will see you in regard to future movements. Keep your troops in hand for a prompt move.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Chief of Staff.

FREDERICKSBURG, *May 27, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

In compliance with General McDowell's instructions, I sent forward Bayard's cavalry this morning to make a reconnaissance along the several branches of the Mattaponi River. He has just returned to his camp, 8 miles from here, on the Telegraph road to Richmond, and reports that he pushed his reconnaissance some 10 miles in advance of his camp; that the streams are all easily crossed; that he saw nothing of the enemy, but that all accounts along the road concurred in stating that the force recently in our front was not more than 12,000 strong, and were falling back upon Hanover Junction and Ashland. There seems to be no reason to doubt that their destination is Richmond. If their retreat is not intercepted, the country for 20 miles in our front is entirely free from the enemy. I take the liberty of sending this dispatch to you, as I do not know where to address General McDowell.

Very respectfully,

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I occupied Centreville. No provisions, no forage, no wagon train, no telegraphic communication. All quiet during the night. If this place is to be held it needs a stronger force.

A. DURYEA,
Brigadier-General.

MANASSAS, May 27, 1862.

(Received 2.10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The whole thing here was a shameful panic. There were only a few hundred of the rebels ever seen, and yet the railroads and telegraph lines were abandoned at their approach. General Geary is here. I have seen him, and this is my summing up. Send no more men. My division is sufficient to recover the Shenandoah Valley if furnished with subsistence and forage. This is the problem to solve. The railroad ought to be repaired forthwith to Front Royal. Subsistence and forage forwarded after us. All but Geary's and Duryea's command recalled, as they will only encumber us for want of supplies. Duryea goes back to his old position, to guard the railroad and Catlett's; Geary to take the road by Aldie to Berry's Ferry; I to Front Royal. Some of my command are already scouring the different routes—Warrenton route, for instance. The enemy will fly before us. We will intercept the force against Banks, if it is not already in flight. From all I can learn it was very inconsiderable; but some man of energy must be sent to hold the valley or the mountain guerrillas will retake it. I can rejoin General McDowell by way of Gordonsville. If you will send me supplies and forage I will do the work myself. The others will be of no use to me. The whole was a stampede.

JAS. SHIELDS,
Major-General, Commanding First Division.

MANASSAS, VA., May 27, 1862.

(Received 2.25 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I would respectfully recommend that Ord's division be recalled to Alexandria and held there until I try the enemy in the Shenandoah Valley, and that forage and subsistence be sent to me, to go on at once. There is nothing to apprehend.

JAS. SHIELDS,
[Major-General.]

MANASSAS JUNCTION, VA., May 27, 1862.

(Received 3.10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Just in time to save us from a disgraceful stampede. I will recover the Shenandoah Valley and save all the railroads to Front Royal, to

be promptly replaced, if supplies follow me to that point. My own division is sufficient against all in the valley. Only supply me with subsistence and forage. Have the Manassas Gap Railroad repaired if you can, to follow me. The bridges are all burned beyond Thoroughfare Gap. This is a shameful affair. What I want is forage for horses and subsistence for men sent to this point and as far beyond as road is good. I take a special train and find out how far it is good. All is confusion here. It is a painful spectacle. No force of the enemy worth speaking of. They ran at the sight of rabble cavalry. I can retake the valley and rejoin General McDowell, but you must send new men to keep it. The women will take it if we don't.

JAS. SHIELDS,
Commanding Division.

MANASSAS, May 27, 1862—11.45 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

I have arrived in advance of my brigade; one regiment with me and the others coming forward rapidly. Have reported by telegraph to General Shields.

JAMES B. RICKETTS,
Brigadier-General.

MANASSAS, May 27, 1862—10.7 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

My command reached here last night. My cavalry still hold Aldie. I have telegraphed to General Wadsworth for orders to advance with cavalry.

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MAY 27, 1862—2.55.

General GEARY, *Manassas:*

Have you found out yet where the enemy's forces are, and, if he has been in your neighborhood at any time, in what direction he has gone? Answer immediately.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

MANASSAS, May 27, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

My scouts report to-day that the enemy's forces are still in the mountains at Ashby's and Manassas Gaps. From Ashby's Gap they have sent advance troops toward Middleburg. From Manassas Gap they advanced as far yesterday as Thoroughfare Gap. One hundred and fifty cavalry were seen, and a company of horse artillery, with four pieces, at 4 miles from the latter place. Each of these are reported to

be part of the advance of large bodies of troops from Front Royal and Ashby's Gap. Troops were also yesterday seen on Pound Mountain, south of Thoroughfare Gap. My scouts were fired on yesterday, near Thoroughfare Gap, in the mountains, several times. Large bodies of men have been seen daily since the attack upon Front Royal at both Ashby's and Manassas Gaps. The inhabitants of the valley between Blue and Bull Ridge Mountains have been exceedingly jubilant for several days at the prospect of the approach of their friends, the rebel forces, in sufficient number to attack Washington and liberate their rebel friends in Maryland. This they did not hesitate to announce.

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHED BRIGADE,
Manassas, May 27, 1862.

Major-General SHIELDS,
Commanding at Manassas :

Your note of to-day received. Any Enfield rifles and carbines, and also articles of clothing, that were destroyed yesterday were done so upon the responsibility of those who had them in charge. I did not know such things were there—not having been reported to me—nor did I give any orders for their destruction.

After marching orders had been given, and the column was in motion, Colonel Rorbach, of the One hundred and fourth New York State Volunteers, notified me that he had no transportation for his tents, and that he had piled them up preparatory to burning. I would here remark that these troops had only reported to me a few hours previously, and had not stated to me this want of transportation until I was actually leaving the place. Knowing the importance of the matter, I make this report in brief at your request. As soon as I can get the commanders to furnish details I will report them to you.

With high respect, your obedient servant,

JNO. W. GEARY.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA.,
May 27, 1862—2 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

Just returned from Frederick, and find it is the impression here that an attack will be made this morning about daylight, the cavalry scouts having brought the intelligence from Charlestown that Jackson said yesterday he would breakfast in Harper's Ferry this morning. I do not apprehend an attack, but if one is made it will find us unprepared to meet it. The officers are all tired and asleep. Nobody but the sentinels awake, and essential means of defense that ought to be going on to-night postponed until morning. The rule throughout this force is to do nothing that can be avoided, and nothing to-day that can be postponed until to-morrow. No harm is likely at this time to result from such state of things, and General Saxton promises in a short time to work out a reform. To-morrow I shall see that all the cavalry is formed into a scouting party. I propose to send two small parties

ahead on the two roads leading from here to Winchester and Martinsburg, each to be followed by a stronger party, and that in turn by a still stronger party, supported by two light guns. If the first party meets an enemy too strong to encounter it will fall back to the second, and both if need be to the third. By means of such a scouting party as this we can ascertain the force and position of the enemy if there be one within a day's march. I shall further direct the Martinsburg branch of the scout to establish a communication with Banks in case no enemy is met, and they will take out with them an operator on the telegraph line to re-establish communication with places westward in case the enemy is not there, so that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad may at once be reopened. After these things are arranged I shall leave for Washington, unless otherwise ordered by you. Owing to an interruption in the telegraph circuit, an hour has elapsed since I began this dispatch. It is now 3 o'clock in the morning.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA.,
May 27, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Colonel Strother and Colonel Clark, from Banks' command at Williamsport, state that the infantry and transportation horses are so badly fatigued that it will be a day or two before they can move again; that his cavalry, 1,500 strong, is in good condition. It ought to scout the country toward Martinsburg and take possession of that place at once, and General Banks ought to return to that point immediately. In this neighborhood there is no force of the enemy, but a few squads of the enemy's light horse, whose families live here, have taken advantage of the general panic to revisit their homes. The forces sent here seem to be very deficient in officers. The One hundred and second New York, which arrived this morning, had its colonel—Hayward—but neither lieutenant-colonel, major, quartermaster, nor commissary, these officers being on furlough. It would add greatly to the efficiency of our forces if every officer was at once ordered to join his regiment, unless unable to bear arms by reason of physical disability. The forces here have no intrenching tools, neither have they shelter or other tents sufficient for their protection from the dews, which are heavy, and exposures to which generate miasmatic diseases of a very obstinate and malignant type. If these forces should move up the valley to join Banks they will want transportation. I leave in an hour for Washington.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HARPER'S FERRY, May 27, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

From all information received think the enemy east side of Blue Ridge via Front Royal, leaving small bodies of cavalry to retire on our approach. They certainly left Winchester on Sunday, by different routes, after the battle, leaving their cavalry and artillery to continue

the pursuit, following our army but a few miles with their infantry. They will probably drive back General Geary, destroying the railroad, and when met by superior force will retire to Warrenton pike, between Springville and Warrenton. The force is between 20,000 and 25,000 infantry and cavalry, with between forty and fifty pieces of artillery. Can hear nothing of any considerable force between here and Winchester. Refugees and stragglers coming in constantly. Think I cannot be mistaken.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN S. CLARK,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HARPER'S FERRY,
May 27, 1862—4 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

Deserters and stragglers from vicinity of Charlestown, Berryville, and Winchester report no bodies of rebel infantry in this portion of the valley. Some few parties of cavalry are returning up the valley. One numbering 40 or 50 passed through Charlestown to-day. A small party were at Shepherdstown yesterday, probably a portion of the same. Have heard nothing to-day to change the opinion expressed this morning that the main body had retreated over the Blue Ridge.

Respectfully,

JOHN S. CLARK,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HARPER'S FERRY, May 27, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

The emergency having passed for which you desire my special services, I shall, unless you direct otherwise, report to General Banks for my usual staff duty. Nothing later has changed my opinion that the main body of rebels has passed out of the valley, as I telegraphed this morning. The railroad bridge across the Opequon is perfect. Road probably uninjured. Small squads of cavalry are occasionally reported going south.

JOHN S. CLARK,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

CLARKSBURG, VA., May 27, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

Received a dispatch from my assistant adjutant-general last night from Cumberland, advising me that the rebels were in Martinsburg, but could give me no information as to their number or movements. Later he advised me that the telegraph line was not working east of Sir John's Run, and that the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, guarding the railroad from Martinsburg to South Branch Bridge, in Hampshire County, had fallen back to that point. I therefore infer that Jackson's advance had taken possession of the railroad and telegraph as far west as Sir John's Run. This is all the information I have, and the first I

have received that General Banks had fallen or been driven back. I have not heard from General Frémont for three days. He was at Franklin at that time. I am apprehensive that his supplies will be cut off at New Creek by Jackson's forces coming from Winchester by way of Romney. I have not force sufficient to protect them or the railroad if Jackson should move on me in force. I have been in the western counties of this State, putting down a band of guerrillas, for the last two weeks.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CLARKSBURG, *May 27, 1862.*

Col. ALBERT TRACY,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

Is the general advised of the movements of the rebel General Jackson? I am just informed by my agent at Cumberland that Jackson's forces are in Martinsburg, and that they are in possession of the railroad and telegraph line as far west as Sir John's Run.

I am apprehensive about your supplies at New Creek, fearing Jackson will send a force by way of Romney. If he does, I have not force sufficient to resist him.

I have heard nothing from Banks, but presume you are fully advised of his whereabouts and what is the cause of Jackson's repossession of the railroad.

B. F. KELLEY.

No. 9.] MOUNTAIN DEPT., HDQRS. IN THE FIELD,
Petersburg, May 27, 1862.

Brigadier-General Cox, *Flat Top :*

Your No. 10 received. The commanding general has been ordered by the President to operate against the army now menacing General Banks, and is making forced marches toward his position. This leaves the department very much exposed. You must redouble your vigilance and do the best you can in your position. Enemy to-day is reported at Martinsburg, and in possession of telegraph line and railroad as far west as Sir John's Run.

TRACY.

FLAT TOP, *May 27, 1862.*

Col. GEORGE CROOK, *Lewisburg :*

General Frémont moves eastward to support Banks, leaving us to ourselves at present. Keep things snug and prepared for all results.

Halleck has Corinth and 20,000 prisoners. I expect your companies at Summerville to be relieved to-day.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *May 27, 1862.*

A. STAGER :

Terrible commotion all through country, with some guerrilla warfare. Sympathizers greatly elated. General Frémont left Petersburg

this morning. We do not follow him with telegraph, but take down the line beyond Petersburg. I overheard General Banks' message to Secretary Stanton yesterday, and as General Frémont was not informed I gave him the substance, that he might act intelligently. We work 40 miles east on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad line. Can you give us any news? Anxious.

T. B. A. DAVID,
Assistant Superintendent Telegraph.

MANASSAS, May 28, 1862.
(Received 8.32 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

A scout sent out yesterday morning on the plank road toward Gordonsville from Fredericksburg discovered a scouting party of the enemy and ran them about 7 miles. On the way were fired upon by an infantry party concealed and a horse killed. Followed the cavalry quickly; fired on them, wounding one man, who fell from his horse, but escaped in the woods. They then came upon a strong cavalry force drawn up on the road, which they did not venture to attack. After waiting a short while returned without molestation.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

MANASSAS, May 28, 1862.
(Received 11.20 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have ordered General Geary, with 1,300 infantry, 700 cavalry, and four pieces of artillery, to march to Aldie, and thence by way of Middleburg to Ashby's Gap, keeping up constant communication with General Shields. The latter is pushing toward Front Royal. Will be supported by the mass of Ord's division. I have ordered Bayard's cavalry brigade from Fredericksburg to Catlett's, where it will arrive to-morrow. It will thence be pushed forward to Chester Gap, or, if it should be found that the enemy is retiring up the valley, toward Thornton's Gap. Colonel Haupt will be here to-day, and will begin immediately to re-establish our railroad communications. Matters are going ahead satisfactorily.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1862—[1 p. m.]

General McDOWELL:

Manassas Junction:

General McClellan at 6.30 p. m. yesterday telegraphed that Fitz John Porter's division had fought and driven 13,000 of the enemy, under General Branch, from Hanover Court-House, and was driving them from a stand they had made on the railroad at the time the messenger left. Two hours later he telegraphed that Stoneman had captured an engine and six cars on the Virginia Central, which he at once sent to communicate with F. J. Porter. Nothing further from McClellan.

If Porter effects a lodgment on both railroads near Hanover Court-House, consider whether your forces in front of Fredericksburg should not push through and join him.

A. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1862—[2 p. m.]

General McDOWELL,
Manassas Junction :

General Saxton's dispatch, received at 1.5 p. m., reports intelligence from General Banks that two regiments cavalry and some infantry were at Martinsburg ; that a prisoner states that Ashby was ordered to Winchester yesterday morning, and withdrew with part of his cavalry and more artillery. General Banks says he shall occupy Falling Waters to-day, and believes that enemy is still strong at Winchester.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

MANASSAS, May 28, 1862.

(Received 2.10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Brigadier-General Kimball, commanding advance brigade of Shields' division, reports as follows from Thoroughfare Gap :

9 a. m.—I am in the Gap. My advance guard is beyond. The railroad is all right. So far all is moving very well. I will go to White Plains if not checked or countermanded by your order. I hear nothing of rebels having been seen in this vicinity. There is a large amount of camp equipage of the One hundred and fourth New York Volunteers here.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1862—2.37 p. m.

General McDOWELL, *Manassas :*

The following information is received, at 2.20 p. m., from the president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad :

Enemy yesterday afternoon at Martinsburg with artillery, infantry, and cavalry. Yesterday evening occupied Kearneysville, Smithfield, Charlestown, and drove in our pickets from Halltown. The pickets of two companies driven in from Loudoun Heights last night ; 1 man killed, 2 wounded. A reconnaissance in force—one regiment infantry, one of cavalry, and two pieces of artillery—just started for Charlestown. Colonel Miles informs me he last night ordered Colonel Campbell, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania, who is at South Branch, to reoccupy the railroad to Hancock, and to Back Creek if he can do so. The big gun planted on Maryland Heights has been throwing shell on Loudoun Mountain this morning. A white flag has just been run up on Loudoun Heights.

Our agent reports from Point of Rocks refugees crossing river, who report the enemy's cavalry at Leesburg, Waterford, and other posts in Loudoun, and ask that a company of soldiers be sent down. Colonel Miles has ordered one company of Maunsby's regiment down. They are now getting on the cars. It is probable that a raid might be attempted to destroy Monocacy Bridge, by which means rapid re-enforcements, should they be required, would be cut off. I beg to suggest that it is important that that point should be strongly guarded.

J. W. GARRETT,
President Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

This is the latest received.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WASHINGTON, *May 28, 1862—3.20 p. m.*

Major-General McDOWELL, *Manassas*:

Are you aware that there are but 300 cavalry under General Wadsworth's command, and do you, as commander of this department, consider that an adequate force under present circumstances for the safety of Washington? General Wadsworth says that it is by your orders that the force here has been so much reduced. Please answer immediately.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Manassas, May 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Washington*:

General Geary reports this a. m. that his scouts find nothing of the enemy this side of the Blue Ridge. Nothing else of importance.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *May 28, 1862—4 p. m.*

General McDOWELL, *Manassas Junction*:

You say General Geary's scouts report that they find no enemy this side of the Blue Ridge. Neither do I. Have *they* been to the Blue Ridge looking for them?

A. LINCOLN.

MANASSAS, *May 28, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Cavalry reconnaissance beyond Warrenton shows no signs of the enemy in that direction.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *May 28, 1862—5.40 p. m.*

General McDOWELL, *Manassas Junction*:

I think the evidence now preponderates that Ewell and Jackson are still about Winchester. Assuming this, it is for you a question of legs. Put in all the speed you can. I have told Frémont as much, and directed him to drive at them as fast as possible. By the way, I suppose you know Frémont has got up to Moorefield, instead of going to Harrisonburg.

A. LINCOLN.

MANASSAS, *May 28, 1862.*

(Received 5.45 p. m.)

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

I beg leave to report, in reply to your telegram of this morning directing me to consider whether my force in front of Fredericksburg

should not push through and join the army under General McClellan, that I do not think, in the present state of affairs, it would be well to attempt to push through a part of that force, or to leave Fredericksburg otherwise than strongly held, which could not be done as the troops are now posted. I trust in a few days to be able to effect the object you have in view, and which no one desires more than I do.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

MANASSAS, May 28, 1862. (Received 5.55 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War*:

As department commander, I beg leave to report that I do not consider Washington City in any danger by reason of there being only 300 cavalry there. I have thought, and think, there is no military necessity for any greater cavalry force in the city than is sufficient for police purposes; and that the capital would be much better and more satisfactorily protected by horsemen patrolling the country in front and keeping us informed as to the enemy than by anything they might attempt to do in the city itself. I did not know, however, the number was as low as 300. I thought General Wadsworth had a regiment of cavalry, or about three times the number you report. I just learn that part of the regiment I thought was with him is now at Aldie, under Brigadier-General Geary. I never sent them there nor placed them under him. I will order to General Wadsworth a part of the First Michigan Regiment, amounting to 419, which I found here also under General Geary. How it came so I do not know. The regiment was in an unserviceable condition when I found it, the horses all requiring shoeing, which I have had attended to, and by to-morrow morning they will be able to go to Washington.

Very respectfully,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1862—7 p. m.

Major-General McDOWELL:

The following telegram has just been received from General Saxton:

HARPER'S FERRY, May 28.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I found the enemy so strong beyond Charlestown that I was obliged to fall back to this place after driving them through Charlestown. They were re-enforced by nine pieces of artillery and large force of infantry. At least 6,000 or 7,000 in Charlestown or in front of me. I expect an attack at night or in the morning.

In the affair of to-day I lost 1 captain and 6 or 7 men taken prisoners and 6 or 8 wounded. Our troops retired in good order, and are in position. Cannot troops be sent to guard the railroad in my rear?

R. SAXTON,
Brigadier-General.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1862—7.12 p. m.

Major-General McDOWELL, *Manassas*:

You will exercise your own discretion as to whether you will send the Michigan cavalry here or employ them anywhere else. It is for you,

as the department commander, to determine. I was myself surprised to find the number here so small, and thought you ought to know the exact force here, so as to decide the question as to whether the force be sufficient. The Indiana cavalry were sent to Geary on Saturday on the emergency of his request to have them for scouting purposes.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL:

Following received from Brigadier-General Hamilton:

HARPER'S FERRY, May 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War*:

There is very little doubt that Jackson's force is between Winchester and Charlestown. His troops were too much fatigued to pursue Banks. A large body of rebel cavalry is near Charlestown now. Jackson and Ewell were near Bunker Hill yesterday at noon. Of this there is no doubt.

A. LINCOLN.

MANASSAS, May 28, 1862.

(Received 7.20 p. m.)

His Excellency The PRESIDENT:

In reply to your last telegram acquainting me with the position of Jackson and Ewell I beg leave to report that I am pushing Generals Shields and Ord upon Front Royal with all expedition possible. As soon as the railroads can be unloaded I will use them to get the troops forward, so that nothing shall be left undone to catch them. To guard against all chances please have the water transportation retained at Aquia Creek sufficient to bring up a division, with its artillery, from below if it should be needed. I will have one held ready to move up at short notice.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

FREDERICKSBURG, May 28, 1862—8 p. m.

Major-General McDOWELL:

The following is just received from General King:

I sent out cavalry both on Bowling Green road and Telegraph road to Richmond. They proceeded from 12 to 15 miles. Saw nothing of the enemy, but learned from contrabands who left Hanover Court-House Junction that the whole of the forces recently in our front left the Junction to re-enforce Jackson Sunday a. m. They were about 15,000 strong—fourteen regiments infantry, small body of artillery, and fourteen companies of cavalry. They were well acquainted as to force and movement. Colonel Kilpatrick reports, who directed the reconnaissance, "I shall push the cavalry still farther out to-morrow, in hopes of obtaining additional information."

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to Frémont and McClellan.)

MANASSAS, *May 28, 1862.*

(Received 11.18 p. m.)

His Excellency The PRESIDENT:

I beg to assure you that I am doing everything which legs and steam are capable of to hurry forward matters in this quarter. I shall be deficient in wagons when I get out of the way of the railroad for transporting supplies, but shall push on nevertheless.

IRVIN McDOWELL.

MANASSAS, *May 28, 1862.*

(Received 11.20 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

In view of the information just received from General King through you this p. m. I propose to order General King's division to re-enforce the movement I am directing, to follow as soon as he can, unless I receive other orders from the Department. Please telegraph soon.

IRVIN McDOWELL,

*Major-General.*WASHINGTON, *May 27 [28], 1862.*

Major-General McDOWELL:

The following telegram has just been received:

WILLIAMSPORT, *May 28, 1862—4.35 p. m.*

A skirmish took place this morning between the rebels and the Tenth Maine near Falling Waters, 8 miles in front. One was killed and 1 was wounded. I have just received information that 4,000 of the enemy are advancing on Falling Waters. They will make an attack. They have five pieces of artillery.

N. P. BANKS,

Major-General.

This appears to furnish new evidence that the enemy are still up there.

EDWIN M STANTON.

WASHINGTON, *May 28, 1862.*

Major-General McDOWELL:

Dispatches from Saxton state as follows:

HARPER'S FERRY, *May 28.*

Information from Martinsburg as late as 1 p. m. yesterday. The rebels have burnt Opequon Bridge and the trestle work at Martinsburg.

R. SAXTON.

HARPER'S FERRY, *May 28.*Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

28th.—The party I sent out this morning was attacked near Charlottesville [Charlottesville], and I have sent re-enforcements. There is no doubt but Ewell is between that place and Martinsburg, and that Jackson is at Winchester, moving in this direction.

R. SAXTON,

Brigadier-General.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WASHINGTON, *May 28, 1862.*

Major-General McDOWELL:

The following dispatch from Saxton just received:

HARPER'S FERRY.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

A reconnaissance of one regiment of infantry and six companies of cavalry and a section of artillery was made this morning to Charlestown. The officer commanding, Colonel Schlaudecker, One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, reports, at 12 m. to-day from that village our advance guard was fired upon about half a mile east of the town. Our loss two wounded. Several of the enemy supposed killed. We hold the town, and have sent up re-enforcements.

SAXTON.

The above is the latest.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
*Secretary of War.*HEADQUARTERS,
Manassas, May 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

All quiet thus far. The artillery and cavalry of Ord's division halted at Bacon Race Church, hearing we had evacuated Manassas. They have been ordered forward immediately. I was in error yesterday in saying that Shields' Fourth Brigade, which is at Catlett's, was under orders to join the main body of the division for Thoroughfare Gap. It is still at Catlett's, guarding that place. Can any of the regiments which have been sent to Washington be ordered out to guard this place, so as to free Shields' and Ord's divisions for operations in advance?

IRVIN McDOWELL,
*Major-General.*WASHINGTON, *May 28, 1862.*

General McDOWELL:

General Frémont, instead of moving to Harrisonburg, has retired to Moorefield. I communicate this, as it seems to indicate that any movement by your forces toward Strasburg would be ineffectual, and that you should go toward Charlottesville if you wish to overtake the force which overthrew Banks. Mr. Watson returned last night, and thinks that force was inconsiderable, and did not advance beyond Winchester.

JAS. S. WADSWORTH,
*Brigadier-General.*WASHINGTON, *May 28, 1862.*

Major-General McDOWELL:

I sent the Indiana cavalry to Geary after consulting the Secretary of War. I still think it was right. I ordered Geary to advance his cavalry until he saw the enemy. He does not seem to have done it.

JAS. S. WADSWORTH.

MANASSAS, May 28, 1862.

Brigadier-General WADSWORTH:

I asked about the Indiana cavalry because the Secretary seemed to reproach me for stripping Washington of troops.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, May 28 [?], 1862.

Major-General SHIELDS,
Commanding Division:

DEAR GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires you to move your division on the line leading through Thoroughfare Gap to Front Royal. The three brigades now on the march are to be joined by the one at Catlett's as soon as that place can be occupied by a force to be sent immediately from Washington.

Whilst urging your march as much as is consistent with its entire efficiency for action at any moment, you are desired to keep your brigades in supporting distance of each other, and impress upon all commanders the necessity of keeping the ranks closed up, so that we may be ready for any emergency. You have received a copy of the instructions to General Geary; keep him also advised of your progress and of anything which may in any way affect or interest him. Department headquarters will be either at this place or on the line of your march. Communicate with them frequently, as often as anything occurs, and in any event at least twice a day.

Major-General Ord's division will follow you as soon as he can get on the march. I will endeavor to have him soon within supporting distance of you. He has yet to get his wagons, which will soon be done. The depot for your supplies will be established as close to your command as the present condition of the railroad will permit, and the railroad will be re-established as soon as possible. You will take with you a telegraph operator and re-establish telegraph communication.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

RECTORTOWN, May 28, 1862.

Col. E. SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff*:

The engine and train have come on safely, and have brought us into town about half an hour ago. My First Brigade is already here. Second and, I think, Third Brigade are close on its rear. I hope you have relieved the Fourth Brigade at Catlett's Station, and that it is forwarded on the road to join us. Please see to this, and push it forward as soon as possible. Let me know whether it is relieved and *en route*. The railroad is good to this point. Only one watering station to this point needing immediate repair; this owing to the good disposition of the inhabitants, for it has been abandoned to their mercy for several days.

Telegraph line is all uninjured. We picked up four railroad cars on the track which they had abandoned; also some other articles of public property. When out this side of Thoroughfare Gap we found a heap of ruins, being the remains of arms and accouterments, cooking utensils, army stores, and various articles of public property, burned on Mon-

day evening by the cavalry under Geary. A building used as a railroad depot burned by them at the same time. The One hundred and fourth New York are reported to have burned all their tents at the place which is called Broad Run.

No enemy is to be found in this region, and no enemy approached the place until our troops abandoned it, when a few straggling cavalry came on and, finding nothing to oppose them, burned the bridge between here and Front Royal. I hope no effort will be spared to repair them immediately, to counteract, as far as possible, the shameful effects of this shameful panic. I will remain here till my whole command comes forward and until supplies reach me, which may be forwarded immediately by rail.

JAS. SHIELDS,
Commanding Division.

GAINESVILLE, May 28, 1862.

Colonel SCHRIVER, *Manassas*:

The railroad is good to this place, 8 miles from Manassas. Telegraph lines good. Seen nothing but abandoned wagons. Public property abandoned at Gainesville by Geary's men cannot be found. Country people have doubtless carried it off.

JAS. SHIELDS,
Commanding Division.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Manassas, May 28, 1862.

General JOHN W. GEARY:

SIR: It is the direction of Major-General McDowell that you move with your command, except the One hundred and fourth New York Volunteers and the First Michigan Cavalry, in a direction indicated by Major-General Shields (Aldie). The One hundred and fourth and the First Michigan will remain here.

You will please report to General Shields frequently and to these headquarters and nowhere else.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Manassas, May 28, 1862.

Brigadier-General McCALL, *Falmouth*:

Instruct General King to move his whole division early to-morrow morning to Catlett's, Warrenton, and White Plains. Make arrangements to have that division of the pontoon train which is provided with horses and under Captain Swett, of the Third Maine Battery, to come with the wagons of Major Houston, for which one company of King's cavalry well serve as an escort. They are to move on to this point via Dumfries and Brentsville. Let 300 beef cattle, now at Falmouth, be driven with King's division to Catlett's. Acknowledge the receipt of this.

By order of General McDowell:

ED. SCHRIVER,
Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, *May 28, 1862—2.30 p. m.*JOHN W. GARRETT, Esq.,
Camden Station, Baltimore:

Your dispatch received.* The information had not been communicated to this Department. Please inform General Dix, and also communicate to me everything you may learn. Call on General Dix for any force he can supply to preserve the communication with Harper's Ferry.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
*Secretary of War.*WASHINGTON, *May 28, 1862—2.30 p. m.*

General DIX:

Please use all the force at your command to preserve the railroad communication with Harper's Ferry and to keep you advised.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

CAMDEN STATION, BALTIMORE,
(Received May 28, 1862, 7 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have communicated fully with General Dix, as desired. He has ordered to Monocacy, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, six companies of Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment and four 6-pounders. We are prepared to load them as soon as they can reach the station. Mr. Diffey again telegraphs from Harper's Ferry:

Skirmishing since 9 this a. m. General engagement now going on. General Saxton and Colonel Miles on the field. All kinds of rumors afloat. Enemy between Charlestown and Halltown re-enforced.

J. W. GARRETT,
*President.*WASHINGTON, *May 28, 1862—10.35 p. m.*Major-General DIX, *Baltimore:*

It is all right. The Seventh New York is to remain in Baltimore. I thought perhaps some other New York regiments had reached you, and that they might be required to remain with you under present emergencies.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
*Secretary of War.*WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 28, 1862.

Colonel HAUPT:

SIR: You are hereby appointed chief of construction and transportation in the Department of the Rappahannock, with the rank of colonel, and attached to the staff of Major-General McDowell.

You are authorized to do whatever you may deem expedient to open for use in the shortest possible time all military railroads now or here-

* See Stanton to McDowell, 2.37 p. m., p. 266.

after required in said department; to use the same for transportation under such rules and regulations as you may prescribe; to appoint such assistants and employés as you may deem necessary, define their duties, and fix their compensation; to make requisitions upon any of the military authorities, with the approval of the commanding general, for such temporary or permanent details of men as may be required for the construction or protection of lines of communication; to use such Government steamers and transports as you may deem necessary; to pass free of charge in such steamers and transports and on other military roads all persons whose services may be required in construction or transportation; to purchase all such machinery, rolling stock, and supplies as the proper use and operation of the said railroads may require, and certify the same to the Quartermaster-General, who shall make payment therefor. You are also authorized to form a permanent corps of artificers, organized, officered, and equipped in such manner as you may prescribe; to supply said corps with rations, transportation, tools, and implements by requisitions upon the proper departments; to employ civilians as foremen and assistants, under such rules and rates of compensation as you may deem expedient; to make such additions to ordinary rations when actually at work as you may deem necessary.

You are also authorized to take possession of and use all railroads, engines, cars, buildings, machinery, and appurtenances within the geographical limits of the Department of the Rappahannock, and all authority heretofore given to other parties which may in any way conflict with the instructions herein contained are and will be without force and effect in the said Department of the Rappahannock from and after this date.

By order of the President, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States:

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
May 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch to General McClellan, forwarding a copy of one from General King, this moment received. The force which he speaks of as having left to re-enforce Jackson was, from all we learn from prisoners, the same that General Porter whipped so severely yesterday.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, *May 29, 1862—1 a. m.*

Major-General McDOWELL, *Manassas:*

Your telegram just received. I have no orders to give. You have all the facts before you that the Department is in possession of, and I leave it to you to direct such military movements as the exigency, in your judgment, requires.

A telegram from General Banks states that he has information that

it is the enemy's design to invade Maryland and Washington. He reports the enemy to be in force before him at Williamsport, and also threatening Harper's Ferry.

Frémont was heard from this evening 10 miles east of Moorefield. He was informed of the position of the enemy, and has orders to move upon him.

Considering the condition of the force in Washington, I submit it to your judgment whether at least a part of King's force should not be brought here. Is it not possible that the Potomac may be crossed below Harper's Ferry? If this be done in any force, Washington City will be in danger with only its present garrison. General Meigs suggests this latter contingency, and thinks the safety of the city requires an increase of the garrison. The transportation has been ordered to Aquia Creek, and the movement can be made as soon as the troops can reach the wharf.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Manassas, May 29, 1862. (Received 5.40 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have ordered King's division to move immediately to this line to go against the rear of the enemy, now between Winchester and the Potomac. I think it better to concentrate than to divide the force now in the field. I do not believe of the enemy's ability to cross the Potomac in force and go down on Washington. They are neither bold nor strong enough, and we are neither weak nor timid enough, for that. Generals Banks and Saxton are able and will prevent their passing the river if they have any such intention. I think they will be abundantly satisfied if they force us to burn the bridge and destroy the ferry. I think the garrison of Washington might be increased from the North, but it would be a most damaging confession of weakness in us to throw into it our forces from the field—a step only to be justified by a degree of probable danger to which I do not think we have arrived. I shall push Shields and Ord forward to-day as far as legs and steam will allow. Shields was at Rectortown last night. Railroad and telegraph in order to that place. Bridges burned over Goose Creek. I may be short of wagons when I get to the end of railroad. I have supplies on the Fredericksburg line which are coming over, and I hope to make a shift with what I have till they come up or I get some more from Washington. I will spare nothing to get forward, and hope to be able to do so rapidly. Ord's division is new and but imperfectly organized and provided,^a still I trust to get it ahead.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

MAY 29, 1862. (Received 11.40 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Supply train ran off the track at Thoroughfare Gap and has blocked up the road. General Shields telegraphs from Rectortown that he needs

these supplies to continue his march to Front Royal. Men, engines, and tools have been dispatched to get the train on the track. Ord's division and Shields' Fourth Brigade are pushing along. I do not think the accident will delay us materially.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1862—12 m.

Major-General McDOWELL,
Manassas Junction :

General Frémont's force should, and probably will, be at or near Strasburg by 12 (noon) to-morrow. Try to have your force or the advance of it at Front Royal as soon.

A. LINCOLN.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
May 29, 1862. (Received 12.45.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

Major-General Shields has just reported his arrival by rail at Rectortown and that his First Brigade is already there, the other two being close in its rear. The telegraph line is all uninjured. Four railroad cars, which had been abandoned, were picked up on the track, as well as some other articles of public property. A mile this side of Thoroughfare Gap there was found a heap of ruins, the remains of arms, accouterments, cooking utensils, &c., burned on Monday evening by the cavalry under Geary. A building used as a railroad depot was burned by them at the same time. No enemy is to be found in that region, and none approached Rectortown until it had been abandoned by our troops, when a few straggling cavalry, finding no opposition, burned the bridges between Front Royal and Rectortown.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

MANASSAS, May 29, 1862.
(Received 5.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

Major-General Shields reported an accident on the railroad at Thoroughfare Gap which he feared could not be repaired under twenty-four hours, and that this would detain him nearly a day. I sent him the President's telegram, and he reports he will make such arrangements that will enable him to be in Front Royal before 12 o'clock m. to-morrow, with his other two brigades within 4 miles of the town by the same hour. Since then the locomotive and force sent from here have repaired the break in the road, and the trains are expected to move through to Rectortown without further hinderance. I have sent heavy trains to help Ord's division along, and learn it is making good progress. Bayard's brigade has arrived at Catlett's, and will march to-morrow for White Plains or Rectortown. Everything seems to be getting along well now, notwithstanding this morning's trouble.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS, *Manassas, May 29, 1862.*

(Received 11.10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

It has been reported to me that faint sounds of cannon have been heard at Aldie, Rectortown, Catlett's, and this place, in the direction of Harper's Ferry and Winchester. I have heard nothing. Has any notice of an engagement been received at the Department?

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *May 29, 1862—11.30 p. m.*Major-General McDOWELL, *Manassas :*

A dispatch just received, 11 o'clock p. m., from Assistant Secretary of War, at Harper's Ferry, states that Jackson with his forces were near there at sundown, plainly contemplating an attack.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(The same to Banks, at Williamsport, and Frémont, at Moorefield.)

WASHINGTON, *May 29, 1862—12 p. m.*

Major-General McDOWELL :

Your telegram received. There was no engagement at Harper's Ferry as late as sundown; but Watson, who is there, says Jackson's forces appeared at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and plainly contemplated an attack.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Manassas, May 29, 1862.

Major-General SHIELDS,
Commanding Division, Rectortown :

I have just learned that the engine and train off the track at Thorougfare Gap are now on again, and that the track will be in running order in a few minutes. There is forage and subsistence for you on the cars, which will soon be liberated.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Manassas, May 29, 1862.

Major-General SHIELDS,
Commanding Division, Rectortown :

I have received a telegram from the President, saying Major-General Frémont's force should be at Strasburg by 12 m. to-morrow, and the President adds that he wishes my force, or the advance of it, may be

at Front Royal as soon. We must not disappoint the expectations of the President, if extraordinary exertions will enable us to fulfill them. Tell me how much subsistence you have now on hand and how many beef cattle. Will not a short march this afternoon and an early one to-morrow bring you to Front Royal by the time indicated?

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

RECTORTOWN, *May 29, 1862.*

Major-General McDOWELL:

May I ask if there is any news from General Banks or of the enemy of the Shenandoah Valley by way of Washington?

JAS. SHIELDS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT,
Manassas, May 29, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JAMES SHIELDS, *Rectortown*:

General Saxton reports from Harper's Ferry that he drove the enemy yesterday through Charlestown; that they were re-enforced and came back with 7,000 infantry and nine pieces of artillery, before which he retired in good order.

General Banks reports the enemy on his front in force. Yesterday it seemed to be the opinion in Washington that the enemy intended crossing the Potomac and threaten, if not actually march on, Washington. General Frémont is at Moorefield, and is ordered, as we are, by the President to push after the enemy with all speed. The question now seems to be one of legs—whether we can get to Jackson and Ewell before they can get away. General King reports from Fredericksburg that he has received information from persons from Hanover Junction that Anderson's army of 15,000 men had gone by way of Gordonsville to join Jackson. I have ordered King's division to Catlett's, thence to Warrenton and to White Plains, to follow after us.

The Secretary of War suggested, at the instance of General Meigs, to send part of King's division to Washington to guard it from an attack from Jackson, who might come upon it from near Harper's Ferry. But not feeling there was any danger of an attack from that quarter, I have not changed King's destination. You see from all this how important it is for us to get forward to settle this difficulty in one way or another.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS, *Manassas, May 29, 1862.*

Major-General SHIELDS, *Rectortown*:

Taking things as they are, how soon can you have your advanced brigade at Front Royal? There are important reasons, sent me in cipher, for knowing this.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

RECTORTOWN, *May 29, 1862.*

Major-General McDOWELL:

I can march two brigades to-night, with two days' rations in haversacks. I have a supply of beef for three days. I can be there before the hour designated. Will put my command in motion, leaving the wagons to be loaded when train arrives, leaving an escort to protect them when they follow me.

SHIELDS,
*Major-General.*HEADQUARTERS, *May 29, 1862.*Major-General SHIELDS, *Rectortown, Va.:*

How about the two remaining brigades? Have they supplies so as to follow with rations in the haversack, or can you not issue a plenty of fresh beef so as to get them along and have them, with your artillery, in supporting distance?

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

MAY 29, 1862.

General McDOWELL:

Three of my brigades are here in hand. The Fourth Brigade has not yet been heard from. My artillery is all consolidated again. The forge is again at work—shoeing horses. If I had forage I could go forward to Front Royal immediately. It is only 20 miles distant. But for this accident to the commissary trains I could be in Front Royal to-night. If you can push forward the forage train and give me forage I can leave on its arrival.

JAS. SHIELDS,
*Commanding.*RECTORTOWN, *May 29, 1862.*

Major-General McDOWELL:

If all this be true I see the necessity for immediate action.* I can be in Front Royal to-morrow night. As I may need my whole command, I hope you will send other troops to guard the railroad and depots between Manassas and Front Royal.

Geary's command is more than sufficient for this, and can only in this way be made useful. In any event they are making you scatter your command too much. If you could concentrate Ricketts' division at Front Royal while I follow the enemy north it will be able to support me.

I can give you more definite information from Front Royal, and I hope you will have sent forward repairers, with tools, to complete telegraph line to Front Royal by to-morrow night. Shall I make my medical depot at Manassas at present and send back my sick there?

Six pieces of ordnance for my division are reported to have arrived at Alexandria. Are they the Napoleon guns? Captain Ferguson, of Alexandria, seems to have charge of them. If they are the Napoleon guns, can I have them here by to-morrow morning? They would make

* Reference probably to McDowell's dispatch, p. 279.

an excellent reserve battery. I have sent to bring forward my Fourth Brigade to make an early move to-morrow morning. Let them know in Washington we will be in Front Royal to-morrow night.

Will you send Ord's division on after me? If so, I will take the Strasburg turnpike road and he can take the Front Royal road. In that case the enemy cannot escape us.

General, have you any particular suggestions as to the course to pursue?

JAS. SHIELDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Manassas, May 29, 1862.

Major-General SHIELDS,
Commanding Division, Rectortown:

DEAR GENERAL: You shall go forward with your whole division; none left behind for guards. Ord's division shall be on your heels if I can get them there. I am sending out large trains to get Ord up with you immediately. The accident at Thoroughfare Gap will not detain us many hours. Forage and subsistence are on the way to you. Colonel Haupt has joined us, and will go forward and see to rebuilding the bridges up to the Shenandoah. We cannot afford to wait for that, so we must make our arrangements to operate for the present from Front Royal. Telegraph repairs will be commenced to-morrow to Front Royal. I cannot now say as to your sending your sick to Manassas, but think they will have to be sent to Alexandria. The guns at Alexandria are the Napoleon guns. I am afraid it would only embarrass us to try to substitute them at this late moment, with everything taxed to the utmost, as we are. I will soon be with you in person. I intended going to your headquarters to-day but for the accident which has blocked everything up. Have you heard from General Geary yet?

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

RECTORTOWN, *May 29, 1862.*

Col. E. SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff:*

All well, and everything going on finely. Pioneers felling trees to reconstruct bridges from here to Front Royal. All we want for that purpose are three or four kegs of spikes. We have picked up tents, private baggage, swords, and even commissions, which Geary's officers threw away.

JAS. SHIELDS,
Commanding Division.

RECTORTOWN, *May 29, 1862.*

Col. E. SCHRIVER:

General Shields desires to have more forage above all things; then commissary stores. Troops are not needed at all. There is no forage here, and the horses are weak for want of grain. Nothing heard of the enemy. Only a small guard at Front Royal. It seems, if we get spikes,

the bridges to the latter place will be reconstructed by to-morrow evening.

SHIELDS.

RECTORTOWN, *May 29, 1862.*

General McDOWELL:

I have not yet heard from General Geary, nor has he yet arrived at Aldie. Let me suggest that 1,000 troops is sufficient to guard the railroad and station at Catlett's; 1,000 infantry and 400 cavalry sufficient to guard the railroad from Manassas to Front Royal. One company of cavalry at Ashby's Ford is as good as a thousand. All the rest be poured into the valley at once. This railroad can be completed in two days to Front Royal. That point will furnish us with ample supplies for any operation in the valley if the road is well managed. I would be in Front Royal to-night but for mismanagement of commissary train. I will now take leave of you to put my command in condition to move, hoping to have the pleasure of conversing with you to-night at any hour you may name.

JAS. SHIELDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT,
Manassas, May 29, 1862.

Major-General SHIELDS:

What you suggested as to force for guarding railroad had already in effect been ordered.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

RECTORTOWN, *May 29, 1862.*

Colonel SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff:*

My four brigades are now here in hand. The cavalry, four companies, still at Catlett's. Pray relieve them. My eight companies of cavalry only give me 200 men; not enough. Can you give me more cavalry?

Nothing delays me but the commissary train—off the track. I will take up my line of march for Front Royal at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning if train or subsistence arrives.

JAS. SHIELDS,
Major-General.

RECTORTOWN, *May 29, 1862.*

Col. E. SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff:*

The train has just arrived. Now all is well. The last men of the division have just left town. I start by 5 a. m.

JAS. SHIELDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Manassas, May 29, 1862.

Brig. Gen. G. D. BAYARD:

General McDowell wishes to have your command at Front Royal as soon as is consistent with the welfare of your horses. Can you march to-night, taking your artillery with you, and sending the Rifle battalion by rail? Forage will be up in an hour. He wishes to keep your horses in good condition, so that they will be serviceable when they arrive. Answer, with particulars.

SAML. BRECK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CATLETT'S STATION, May 29, 1862.

Major BRECK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

If absolutely indispensable I will move, but the Pennsylvania regiment can go to-night, if they have a good feed, as far as Hay Market without injury. But I think it would be best to allow the Jersey horses a night's rest. I can go with the battery and Pennsylvania regiment, and Jersey regiment will follow in the morning.

GEO. D. BAYARD,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Manassas, May 29, 1862.

Brig. Gen. G. D. BAYARD,
Commanding Brigade, Catlett's:

The general wishes you to move across to the line of the Manassas Gap Railroad, striking it at White Plains, Rectortown, or Thoroughfare Gap, and telegraph which. Acknowledge the receipt of this by telegraph.

SAML. BRECK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAY 29, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL:

I send the questions and answers of my conversation with General Bayard, but have not given him definite orders. Do you wish him to move as he says he can? The train now up will bring the Rifle Battalion. I will give him orders to that effect.

SAML. BRECK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Question 1. When did your command arrive at Catlett's?

Answer. Half past 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Question. Are they in condition to march to-night?

Answer. Each horse had two ears of corn this morning. They have had nothing since.

Question. Have you any artillery and what?

Answer. Four mountain howitzers, but the men have never been drilled even once. I have just ordered two drills a day.

Question. Is the Rifle Battalion in condition to take the train down to-night?

Answer. Yes.

Question. How strong is the Rifle Battalion?

Answer. Two hundred and sixty-four.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
May 29, 1862.

Brigadier-General McCALL,
Commanding at Fredericksburg:

I have received no acknowledgment of my order of yesterday for the march of King's division in this direction. Did it come, and when does King move? He must push ahead as fast as possible. Telegraph me immediately. Turn over to King all the wagons, loaded with hard bread, coffee, and sugar, intended for the march of your division.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

FALMOUTH, May 29, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL:

Your dispatches, 1.30 a. m. 28th and 5 a. m. 29th, have only this moment reached me. I have ordered King to march without a moment's delay and push on as fast as possible. The operator reports that he is the only one here, which he says is the cause of his not receiving the message at night. I shall inform you of all that passes here.

GEO. A. McCALL,
[*Brigadier-General.*]

FALMOUTH, May 29, 1862—11.50 a. m.

General McDOWELL:

I sent the order by telegraph to General King at 6.15 this morning. He is here. Informed me his division is in motion; is about to cross. Your orders respecting his movement have all been communicated to him. All quiet in front.

GEO. A. McCALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FREDERICKSBURG, [May 29, 1862].

Col. E. SCHRIVER, *Manassas:*

At 7 o'clock this morning I received the first notice by telegram to move my division to Catlett's, &c. At that time my infantry was from 6 to 8 miles in advance on the various roads leading to Richmond. It required several hours to get the orders distributed and the different

brigades on march. They are now, at 2.30 p. m., nearly all across the river and *en route* for Catlett's. Our progress will be impeded by a heavy train and large drove of cattle, but we shall make all possible haste.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General.

MAY 29, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL:

General Duryea has arrived and is camped on the other side of the Gap. Some twenty-three cars (empty) are here. Shall I send them to Rectortown? To-night two or three suspicious horsemen have been chased into the hills by my vedettes. The conductor, Mr. Mayo, reports that by waiting till 5 a. m. to-morrow and giving him the right on the road he can take my whole division to Rectortown in the forenoon.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Manassas, May 29, 1862.

Major-General ORD, *Headquarters:*

General McDowell orders that you march on Front Royal as rapidly as the means, including the railroad train, at your disposal will permit, till you get within supporting distance of General Shields, and continue in that position.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHED BRIGADE,
En route, Aldie, Va., May 29, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL,

Comdg. Dept. of the Rappahannock, Manassas Junction, Va:

GENERAL: Arrived here with my command this morning. No enemy here. I have cavalry on both the Snicker's Gap and Little River turn-pikes advanced in the direction of the Blue Ridge, who as yet have reported no enemy. I heard cannon firing from the direction of Winchester for a few minutes this morning. I expect to advance with my command beyond Middleburg to-night.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., May 29, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I arrived here about 3 o'clock with the guns. The enemy was driving in our pickets when I arrived, and I went to the outposts to see what was going on. The enemy is in considerable force in this vicinity, and commanded by Jackson. Clouds of dust raised by his marching

showed him to be coming from Charlestown to within about 4 miles of this place, when his forces turned off at right angles, both to the right and left; one portion toward the Shenandoah and the other toward the Potomac. He is evidently meditating an attack upon this place, and appears to be acting as if unconscious of the approach of our forces. His advance guard fired a few cannon-shots at our pickets about sundown without doing any harm and then retired. General Hamilton is not wanted here. General Slough has made a favorable impression on all.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HDQRS. FIRST DIV., DEPT. OF THE SHENANDOAH,
Williamsport, Md., May 29, 1862.

W. S. KING,
Surgeon, U. S. Army, Medical Director Dept. of the Shenandoah:

I have the honor herewith to submit the following return of the sick and disabled men of General Shields' division, and also of the few sick of the First Division, who constituted the general hospital at Strasburg.

It may be incomplete and incorrect in a few particulars, owing to the hospital books and records not being in my possession. By my order they were placed in one of two wagon loads of medicines and hospital supplies which were loaded at Strasburg as soon as we sent the sick away. One of these wagons came directly through to this point in safety; the other was unladen for the use of the hospital in Winchester and the contents left behind. The books, unfortunately, were in that wagon. From examination of many of the clerks and attendants and by consultations with Drs. Baer and Coover, assistant surgeons at that hospital, I am enabled to make the following statement, which I believe to be tolerably correct:

I may state in a few words the previous condition and number of the men forming the hospital during the week previous to its being broken up. On the removal of the sick from New Market, Woodstock, and Mount Jackson to Strasburg an attempt was made to collect the whole together at one station on the margin of the town, beside the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Stone, who acted as quartermaster and commissary in a most efficient manner, deserving of all praise, and whom I have to regret the loss of by capture, had tents erected for the housing of the sick.

At the same time our sick came down there were also sent from General Shields' command a large number of disabled men unfit to march; not absolutely sick, but feeble, weakly, and generally unfit for service. The provost-marshal at Strasburg declining to take charge of them, they were turned over to the care of the surgeon in charge of general hospital, Dr. S. C. Blake, surgeon Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers.

This number of disabled men was very great, and formed the great mass of the general hospital. The general hospital then consisted of the sick of General Williams' division, the sick of General Shields' division, and the disabled men of General Shields' division; and the relative numbers were, on the 11th of May:

Sick of General Williams' division.....	61
Sick of General Shields' division.....	84
Disabled men of General Shields' division.....	870

The relative proportion of each division in hospital was:

General Williams' division.....	61
General Shields' division.....	954
Total	1,015

During the two weeks following the number of the disabled was diminished by granting furloughs to some and discharges to others, and a large number were returned to their regiments via the Manassas Railroad in two separate detachments; thus of General Shields' division there were:

Furloughed	54
Discharged.....	20
Returned to duty by hospital surgeon.....	124
Returned to duty by provost-marshal	21
	219

During the same time a number of men left hospital without leave, and may be classed as deserters, about.....	100
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Total discharge from hospital grounds previous to May 25.....	319
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During the fortnight between the 10th and 25th May there were 50 deaths, and during the same period 34 new cases were taken in from camps outside, leaving to be accounted for on the morning of the 25th May as follows:

Of General Shields' command:

Received rations on that morning prior to being ordered to leave hospital.....	450
Removed in wagons to Winchester as being too sick to march.....	78
Left behind on grounds as too sick to move, with the necessary attendants, but with hope of removal in course of that day.....	65
	593

The whole tabulated thus:

Received at Strasburg of General Shields' command.....	954
Discharged.....	20
Furloughed	54
Returned to regiment	145
Died in hospital	42
Removed in wagons.....	78
Left behind in hospital.....	65
Received rations and marched.....	450
Deserted	100
Total.....	954

These figures represent as near as possible the disposition of General Shields' men on the morning of the 25th May. Of the number who received rations and marched (450) only 180 are accounted for at this date; the rest may be classed as scattering.

I have the honor to be, yours, with respect,

THOMAS ANTISELL,
Brig. Surg. Vols., Med. Director First Div. and
Chief of Hospital at Strasburg.

No. 10.] MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, IN THE FIELD,
Near Moorefield, May 29, 1862.

Brigadier-General Cox, *Flat Top*:

A report from Colonel Cranor, dated Piketon, May 18, states that all the guerrilla bands have been driven out from his valley, and that the

country in that vicinity is peaceful and quiet. He estimates the forces at Abingdon and the Salt Works at 7,000, and at Liberty Hill from 3,000 to 4,000. Owing to the difficulty of supplying Colonel Cranor in his present position I have directed him to move two-thirds of his force to Prestonburg, leaving the remainder at Piketon, where it now is.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY IN FIELD,
Camp ten miles east of Moorefield, Va., May 29, 1862.

Brigadier-General COX,
Flat Top Mountain :

Jackson's, Johnson's, and Ewell's forces operating near the Maryland line. The number of rebel forces cannot be great to protect the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. It is difficult to give positive orders from such a distance, as your own knowledge of the rebel forces and their position in your front must ultimately direct your course of operation. But, in the judgment of the commanding general, the present moment seems to be the most favorable to dash with your combined forces upon the railroad, to destroy the New River Bridge and as much of the track as can be done without endangering the forces under your command, and then fall back upon your present position. In this movement it would be of vital importance to march unencumbered with any baggage, and if need be, to live on fresh meat and salt alone.

Operator at end of line will convey the order of the general to commanding officer to send forward this dispatch with all possible speed.

ALBERT TRACY,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 12.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Flat Top, May 29, 1862.

Colonel TRACY,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

No change in this vicinity. I think it best not to advance from here until the condition of affairs is restored in the Shenandoah, as the road to our rear would be too open.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

FLAT TOP, May 29, 1862.

Col. GEORGE CROOK,
Commanding Third Brigade, Lewisburg :

Matters are in such condition in the northern part of the department that even if we had transportation it would not do to advance beyond Lewisburg till we hear further from General Frémont. I will advise you as soon as I hear what has been done to regain the ground lost by General Banks. I expect to give you an extra train of twenty mule

wagons very shortly. The country northeast of you is so open now that any advance of yours would give the enemy the chance to get behind you, and Jackson's force is being actively used in that way just now.

Your official report of the battle of the 23d is received.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
Lewisburg, May 29, 1862.

Capt. G. M. BASCOM:

General Banks' defeat renders my position very unsafe. Consequently I fall back to Meadow Bluffs to-day, when I will be quite as near you as I am here.

GEORGE CROOK,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

WASHINGTON, *May 30, 1862—6 a. m.*
Major-General McDOWELL, *Manassas:*

Dispatches just received from Harper's Ferry state that we are still in possession there and the pickets only were driven in. Mr. Watson is up there, and will probably report before long.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WASHINGTON, *May 30, 1862—10 a. m.*
Major-General McDOWELL,
Manassas Junction:

I somewhat apprehend that Frémont's force, in its present condition, may not be quite strong enough in case it comes in collision with the enemy. For this additional reason I wish you to push forward your column as rapidly as possible. Tell me what number your force reaching Front Royal will amount to.

A. LINCOLN.

MANASSAS, *May 30, 1862.*
His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

I am pushing forward everything to the utmost, as I telegraphed the Secretary of War last night. Major-General Shields did not think he could make Front Royal before to-night. I sent him your telegram and asked him what could be done by extraordinary exertions to accomplish your wishes that the advance of my force should be at Front Royal by 12 o'clock noon to-day. I informed him of the position of affairs, and how necessary it was to get forward. He fully appreciated the case, and said he would go without supplies, except what the men could carry themselves, and would place two brigades at Front Royal by

noon and two other brigades within 5 miles of Front Royal by the same time. It will require driving to accomplish this and the day is hot.

I am urging General Ord forward with all the physical force of the railroad and moral power of a strong representation of the urgency of the case. He will be beyond Rectortown to-night. General Shields has 10,900 men and General Ord 9,000—about 20,000 between them. Bayard's cavalry brigade will amount to about 2,000; Geary's will amount to about 1,500; all this will give about 21,000 men for offensive operations, the others being required to guard the railroad and bridges in the rear. I have had to leave a regiment of Ord's division to guard Catlett's Station, and shall be obliged to leave the place weakly guarded and have guards at all the bridges in the rear. King's division will be at Catlett's to-morrow, and I shall endeavor to have it forwarded to this place by rail. It will not be in time for the battle, but will be found very useful in this quarter.

May I ask the force that Major-General Frémont will have with him at Strasburg and what division will he have? Will Blenker's form part? I am about moving my headquarters to Rectortown, to which point we have the telegraph. Can any of the force coming to Washington be sent to guard the railroad and free the men belonging to the advanced divisions? They should, if possible, be not weakened.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1862—11 a. m.

Major-General McDOWELL, *Manassas*:

A telegram from Mr. Watson, just received, states that the enemy are advancing upon Harper's Ferry; that our troops are demoralized, and some of them already have run away.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1862—12.40.

Major-General McDOWELL, *Rectortown*:

Your dispatch of to-day received and is satisfactory. Frémont has nominally 22,000, really about 17,000. Blenker's division is part of it. I have a dispatch from Frémont this morning not telling me where he is, but he says:

Scouts and men from Winchester represent Jackson's force variously at 30,000 to 60,000. With him Generals Ewell and Longstreet.

The high figures erroneous of course. Do you not know where Longstreet is? Corinth is evacuated and occupied by us.

A. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1862—2.30 p. m.

Major-General McDOWELL:

Herewith I send a telegram just received from General Frémont.*

* See Frémont to the President, May 29, Part I, p. 647.

The dispatch is dated of last night, and the point he says he will be at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon is "Strasburg, or as near it as it may be to the enemy at that time." I direct Frémont to come to time as fixed by himself, and you will act your discretion, taking this information into your calculation.

A. LINCOLN.

PIEDMONT, *May 30, 1862.*

(Received May 31, 5 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Washington, D. C.:

I was disappointed on arriving at this place at 12 m. to find General Ord's division here, only 5 miles from its camp of last night (though I had ordered them to leave their knapsacks), and in much confusion. I reproached General Ord for the condition of his command and for its not being farther ahead. He pleaded sickness, and that he had not been well for several days, and was now unable to hold a command, which he turned over to Brigadier-General Ricketts. I have told General Ricketts to have his division at Front Royal by to-night.

I have received a report from Brigadier-General Geary, who says some of his command have gone through Ashby's Gap over the river, driving in the enemy's pickets. King's division is on the road by rail from Catlett's, but the road is not yet in good running order, and I do not count on the general's being up even with his infantry till to-morrow. The First Brigade had not left as late as 11 a. m. I hope the railroad bridges will all be repaired by to-day and the cars running within a mile of Front Royal to-night.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

RECTORTOWN, *May 30, 1862.*

(Received 7.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have not heard from General Shields since he left this morning. His command is in front. General Ord's two advanced brigades are 5 miles in front of this. His rear brigade is between this and Thoroughfare Gap. Bayard's brigade is at Thoroughfare Gap by this time. I passed him on my way here. King's division is near Catlett's, and if we can, with Mr. Haupt's invaluable aid, extricate the trains from the confusion into which they have all been thrown by our driving things ahead so fast, I hope to have part of his infantry as far as this by to-morrow.

This place is filled with stragglers and broken-down men from every brigade. We are little by little getting things in order. Cannon firing has been heard from the front during the day. Nothing has been heard from General Geary, who is to the north of us. General Shields has not as yet sent back word of his progress. Half of his provision train is still here. I received here the telegram from the President concerning General Frémont.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 30, 1862—9.30 p. m.

Major-General McDOWELL, *Rectorstown, Va.:*

I send you a dispatch just received from Saxton at Harper's Ferry:

The rebels are in line of battle in front of our lines. They have nine pieces of artillery, and in position, and cavalry. I shelled the woods in which they were, and they in return threw a large number of shells into the lines and tents from which I moved last night to take up a stronger position. I expect a great deal from the battery on the mountain, having there 9-inch Dahlgren bearing directly on the enemy's approaches. The enemy appeared this morning and then retired, with the intention of drawing us on. I shall act on the defensive, as my position is a strong one. In a skirmish which took place this afternoon I took 1 horse. The enemy lost 2 men killed and 7 wounded.

R. SAXTON,
Brigadier-General.

It seems the game is before you. Have sent a copy to General Frémont.

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 30, 1862—2.30 a. m.

Major-General McDOWELL:

Our forces are retiring across the river at Harper's Ferry, supposed to be from the advance of the enemy.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, *May 30, 1862.*

Major-General McDOWELL, *Rectorstown:*

A dispatch from Grafton says as follows:

Prisoners belonging to Thirty-third Virginia Infantry brought into Romney last night confirm what deserters said about Jackson, Ewell, and Johnson being around Winchester with about 20,000 men. They have had scouts out 10 miles from Winchester.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 30, 1862.

General McDOWELL:

Accounts from Harper's Ferry state that our troops are now being driven over the river. The attack commenced at 2 o'clock this a. m.

JAS. S. WADSWORTH.

MAY 30, 1862.

Brigadier-General MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General:

I received the President's telegram, sending me a copy of a dispatch from General Frémont, in which the general said he would be at Stras-

burg by 5 o'clock p. m. Saturday, and giving at the same time an account of the broken-down condition of his men, and referring to the opinion or protest of his medical director that the men must have a day's rest as a reason for not being up sooner.

I leave here in a few minutes for Front Royal. Telegraph me to this place till I establish an office near headquarters.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL:

On the day you left here I ordered Lieut. Washington Roebling, son of the suspension-bridge builder, to report to you for duty in charge of a wire-rope-bridge equipage, which had been prepared under his superintendence and delivered to Mr. McCallum for crossing the Shenandoah and repairing the bridge at Front Royal. This material would perhaps be most serviceable. He was directed to confer with Colonel McCallum and then to report to you for duty. I hope he is with you, and that the ropes are also available. If not, Lieutenant Roebling and Colonel McCallum ought to be able to get them forward.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

[MANASSAS, May 30, 1862.]

General JAMES SHIELDS:

Cannot you push on to Front Royal by the railroad, drawing your supplies from the terminus of the railroad line?

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

FRONT ROYAL, VA., May 30, 1862.

General McDOWELL:

The enemy is at Winchester. His force is variously estimated at from 20,000 to 40,000; most probably its amount is 20,000. Jackson, Ewell, and Ed. Johnson have united their forces at that place. A large force from Richmond is reported to have already entered the valley and to be marching in this direction. Frémont has not yet reached Strasburg, and I fear that he will not reach it in time. Ord's division should be pushed forward, but with supplies, or it will starve here without them. The railroad should be put in order at once, but from what I saw they have neither workmen, tools, nor bridge spikes provided. All now depends on activity. King's division ought to be ordered into the valley at once.

Duryea's and Geary's, leaving enough to guard the railway, should be pushed forward [to ———] and Berryville, to fall upon the flank. Banks and Saxton should press close on his rear when he begins to fall back. The railroad should be put in working order in two days. No effort or expense should be spared to effect this. A body of workmen, with tools and bridge spikes, should be employed on every bridge be-

tween here and Rectortown, which I learn are six in number. Fremont's forces should be pushed forward by direct orders from Washington. If all this be done with activity, the enemy will be captured or cut to pieces.

JAS. SHIELDS,
Major-General.

CATLETT'S STATION, May 30, 1862.

General McDOWELL:

I have just arrived here. Your dispatch is received. My infantry will all be here by 9 a. m. to-morrow. The news will stir them all up.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General.

THOROUGHFARE GAP, May 30, 1862.

General McDOWELL:

I am here with two brigades. Duryea expected to-night. Major Duffie, with your headquarters guard, is here. General Bayard's cavalry, Duffie thinks, will be here to-night. My trains are just coming in. Remote and faint sounds heard here from our north, resembling slow firing; probably at Harper's Ferry.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

THOROUGHFARE GAP, May 30, 1862.

Col. E. SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff*:

I shall start at 5 a. m. Should use all the transportation available, and will leave as per dispatch of this morning.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHED BRIGADE,
Upperville, Va., May 30, 1862.

Major-General SHIELDS,
Or Officer in Command of Division:

I arrived at this place about noon to-day. I have already sent you two dispatches and have received nothing in reply, and am looking for a communication from you. During the forenoon I heard heavy cannonading from the direction of Charlestown or Harper's Ferry. My cavalry scouts, under Colonel Anisansel, of First Virginia Cavalry, 150 strong, are at Snickersville, scouting the neighborhood of Snicker's Gap, and up to 7 o'clock this evening they have not reported the presence of any enemy.

My cavalry scouts of Third Indiana, under Colonel Carter, report having crossed the river at Berry's Ferry to-day and pushed within 6 miles of Winchester and 12 of Front Royal. He found pickets or scouts on the mountains on each side road, at Ashby's Gap, and occasionally along the road to the river, at the river, and beyond. His advanced guard pursued Captain Boswell, of General Jackson's staff, but he made

his escape. He also reports that the enemy have some cannon, and, as the general impression, from 400 to 600 cavalry.

There are various rumors as to the number of men in the valley, and as to where they are placed. Colonel Carter is now at Ashby's Gap, with some of his force at the top of the pass on this side of the river. My scouts at both gaps are now on the *qui vive* to discover the exact position, movements, and numbers of the enemy, the results of which I will advise you as soon as ascertained.

From a variety of sources, principally secession, I learn that Jackson's force is between 25,000 and 30,000 strong. The evidence in conveying this information is sufficiently corroborative to give it some degree of credence.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MANASSAS, May 30, 1862.

Brigadier-General BAYARD, *Catlett's* :

The general has your telegram about supplies, and wishes to know whether you are still at Catlett's. If so, when do you go forward?

ED. SCHRIVER,
Chief of Staff.

MANASSAS, May 30, 1862.

Brigadier-General KING:

Take your three days' subsistence from your train. The herd of subsistence cattle is to go with the cavalry and artillery train. The infantry is to go by railroad train from Catlett's, via Manassas, as far on the railroad to Front Royal as they can carry them. The artillery, cavalry, cattle, and wagons to go to Thoroughfare Gap, and as much farther on the Front Royal road as they can go with due regard to their efficiency.

Jackson, Ewell, and Johnson are near Winchester with 30,000 men. We shall be behind them if we are quick in our movements, and if I have my old division we will whip them. The whole country is looking with anxiety and hope. The railroad train will be at Catlett's to-morrow morning. Shields is near Front Royal. Ord is 4 miles beyond this. Corinth is evacuated.

IRVIN McDOWELL.

SIX MILES FROM CATLETT'S,
May 30, 1862.

Col. E. SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff*:

My infantry will be at Elk Run, 5 miles from Catlett's, this afternoon. The trains and artillery are up with them. The cattle and subsistence trains received from General McCall will halt 2 miles back of this point. How soon will the railroad train be ready for the infantry? Can I get three days' rations, required by the order sent me through General McCall this morning, at Catlett's or shall I take them from my own

train? Is it expected that the cattle subsistence train will go with the artillery and cavalry to Thoroughfare Gap? Pray send any order or information you may have. My aide, Lieutenant Benkard, will take this to the telegraph station at Catlett's and await answer.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Manassas, May 30—5.50 a. m.

General McCall,
Commanding at Fredericksburg:

Brigadier-General King reports that his march is encumbered by the quantity of cattle and the large train he is taking along. Send out immediately an officer to overtake him, with instructions to the general to leave behind whatever may not be necessary for his march. You will at the same time send out a suitable force to take charge of whatever General King may leave. Inform the general that at Catlett's he will most probably find large and immense railroad trains sufficient to bring forward the whole of his infantry fresh. Let him leave his artillery and train to come across from Catlett's to Thoroughfare Gap on Manassas Railroad, under the escort of the cavalry and such additional guard as he may think necessary. Have the infantry take with them three days' rations from Catlett's. It is important General King should get his division over here with dispatch.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

FALMOUTH, *May 30, 1862.*

General McDOWELL:

Dispatch relative to the march of General King received. I have given all the orders you require to be communicated to General King and others concerned. All quiet in front. It is reported that Anderson, Field & Co. have gone to Gordonsville, and that a force of 3,000 (questionable) is between that point and Fredericksburg.

GEO. A. McCALL,
Major-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., *May 30, 1862.*
(Received 10.55 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Just returned from outposts, about 1½ miles off. The enemy is approaching with four guns, a large body of cavalry, and a column of infantry. Our pickets have run in. The forces here behave very badly. They are stampeded and are utterly unreliable. Colonel Maulsby's Maryland regiment had charge of the arsenal, containing about 300 tons of ammunition. They had charge of the commissary and quartermaster's stores, and were detailed to guard the town. All the soldiers abandoned their posts, and left the city, ammunition, and stores un-

guarded, fled across the river, and Colonel Maulsby reported that he could not bring them back to duty. They are Maryland Home Guards, and ought all to be dismissed from the service in disgrace. General Slough has the post of honor. He commanded on the Virginia side, and will do all that can be done with such troops as he has. General Saxton commands on the Maryland side. General Banks is sending a force down the river to Antietam Furnace Ford to prevent the enemy from crossing above this place. In the course of an hour we shall be able to ascertain with more certainty the force of the enemy, and whether he is making a feint or attacking in earnest. The second gun is nearly in position.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., May 30, 1862.

(Received 2.15 p. m.)

To the PRESIDENT:

The enemy's skirmishers in small numbers have approached very close to our outposts, but the main body appears to have retired. No attack will now be made, I think, by the enemy. Our forces are posted, one-half on Bolivar Heights, on the Virginia side, where they are intrenching, and the other half on the Maryland Heights. The second large gun is mounted on the Maryland Heights. Heavy firing or thunder, it is not known which, has been heard in the direction of Winchester. The force we have here, although large in numbers, is useless for offensive purposes.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

Abstract from Return of the Middle Department, Maj. Gen. John A. Dix commanding, for May 30, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.
	Officers.	Men.			
Department headquarters, Baltimore, Md	21	3	24	25	25
Annapolis, Md	36	704	774	788	802
Baltimore, Md	148	2,859	3,186	3,787	1,798
Cooper's brigade *					3,700
Drummondtown, Va	36	646	778	797	799
Fort Delaware, Del	15	319	363	368	372
Fort McHenry, Md	32	664	793	841	840
Franktown, Va	3	82	90	92	95
Havre de Grace, Md	24	647	706	724	.....
Philadelphia, Pa	2	1	3	3	3
Railroad Brigade †					1,892
Miscellaneous ‡					1,464
Total	317	5,925	6,717	7,425	11,790

* Brigadier-General Cooper ordered to Harper's Ferry, and his brigade disbanded May 25. The First Maryland Cavalry, Third Maryland Volunteers, One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Battery L, First New York Artillery, went with him.

† No report from this command.

‡ The Second Delaware proceeded to Fort Monroe May 28, and the Purnell Legion to Harper's Ferry May 27. The Seventh, Twenty-second, and Thirty-seventh Regiments New York State Militia, the first about 800 strong, the second about 450, and the third about 650 (which have made no report), will make the aggregate of troops encamped in and about Baltimore and in this department about 9,000.

TROOPS IN THE MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, MAY 30, 1862.

1st Maryland (E. S.), Col. J. Wallace.
 2d Maryland (E. S.), Col. E. Wilkins.
 Maryland (Purnell) Cavalry.
 Massachusetts (detachments).
 3d New York, Col. S. M. Alford.
 4th New York, Col. A. W. Taylor.
 5th New York Heavy Artillery, Col. S. Graham.
 7th New York Militia.
 22d New York Militia.

37th New York Militia.
 10th New York Cavalry, Lieut. Col. W. Irvine.
 67th Pennsylvania, Col. J. F. Staunton.
 87th Pennsylvania, Col. G. Hay.
 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry (battalion), Lieut. Col. J. A. Galligher.
 Pennsylvania batteries (four).
 United States Infantry.
 2d U. S. Artillery (detachment), Battery I.

RECTORTOWN, *May 31, 1862.*

(Received 4.40 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Major-General Shields reports from Front Royal that the enemy is at Winchester, his force variously estimated at from 20,000 to 40,000. Jackson, Ewell, and Edward Johnson have united their forces at that place. A large force from Richmond is reported to have already entered the valley and to be marching in this direction. This force is most probably Anderson's Army of the Rappahannock, from before Fredericksburg. General Shields says: "Frémont has not yet reached Strasburg, and I fear he will not reach it in time. Ord's division should be pushed forward, but with supplies, or it will starve here without them. The railroad should be put in order at once, but from what I saw they have neither workmen, tools, nor bridge spikes provided. All now depends upon activity. The railroad should be put in working order in two days. No effort or expense should be spared to effect this. A body of workmen, with tools and bridge spikes, should be employed upon every bridge between here and Rectortown, which, I learn, are six in number." Since the general passed over, the indefatigable Colonel Haupt has been along with his bridge party from the Fredericksburg line; has already rebuilt two of the bridges, and expects to have the whole repaired and the road opened to Front Royal to-night. The rain-storm, which continues violent, may delay us; but it will be worse for the enemy, who has no railroad, than it is for us. Our successful attack upon their rear cannot fail to make the enemy fall back from the Potomac both from before General Banks and General Saxton. I beg to suggest that it would be well if these officers were to hang upon the enemy's rear and keep up a continued attack. It will demoralize him. Moreover he cannot now continue, even if he is in any great force, before either of them. I shall try and get forward the infantry of King's division by railroad from Catlett's, and if the road were in good condition, and we could be sure of no accidents, I might count upon having it forwarded by to-night.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

RECTORTOWN, *May 31, 1862.*

(Received 9.50 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

General Saxton's telegrams of to-day to you received. He does not seem to be aware of my advance having retaken Front Royal from his question as to where is General McDowell. Please say we are pushing

everything ahead. If he holds on he won't have to do so long, for the enemy will be on the retreat soon, and he will be the pursuer.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Rectortown, May 31, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

I have the gratification to report that my advance, consisting of the First Brigade of the gallant Shields' division, Brigadier-General Kimball commanding, preceded by four companies of the Rhode Island cavalry, under Major Nelson, entered Front Royal at 11 o'clock a. m. yesterday, the 30 instant. His Excellency the President will see that we are ahead of time. The advance drove out the enemy, consisting of the Eighth Louisiana and four companies of the Twelfth Georgia, and a body of cavalry. Our loss is 8 killed, 5 wounded, and 1 missing—all from the Rhode Island cavalry. We captured 6 officers and 150 men. Among the officers captured are Capt. Beckwith West, Forty-eighth Virginia; Lieutenant Grinnell, Eighth Louisiana; Lieuts. J. W. Dixon and Waterman, Twelfth Georgia. We recaptured 18 of our own troops, taken by the enemy at Front Royal a week ago, among whom are Maj. William D. Collins, First Vermont Cavalry; George H. Griffin, Fifth New York Cavalry; Lieutenant Dwyer, Fifth New York Cavalry, and Frederick C. Tarr, adjutant First Maryland Infantry. We captured a large amount of transportation, including two engines and eleven railroad cars, five wagons with teams, much quartermaster and subsistence stores, and a quantity of small-arms, which had been recently taken from us. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is not yet known. The names of all prisoners captured and recaptured will be forwarded to-morrow. We advanced so rapidly that the enemy were surprised, and were not able to destroy the bridge across the Shenandoah.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, [May] 31, 1862—12 p. m.

General McDOWELL :

The following dispatch has just been received from Colonel Clark, 11 p. m. :

WILLIAMSPORT, 31ST—11 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

Reliable information just received puts the enemy in force near Charlestown, showing no disposition to retreat. A brigade and battery crossed the Shenandoah yesterday and to-day occupies Loudoun Heights. Cannot hear of any portion having passed out of the valley.

The enemy on Thursday last knew of the strong movement in their rear.

We sent a strong cavalry force yesterday; occupied Martinsburg this morning; sent infantry to-day; no important force in this vicinity.

JOHN S. CLARK,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1862.

General McDOWELL:

The following has just been received:

WILLIAMSPORT—11.40 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

We have no report from our forces at Martinsburg to-night. It is quite possible that the demonstration of the rebels against Harper's Ferry is to cover their retreat. They operate between Charlestown and Berryville. Early in one movement covers Snickersville Ferry. This will take them east of the Blue Ridge. They are probably preparing means of crossing at that point. All their fury and numbers are well spent at Harper's Ferry for that purpose.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

[EDWIN M. STANTON.]

[MAY 31, 1862.]

Brigadier-General WADSWORTH:

I promised the commanding officer at Catlett's a small body of cavalry. The going off of the Michigan cavalry leaves me unable to fulfill my promise without injury to the service near the enemy. In my judgment Washington will be as safe without this cavalry as with it, and Catlett's will not be. But I do not wish to run the risk of a censure for stripping Washington, and therefore ask if this may be done if the War Department consents.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Commanding Department.

[MAY 30 or 31, 1862.]

Brigadier-General KING,
Commanding Division:

One train left Manassas for your command at 8.30 a. m. Another is just leaving. A third to follow immediately. The others from this place are just about leaving. There are nine trains in all. Let no time be lost in getting the men on the cars, and let the train move off as the railroad dispatcher may indicate, so as to avoid collisions. Let your infantry go to Piedmont, about 5 miles from this place, or as much farther. Let your cavalry keep with your artillery and train. Major Duffie was fired on repeatedly from Catlett's to Thoroughfare, even from the houses. Some of the grades from Thoroughfare to this place are heavy, though short, and it may be necessary for the men to leave the train whilst they are ascending.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

CATLETT'S, May 31, 1862.

General McDOWELL:

First train just arrived. Infantry all here, and drawing their rations. Will load up and dispatch train as fast as we can. Shall we not need infantry as well as cavalry to go with artillery and subsistence train

and cattle to Thoroughfare Gap? Must the officers' horses be sent across to Thoroughfare or can they go in the cars.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General.

RECTORTOWN, May 31, 1862.

Brigadier-General KING:

Colonel Haupt says the cars will be ready to return from Catlett's at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning; therefore send out and hurry your brigades of infantry so as to be ready.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

CATLETT'S, May 31, 1862.

General McDOWELL:

General Augur with his staff and two regiments of infantry (the Sharpshooters and Fourteenth Brooklyn) are now on board the cars, and will be ready to start in a few minutes. We shall load up the regiments as fast as they arrive. I shall accompany Patrick's brigade, leaving Gibbon's to bring up the rear.

Contrary to my direction the beef cattle and subsistence train from Fredericksburg, which halted 10 miles from here, have started back in charge of General McCall's cavalry and escort. I have sent to recall if possible. An order telegraphed to General McCall might reach them in season. The teamsters on that train all belong to my division. Shall I start the cavalry, artillery, and division train for Thoroughfare Gap without waiting for the cattle and subsistence train? Ought not an infantry regiment march with them as guard?

RUFUS KING.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHED BRIGADE,
Upperville, Va., May 31, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL,
Commanding Department of the Rappahannock:

GENERAL: I have already sent you three reports, but as yet have received no response to either. We have driven the enemy's pickets from Middleburg and between that and the river across it. My scouts yesterday crossed the river at Berry's Ferry, at which place a sharp skirmish occurred between our advanced guard and the enemy's pickets. Our men pursued them to within 6 miles of Winchester, driving in their pickets and scouts. My advanced guard now occupies Ashby's Gap, which I deem an important point, particularly as the enemy were so desirous of holding it themselves. A portion of my command also holds Snicker's Gap. There are two important gaps below that (Vestal's and Keys'), at which places troops should be stationed. Having only one regiment of infantry, I cannot spare sufficient force to occupy those positions. I also regard Aldie as a very important point, which would be advisable to be guarded by a small detachment of troops.

Before you receive this communication my command will be in Ashby's

Gap. Jackson's force is estimated between 25,000 and 30,000, composed of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, but principally of infantry. I will scout between the river and the mountains north and south of Ashby's Gap as far as possible.

With high respect, your obedient servant,

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Rectorstown, Va., May 31, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JAMES SHIELDS,
Commanding Division :

GENERAL : The major-general commanding has received with the greatest satisfaction, as well as the War Department, to which it was at once telegraphed, the report of your dash upon the enemy at Front Royal. It was most opportune, and its effects will be felt by them, as it will be inspiring to our own troops.

The general is doing everything possible to send forward re-enforcements, prepared for the field in every way. King's division is to leave Catlett's this morning ; his infantry by way of Manassas by rail, and Colonel Haupt promises to have his wagons up by to-night. Ord's whole division was encamped 5 miles in advance of this last night, and was to go forward to-day, and by 5 o'clock a. m. Bayard's cavalry brigade is at Thoroughfare Gap, and is coming forward.

Have you heard from General Geary ? If the railroad does not fail us, and we have no accidents, you will be heavily re-enforced to-day.

Major-General Frémont telegraphed he will be at Strasburg by 5 o'clock p. m. to-day. Get your division well in hand to go forward to his support.

Corinth is evacuated by the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Piedmont, Va., May 31, 1862.

General JOHN W. GEARY :

SIR : General McDowell has received your communication of the 31st of May from Upperville, but knows nothing of the three reports alluded to as having been sent by you. But one has been received.

As to the occupation of the Vestal's and Keys' passes, the general says he does not wish to divide your command so much, but you must merely have small mounted parties there to warn you of any approach to them.

Unless Aldie can be occupied in force, which your command will not allow, it is best not to do so at present.

Occupy Ashby's Gap in force, and keep your brigade well in hand.

There was a successful dash on Front Royal day before yesterday by Shields' advance brigade, in which a quantity of property and a number of prisoners were taken.

The enemy was threatening Harper's Ferry last night.

Report to headquarters at Front Royal frequently. Your intention to patrol between the mountains and the river is approved.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Rectorstown, Va., May 31, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that it is of the first importance that you and your division be at Front Royal to-night. The more readily to accomplish this, the general directs that you leave your knapsacks piled up at some railroad crossing under the charge of a guard, to be composed of a commissioned officer from each brigade and a non-commissioned officer and three privates from each regiment. These guards and the knapsacks will be taken up by the train as soon as it passes the crossing.

Respectfully,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL:

I have just returned from Harper's Ferry. The enemy has been before that place and threatening an attack for two days. Deserters report that Jackson is in command, and that in a speech made to his men in Charlestown on Monday a. m. he promised them less marching and better fare in a few days, when they would enter Maryland. It is supposed that the attack on Harper's Ferry [was abandoned from?] an apprehension of the advance of your force and General Frémont, to cut off retreat. When do you expect to reach Winchester? Where is Shields?

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 31, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to report my return from Harper's Ferry, and that I have executed the commission with which you charged me.

Among other things to which I deem it my duty to call your attention is the disgraceful conduct of Maullsby's Home Guards, as witnessed by myself at Harper's Ferry, early yesterday morning. On the night previous a large part of that regiment was, as I am informed, assigned to duty in the town of Harper's Ferry, to guard the ordnance, quartermaster, and commissary stores, picket the streets leading to the country and the margins of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers, to prevent the entrance or departure of spies, and give notice of any attempt of the enemy to cross the Shenandoah into the town.

Being in town toward morning I noticed a body of men rushing in confusion toward the bridge, and on inquiring of some of them what was the cause of their hurry, and where they were going, they replied the enemy was attacking our men on the hill in overwhelming force and all were retreating into Maryland. They said, in reply to my inquiry, that they were Maryland Home Guards and belonged to Maulsby's regiment.

To my remonstrance against their abandoning their posts without any visible enemy even threatening them they said they enlisted to defend Maryland, and that the troops enlisted for the war were all retreating to the Maryland side, with the intention of leaving them alone to fight in Virginia; a thing they would not do under the circumstances.

On going up the hill to discover, if possible, the cause of alarm, I found the troops changing position, General Slough posting his men on Harper's Ferry Heights, having withdrawn them from Bolivar Heights, while General Cooper's brigade was moving across the river to take position on Maryland Heights.

Finding that Maulsby's forces had been stampeded merely, and without any real cause, and that the confusion would be irremediable until daylight, and that no other harm than the demoralization of the troops would result from it, I retired to obtain an hour or two's rest, and on returning, about 6 o'clock, Colonel Miles, the chief of General Saxton's staff, told me that every sentinel of Maulsby's regiment had abandoned his post, leaving all the public stores and the river entirely unguarded, and that Colonel Maulsby had reported his inability to induce the men to return to their posts; on which report General Saxton, after a few remarks by no means complimentary, allowed the regiment to retire to Maryland, out of harm's way.

General Saxton informed me that he had never known troops to conduct themselves so disgracefully, and that he should feel it his duty to report them, that they might receive the scorn and indignation their bad conduct merit.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HARPER'S FERRY, *May 31, 1862.*

(Received 1.10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War* :

Just returned from personal reconnaissance as far as Halltown. The enemy has fled in front. The last company of rebel cavalry left Halltown about an hour since. General Saxton up at naval battery.

D. S. MILES,
Colonel Second Infantry, Chief of Staff.

(Telegraphed to Frémont 2 p. m. and to McDowell 3.15 p. m.)

WASHINGTON, *May 31, 1862.*

Major-General DIX,

Commanding Department of Maryland, Baltimore :

Cause all the ferry-boats from Point of Rocks to Edwards Ferry to

be seized and sunk immediately. Between Edwards Ferry and Washington General Wadsworth will cause their seizure. A guard to prevent the boats being raised again should be placed at each ferry at once.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. DIX,
Commanding Department of Maryland:

If you can spare the New York Seventh Regiment, and they would like to go to Harper's Ferry, you are authorized to send them. It is believed their spirit and discipline will have a good moral effect upon the troops about to advance on Jackson. Has the Carlisle battery arrived? Please answer immediately.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1862—2.15 p. m.

General DIX, *Baltimore:*

Intelligence just received that the enemy were retreating from Harper's Ferry makes it needless to send the New York Seventh from Baltimore.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS,
Opposite Fredericksburg, May 31, 1862.
(Received 10.10 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Dispatch received. My scouting parties have both returned. At the fords at the junction of the Rappahannock and Rapidan there were no signs of the enemy having been there lately. From the south I learn that the enemy's forces that some time since were moving toward the river retired day before yesterday toward Richmond. Other reports of their concentrating beyond Spotsylvania Court-House are not reliable. My pickets report all quiet in front.

GEO. A. MCCALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1862—3.35.

Brigadier-General MCCALL,
Commanding, Fredericksburg:

Are you about to withdraw from Fredericksburg; and, if so, why, and by whose orders?

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS,

Opposite Fredericksburg, May 31, 1862—6.10 p. m.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

Dispatch received. I am not about to withdraw from Fredericksburg, but I have received the following orders from General McDowell:

Draw in your force, massing them on the left bank of the river, holding yourself on the defensive, keeping Fredericksburg. Guard the bridges to Aquia Creek, by completing the block-houses near them.

I have, in obedience to these orders, withdrawn all my forces, except a sufficient guard for the city police and the outpickets, from the right bank of the river, and have made such disposition of my command as seems to me best calculated to resist an attack from any quarter. I have no idea of withdrawing from this position without orders. I have scouts out in the direction of Spotsylvania Court-House and the forks of the Rappahannock, and will report the result of their observations on their return.

GEO. A. McCALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON,
May 31, 1862—6.52 p. m.

General McCALL:

The President directs me to say to you that there can be nothing to justify a panic at Fredericksburg. He expects you to maintain your position there as becomes a soldier and a general.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, *May 31, 1862—7.55.*

General McCALL, *Falmouth*:

Your telegram received and is satisfactory. Your instructions had not been communicated to this Department, and it was reported that you were about to withdraw your forces from Fredericksburg in disorder. The President is gratified to find that the report is not true. It appears to be absolutely certain that there can be no force before Fredericksburg capable of contending with you, and since the railroads and railroad bridges have been broken on both lines between Richmond and Hanover Junction by General McClellan, no force can be sent from there. General McClellan, moreover, defeated on Tuesday a part of the force that had retired from Fredericksburg. A telegram just received from Harper's Ferry states that the enemy are in full retreat from there in consequence of General McDowell's advance on their rear.

Please keep this Department advised of the state of your command.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1862.

General McCALL, *Fredericksburg*:

Our forces have captured Corinth, with a large number of prisoners. Yesterday Shields defeated the enemy at Front Royal, and took a considerable number of prisoners and stores. The enemy have also been driven from Harper's Ferry and are retreating. Do not let any discredit fall on your division.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS,
Opposite Fredericksburg, May 31, 1862.
(Received 8.55 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Dispatch received. I reported to the President at 6.10 p. m. situation of affairs in our vicinity. My command is in position to meet any attack from the enemy. I have never entertained an idea of withdrawing my forces from Fredericksburg, and I trust that as no discredit has ever yet fallen on the division none will be apprehended now.

GEO. A. McCALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 31, 1862—10.10.

General McCALL, *Falmouth*:

Mr. Scott, Assistant Secretary, left here this evening to confer with you and visit your command. He will reach Aquia about 12 or 1 o'clock. Please have a car and engine to take him up to your headquarters.

We have heard from General McDowell this afternoon. He was then at Piedmont. I will keep you advised of the events transpiring. The rebels are retreating south from Corinth.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 122. } *Washington, May 31, 1862.*

I. Brig. Gen. Carl Schurz, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to duty in the Mountain Department, and will report in person to Major-General Frémont.

* * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

Abstract from Returns of the Mountain Department, Departments of the Rappahannock and of the Shenandoah, and District of Washington, for the month of May, 1862.

Commands.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
The Mountain Department.....	1, 167	25, 616	30, 020	35, 390	.....	*
Department of the Rappahannock.....	2, 023	42, 422	47, 484	56, 747	.....	86
Department of the Shenandoah.....	396	8, 343	9, 662	11, 551	.....	16
District of Washington †.....	613	12, 232	14, 086	† 18, 572	§	§
Total	4, 199	88, 613	101, 252	122, 260	.....	102

* Not reported on the original return.

† No report from Sturgis' brigade.

‡ This aggregate embraces 2,445 men of new arrivals, not accounted for under other headings.

§ Original reports 248 pieces of artillery (not classified) as south of the Potomac.

Abstract from Return of the Mountain Department, Maj. Gen. John C. Frémont commanding, for May, 1862.

Commands.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
District of the Kanawha (Cox).....	376	8, 033	9, 741	11, 814
Railroad District (Kelley).....	78	2, 400	2, 734	2, 884
Blenker's division	386	17, 885	2, 627	10, 333
Milroy's brigade	134	2, 780	3, 555	3, 779
Schenck's brigade	93	2, 242	2, 668	3, 150
Petersburg	51	1, 101	1, 215	1, 658
Piketon, Ky	49	1, 175	1, 480	1, 772
Total	1, 167	25, 616	30, 020	35, 390

*Organization of troops in the District of the Kanawha, Brig. Gen. Jacob D. Cox, U. S. Army, commanding, May 31, 1862.**

First Brigade.

Col. E. P. SCAMMON.

12th Ohio.
22d Ohio.
30th Ohio.
McMullin's (Ohio) battery.

Second Brigade.

Col. A. MOOR.

28th Ohio.
34th Ohio.
37th Ohio.
Simmonds' (Kentucky) battery.

* As announced in General Orders, No. 13, District Headquarters, May 7, 1862; regimental and other subordinate commanders not indicated.

Organization of troops in the District of the Kanawha—Continued.

Third Brigade.

Col. GEORGE CROOK.

11th Ohio.
36th Ohio.
44th Ohio.
47th Ohio.

Fourth Brigade.*

Col. J. A. J. LIGHTBURN.

4th West Virginia.
9th West Virginia.
Young's West Virginia company.
1st West Virginia Cav. (two companies).
Schambeck's (Illinois) cavalry company.

Not Brigaded.

1st Ohio Cavalry (one company).
2d West Virginia Cavalry.†

Abstract from Returns* of the Department of the Rappahannock, Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell commanding, for the month of May, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.			
1st (Shields') Division.....	466	9,737	11,115	14,096	30
2d (Ricketts') Division.....	427	8,911	9,999	11,879	22
King's division.....	466	8,560	9,690	12,073	.....
McCall's division.....	440	10,751	11,592	12,983	22
Doubleday's brigade.....	46	752	881	983	6
Geary's brigade.....	78	1,967	2,233	2,393	6
Cavalry (Bayard's) Brigade.....	100	1,744	1,974	2,335	.....
Grand total.....	2,023	42,422	47,484	56,747	86

* Of the several divisions and unattached brigades.

Organization of the Department of the Rappahannock, Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell commanding, May 31, 1862.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JAMES SHIELDS.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. NATHAN KIMBALL.

14th Indiana, Col. William Harrow.
4th Ohio, Col. John S. Mason.
8th Ohio, Lieut. Col. F. Sawyer.
7th West Virginia, Col. James Evans.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ORRIS S. FERRY.

39th Illinois, Col. Thomas O. Osborn.
13th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Robert S. Foster.
62d Ohio, Col. Francis B. Pond.
67th Ohio, Lieut. Col. A. C. Voris.

* Including all troops on the Kanawha and Guyandotte below the mouth of the Gauley.

† One company with First Brigade, one with the Second Brigade, and five with the Third.

*Organization of the Department of the Rappahannock—Continued.**Third Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. ERASTUS B. TYLER.

5th Ohio, Col. S. H. Dunning.
 7th Ohio, Lieut. Col. W. R. Creighton.
 29th Ohio, Col. L. P. Buckley.
 66th Ohio, Col. Charles Candy.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. S. S. CARROLL.

7th Indiana, Col. James Gavin.
 84th Pennsylvania, Maj. W. Barrett.
 110th Pennsylvania, Col. W. D. Lewis, jr.
 1st West Virginia, Col. Joseph Thoburn.

Artillery.

Lieut. Col. W. H. HAYWARD.

1st Ohio Artillery, Battery H, Capt. J. F. Huntington.
 1st Ohio Artillery, Battery L, Capt. L. N. Robinson.
 4th U. S. Artillery, Battery E, Capt. J. C. Clark.
 West Virginia Artillery, Battery A, Capt. J. Jenks.
 West Virginia Artillery, Battery B, Lieut. J. V. Keeper.

Cavalry.

1st Ohio (one co.), Capt. J. H. Robinson.
 1st Rhode Island (battalion), Major David B. Nelson.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. B. RICKETTS.

26th New York, Col. William H. Christian.
 94th New York, Col. A. R. Root.
 88th Pennsylvania, Col. George P. McLean.
 90th Pennsylvania, Col. Peter Lyle.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ABRAM DURYEA.

97th New York, Col. Charles Wheelock.
 104th New York, Col. John Rorbach.
 105th New York, Col. J. M. Fuller.
 107th Pennsylvania, Col. Thomas A. Ziegler.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE L. HARTSUFF.

12th Massachusetts, Col. F. Webster.
 13th Massachusetts, Col. S. H. Leonard.
 11th Pennsylvania, Col. Richard Coulter.
 83d New York, Col. John W. Stiles.

Artillery.

Maj. DAVIS TILLSON.

2d Maine Battery, Capt. James A. Hall.
 5th Maine Battery, Capt. Geo. F. Leppien.
 Pennsylvania, Battery C, Capt. James Thompson.
 1st Pennsylvania Artillery, Battery F, Capt. E. W. Matthews.

Cavalry.

1st Maine, (seven companies), Col. S. H. Allen.
 1st Rhode Island (detachment), Lieut. Col. Willard Sayles.

KING'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. RUFUS KING.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. C. C. AUGUR.

22d New York, Col. Walter Phelps, jr.
 24th New York, Col. Timothy Sullivan.
 30th New York, Col. E. Frisby.
 84th New York, Col. E. B. Fowler.
 2d U. S. Sharpshooters, Col. H. A. V. Post.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MARSENA R. PATRICK.

21st New York, Col. William F. Rogers.
 23d New York, Col. Henry C. Hoffman.
 35th New York, Col. Newton B. Lord.
 80th New York, Col. George W. Pratt.

*Organization of the Department of the Rappahannock—Continued.**Third Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN GIBBON.

- 19th Indiana, Col. Solomon Meredith.
- 2d Wisconsin, Col. E. O'Connor.
- 6th Wisconsin, Col. L. Cutler.
- 7th Wisconsin, Col. W. W. Robinson.

Artillery.

- 1st New Hampshire Battery, Capt. G. A. Gerrish.
- Pennsylvania, Battery D, Capt. George W. Durell.
- 1st Rhode Island, Battery D, Capt. J. A. Monroe.
- 4th U. S., Bat'y B, Capt. J. B. Campbell.

Cavalry.

2d New York (8 companies), Col. J. M. Davies.

McCALL'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE A. MCCALL.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN F. REYNOLDS.

- 1st Pennsylvania Reserves, Col. R. B. Roberts.
- 2d Pennsylvania Reserves, Lieut. Col. William McCandless.
- 5th Pennsylvania Reserves, Col. S. G. Simmons.
- 8th Pennsylvania Reserves, Col. G. S. Hays.
- 13th Pennsylvania Reserves (1st Rifles), Col. H. W. McNeil.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE.

- 3d Pennsylvania Reserves, Col. H. G. Sickel.
- 4th Pennsylvania Reserves, Col. A. L. Magilton.
- 7th Pennsylvania Reserves, Col. E. B. Harvey.
- 11th Pennsylvania Reserves, Col. T. F. Gallagher.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. TRUMAN SEYMOUR.

- 6th Pennsylvania Reserves, Lieut. Col. H. B. McKeen.
- 9th Pennsylvania Reserves, Col. C. F. Jackson.
- 10th Pennsylvania Reserves, Col. J. T. Kirk.
- 12th Pennsylvania Reserves, Col. J. H. Taggart.

Artillery.

- 1st Pennsylvania Reserves, Battery A, Capt. H. Easton.
- 1st Pennsylvania Reserves, Battery B, Capt. J. H. Cooper.
- 1st Pennsylvania Reserves, Battery G, Capt. M. Kerns.
- 5th U. S., Battery C, Capt. H. V. DeHart.

Cavalry.

4th Pennsylvania, Col. J. H. Childs.

SEPARATE BRIGADES.

Doubleday's.

Brig. Gen. ABNER DOUBLEDAY.

- 76th New York, Lieut. Col. John D. Shawl.
- 56th Pennsylvania, Col. S. A. Meredith.
- 2d Battalion New York Artillery, Battery B, Capt. H. J. McMahan.

Geary's.

Brig. Gen. JOHN W. GEARY.

- 3d Ind. Cav. (six cos.), Col. Scott Carter.
- 28th Penn., Lieut. Col. G. De Korponay.
- 1st W. Va. Cav. (six cos.), Col. H. Anisansel.
- Knap's Pennsylvania Battery, Capt. Joseph M. Knap.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. BAYARD.

- 1st New Jersey, Col. Percy Wyndham.
- 1st Pennsylvania, Col. Owen Jones.
- 1st Pennsylvania Rifles (battalion), Lieut. Col. T. L. Kane.

Organization of the Department of the Rappahannock—Continued.

PONTONIERS.

3d Maine Battery.

HEADQUARTERS GUARD.

2d New York Cavalry (battalion), Major Alfred N. Duffie.

Abstract from Return of the Department of the Shenandoah, Maj. Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks commanding, for the month of May, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.			
Williams' division	6	.....	6	6	.....
Crawford's brigade.....	120	2, 508	2, 918	3, 195	.....
Hartsuff's brigade*.....					.....
Greene's brigade.....	97	2, 399	2, 765	3, 207	.....
Cavalry brigade.....	159	3, 081	3, 582	4, 715	.....
Artillery.....	11	276	303	329	16
Miscellaneous.....	3	79	88	99	.....
Total.....	396	8, 343	9, 662	11, 551	10

* Serving and accounted for in Department of the Rappahannock.

Organization of the Department of the Shenandoah, Maj. Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks, U. S. Army, commanding, May 31, 1862.

FIRST DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. ALPHEUS S. WILLIAMS.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. S. W. CRAWFORD.

5th Connecticut, Lieut. Col. George D. Chapman.
 10th Maine, Col. George L. Beal.
 28th New York, Lieut. Col. E. F. Brown.
 46th Pennsylvania, Col. Joseph F. Knipe.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE S. GREENE.

2d Massachusetts, Col. George H. Gordon.
 27th Indiana, Col. Silas Colgrove.
 29th Pennsylvania, Maj. Michael Scott.
 3d Wisconsin, Col. Thomas H. Ruger.

Cavalry Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. HATCH.

1st Maine (five companies), Lieut. Col. C. S. Douty.
 1st Maryland, Lieut. Col. Chas. Wetschky.
 1st Michigan (five companies), Col. T. F. Brodhead.
 5th New York, Col. O. De Forest.
 8th New York, Lieut. Col. Charles R. Babbitt.
 1st Vermont, Col. C. H. Tompkins.

Artillery.

1st New York, Battery M, Capt. George W. Cothran.
 Pennsylvania, Battery F, Capt. R. B. Hampton.
 4th U. S., Battery F, Capt. C. L. Best.

* The Second Brigade (Hartsuff's) transferred to the Department of the Rappahannock.

Organization of the Department of the Shenandoah—Continued.

UNASSIGNED.

1st Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, Col. W. P. Maulsby.
 4th Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, Lieut. Col. G. R. Dennis.
 Zouaves d'Afrique, Capt. Charles H. T. Collis.

*Statement of troops in the Military District of Washington, Brig. Gen.
 James S. Wadsworth commanding, May 31, 1862.*

Whipple's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. W. WHIPPLE.

6th Maine Battery, Capt. F. McGilvery.
 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Col.
 W. B. Greene.
 2d New York Heavy Artillery, Col. G.
 Waagner.
 4th New York Heavy Artillery, Col. T.
 D. Doubleday.
 11th New York Battery, Capt. A. A. von
 Puttkammer.
 12th New York Bat'y, Capt. W. H. Ellis.
 3d Battalion New York Heavy Artillery,
 Lieut. Col. A. Senges.
 101st New York Inf., Col. Enrico Fardella.
 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery (one
 comp'y), Capt. A. J. Langworthy.

*Sturgis' Brigade.**

Brig. Gen. S. D. STURGIS.

63d Indiana.
 59th New York.
 71st New York Militia.
 9th Rhode Island.
 10th Rhode Island.
 17th U. S. (battalion).
 19th U. S. (battalion).
 2d New York Artillery, Battery L.

*Provost Guard.**

Maj. W. E. DOSTER.

10th New Jersey (eight companies).
 86th New York (seven companies).
 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry (two com-
 panies).
 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry (two com-
 panies).

Infantry.†

2d District of Columbia, Col. I. A. Peck.
 32d Mass., Lieut. Col. F. J. Parker.
 69th New York, Col. Robert Nugent.
 86th New York (detachment), Col. B. P.
 Bailey.
 26th Pennsylvania (one company), Capt.
 J. B. Adams.
 91st Pennsylvania, Col. E. M. Gregory.
 99th Pennsylvania, Col. Peter Fritz.
 1st U. S. (one company).
 11th U. S. (two companies).
 12th Virginia (one company).

Cavalry.†

1st Michigan (six companies), Maj. W.
 S. Atwood.
 6th New York, Col. T. C. Devin.
 9th New York, Col. John Beardsley.
 11th New York, Col. J. B. Swain.
 2d Pennsylvania, Col. R. B. Price.
 12th Pennsylvania, Col. L. B. Pierce.
 5th U. S. (detachment), Lieut. Harrison
 Fosdyck.
 6th U. S., Co. L, Capt. James S. Brisbin.

Artillery.†

16th Indiana Battery, Capt. C. A. Naylor.
 4th Maine Battery, Capt. O'N. W. Rob-
 inson.
 1st New York, Battery C, Capt. Almont
 Barnes.
 9th New York Battery, Capt. A. von
 Morozowicz.
 10th New York Battery, Capt. J. T. Bruen.
 16th New York Battery, Capt. M. W.
 Locke.
 2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Col.
 C. Angerth.
 10th Rhode Island Battery.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1862.

General McDOWELL:

The following dispatch just received from General Frémont:

WARDENSVILLE, May 31.

The PRESIDENT:

Your telegram of 31st received at this place. Roads heavy and weather terrible. Heavy storm of rain most of yesterday and all last night.

* Regimental and other subordinate commanders not indicated on original.

† Not brigaded.

Our cavalry and scouts have covered the roads 10 or 15 miles ahead. The enemy's cavalry and ours now in sight of each other on the Strasburg road. Engagement expected to-day.

The army is pushing forward, and I intend to carry out the operations proposed.

J. C. FRÉMONT.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FRONT ROYAL, *June 1, [1862]—3 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Washington, D. C.:*

Heard firing this a. m. in the direction of Strasburg. Ord's division could not be got up last night, but came up this a. m., and is considerably aroused by the excitement of an approaching battle, and is now moving forward, replacing Shields' division, who is on the march to Strasburg with that part of his division nearest that place. I am directing General Ord's division (now with Ricketts) to move on the Winchester road, supporting Bayard's cavalry brigade, and sending strong detachments on the Luray road. There has been no firing for some time.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

FRONT ROYAL via RECTORTOWN,
June 1, 1862—3.30 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

A brigade of Shields' division, under Colonel Carroll, was pushed forward yesterday p. m. in the direction of the Strasburg and Winchester turnpike. A considerable force of the enemy, consisting of a brigade of infantry, a large force of cavalry, and four pieces of artillery, were found in the vicinity of a turnpike road about 6 miles from this place. When attempting to form they were briskly attacked, and driven from their position and forced back in the direction of Winchester until darkness prevented further pursuit. We succeeded in capturing 7 prisoners, one 11-pounder rifled gun, twelve wagons, and a number of horses and mules, recapturing 6 of the First Maryland Regiment, viz: John Corcoran, Adam Foley, Ed. Lockmond, Sergeant [William H.] Uhler. We lost 1 man killed and 2 wounded. Loss of enemy not known. General Frémont's forces have not yet made their appearance. The telegraph is established within 2 miles of town. General Ord's division is between this post and Piedmont, pretty well broken down in the attempt to force through to this place yesterday. General Shields reports General Elzey's force to have been added to that of Jackson, Ewell, and Ed. Johnson.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *June 1, 1862.*

General McDOWELL:

What has occurred since detail of last message sent? Saxton reports no enemy to be seen about Harper's Ferry.

EDWIN M. STANTON.
Secretary of War.

FRONT ROYAL, *June 1, 1862.*

(Received June 2, 10.46 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The positive accounts brought by an aide of General Shields from within a short distance of Strasburg are that Jackson passed through that place last night. His train the aide saw going through this morning. The firing we heard was not at Strasburg, but was in the direction of Middletown, and is supposed to have been an attack of General Banks on Jackson's rear guard. Bayard's brigade, with the Bucktail battalion and four pieces of artillery, are ordered to pursue through Strasburg. Shields' division is brought into the road to Luray Court-House, to go against Jackson farther up the valley.

The above was prepared some hours ago, but could not be sent by telegraph, it being out of working order. It is now sent by messenger to Rectortown, to be dispatched thence.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SHIELDS' DIVISION,
Front Royal, Va., June 1, 1862—10.30 a. m.

Colonel SCHRIVER,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Rappahannock:

COLONEL: I have the honor to request that Major-General McDowell will give orders for one regiment of General Ord's division to relieve my troops on the Luray road, picketing the same for the distance of 3 miles. Also for another regiment to guard the lower fords, three in number, about 3 miles below the railroad bridge. Another to occupy the position which pickets both bridges across the Shenandoah. Also that a provost-marshal be appointed for the town and furnished with a competent guard to police the town, guard prisoners, &c. This will enable me to prepare my whole division for a prompt movement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. SHIELDS,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS SHIELDS' DIVISION,
Front Royal, Va., June 1, 1862.

Colonel SCHRIVER,
Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. Department of the Rappahannock:

The advance of my command is reported as encamped 10 miles from this place to-night. I have given orders to collect and prepare faggots for burning the bridges across the Shenandoah at Conrad's Store to-morrow night. If this be effected, the enemy may be compelled to force a passage from New Market in the direction of Luray. There are two bridges across the Shanandoah, 4 miles apart, on that route—Columbia Bridge and White House Bridge.

I would urgently recommend that one of General Ord's brigades be supplied with rations and forage and sent down to Luray as speedily as possible, for the double purpose of guarding the bridges and protect-

ing a depot I intend establishing at that place. I have given orders to leave all extra baggage in depot at Luray, and also to shift the forage and subsistence from one portion of the wagons to the other, so as to send back to Front Royal immediately as many empty wagons as possible for supplies. My inspector-general has orders to inspect the wagons and rid men of all extra baggage at Luray.

JAS. SHIELDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SHIELDS' DIVISION,
Front Royal, Va., June 1, 1862.

Colonel SCHRIVER,
Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. Department of the Rappahannock:

Lieutenant Jones, one of my aides, has just returned from the head of Bayard's column, sent to operate against Strasburg. He reports it as safely encamped on this side of the North Fork, 4 miles from that place. The Bucktails are in front at the ford, 2 miles from Strasburg. Lieutenant Jones saw only two pieces of artillery with them. At this rate they will effect nothing against the train, and might as well be recalled.

JAS. SHIELDS,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS SHIELDS' DIVISION,
Front Royal, Va., June 1, 1862—8 p. m.

Colonel CARROLL,
Commanding Fourth Brigade:

I will leave early enough in the morning to overtake you. I have an important work for you to perform. It is to burn the bridge across the Shenandoah near Conrad's Store, on the road leading from Harrisonburg to Stanardsville. This is the bridge by which Jackson retreated before and by which he will attempt to retreat again, as he can take the cars at Stanardsville for Charlottesville. To do this you must go forward with four pieces of artillery, without caissons, and some cavalry, which I will push forward to you. You must select a body of picked infantry, without baggage, to follow close behind as a support, but the cavalry and artillery must be pushed forward so as to do this if possible to-morrow night. Prepare fagots to-morrow along the road; pile them in your wagons. They can be found in old houses. I hope you have axes and tools along.

To reach this point you must pass Luray; follow the road leading to Columbia Bridge; continue to pass on this side the river, leaving Columbia Bridge on your right as you go forward; thence up on this side of the Shenandoah until you reach a place known as Conrad's Store; close there or somewhere in that vicinity is the bridge across the Shenandoah which the enemy guarded before and are likely to guard now. Perhaps there are two bridges there, not far distant; these must both be burned. Our route is to Stanardsville, which if we reach before the enemy he is lost.

I will see you on your march to-morrow early. Move at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning. Everything depends on speed. Don't break down your command. I will order General Ferry to let your wagons and guns pass to join you. Let all empty wagons be parked at Luray, to be sent back for supplies. At Luray the loads can be shifted from one-half the wagons into the other half, and the empty ones sent back to Front Royal for supplies of forage and subsistence. I will send forward my inspector-general to put officers' baggage and all extra baggage into depot at Luray. Our wagons are filled with rubbish instead of supplies. When we clear the valley they can all be brought forward to us.

Conrad's Store is about 10 miles from Luray. I think you will have to turn over the brigade to the next in command and do the burning of the bridge yourself. Press horses along the road where it is necessary, leaving your broken-down horses with the owner. Take the names and residences of every man whose horses you press, as well as the name of the man who takes them, so that they may be returned. Give receipts for the same. Take forage wherever you can find it, giving receipts for the same. Take beef cattle if necessary, giving receipts for the same. Jackson must be overtaken. The burning of the bridge will effect it. The river can be held until your command comes up, then turn in the direction of Stanardsville. You will earn your star if you do all this.

JAS. SHIELDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Front Royal, Va., June 1—11 a. m.

Brig. Gen. J. B. RICKETTS,
Commanding Division:

Major-General McDowell directs that you order the whole of the Rhode Island cavalry to report to Major-General Shields at the earliest possible moment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

Memorandum for General Ricketts.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Front Royal, June 1, 1862.

Duryea's brigade to be disposed of as follows: One regiment in Front Royal, another regiment on the Luray road, with two pieces of artillery, preceded by a small body of cavalry to be thrown out well to get information. Another regiment, the strongest, to go to the ford over the main Shenandoah. The rest of the division to occupy the passage between the forks of the Shenandoah, guarding both bridges, and supporting Bayard's cavalry, which is to be thrown across the Shenandoah.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

ED. SCHRIVER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Front Royal, Va., June 1, 1862.

Brigadier-General BAYARD,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

GENERAL: Your report by special messenger to General McDowell has been received. I send herewith copy of instructions to General Augur for your information, with the general's directions that you do not relax your efforts against the enemy in consequence of this new order.

It has occurred to General McDowell that as the firing which was heard this morning was between the enemy and some of our own forces under either General Frémont or General Banks, and as we are in pursuit of them, and as they now may be in or near Strasburg, you must be particular in your procedure lest you should go against our own troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Front Royal, Va., June 1, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. C. AUGUR,
Commanding Brigade:

GENERAL: You will repair with the regiments now with you to Strasburg, and there take command of the troops in and around that town, with which Major-General McDowell directs that you proceed against any force of the enemy that may be there according to your best judgment.

Report to these headquarters as frequently as anything occurs which it is proper the general should know.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

FRONT ROYAL, *June 1, 1862.*

Brigadier-General KING:

The enemy has flown. General McDowell directs that you halt your division wherever it may be on receipt of this message.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Chief of Staff.

FREDERICKSBURG, *June 1, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Arrived at General McCall's headquarters at 4:30 a. m. There has been no trouble in this command, and the general commanding is satisfied there is no enemy in his vicinity. He will maintain strong guards in Fredericksburg, with picket lines extended at least 7 miles beyond the city; in addition to which his patrols of cavalry go 10 to 12 miles south of Fredericksburg and to the fords at junction of rivers above.

In order to prevent a recurrence of the trouble of yesterday, I would suggest that you order a telegraph instrument to be placed at General McCall's headquarters for all business pertaining to army movements, and the office in Fredericksburg be used only for railway purposes. I will leave here at 7 a. m. for Washington, unless otherwise ordered.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

FREDERICKSBURG, June 1, 1862—6 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

I find that General McDowell's orders to General McCall confine him strictly to defensive operations. Some portion of Jackson's army may retreat in this direction, and McCall should be allowed to use his judgment in regard to striking them. Please have this arranged immediately. The command here is a good one and anxious to see service.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 1, 1862.

Major-General DIX, *Baltimore :*

Be prepared to receive orders to-day to relieve General Wool of command at Fort Monroe and to turn over your command to him. You will be expected to be ready to go to-day.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

BALTIMORE, June 1, 1862—6 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

I did not look at my orders until I was on my way to Baltimore. I find to my surprise that I am taken from an independent position to be placed in a subordinate one. The change cannot be regarded by the public in any other light than that of a censure and a degradation. I beg you to let me take General Wool's command as it was, with instructions to send to General McClellan all the troops I can spare.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1862.

Major-General DIX, *Baltimore :*

The change of your command was determined by the President himself. The order was prepared by his direction in my absence. I did not advert to the effect of it, but know that nothing could have been further from the President's purpose than to displease, much less offend, you. I will show him your telegram and leave him to answer it.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

BALTIMORE, *June 1, 1862—6.45 p. m.*

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN:

I beg you to allow the order to me to be modified as I have suggested to the Secretary of War. I am sure you did not perceive the interpretation which will be put on it. I go in an hour.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

FORT MONROE, VA.,
June 1, 1862—12.30 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

I have just now received your order to take command of the department, headquarters at Baltimore, which will be promptly complied with.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *June 1, 1862.*Brigadier-General SLOUGH, *Harper's Ferry :*

Major-General Sigel has been assigned to command of the forces at Harper's Ferry, which will form a part of Banks' corps. You will report to him on his arrival, and retain such command as he may assign to you.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
Meadow Bluff, June 1, [1862.]

Capt. G. M. BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

My transportation is engaged in transporting wounded, &c., to rear. I cannot be ready for several days to move, as proposed. Shall I remove the wounded prisoners from Lewisburg? There are some 25 there yet. I will let you know when I can be ready. Should Jackson not be caught—which I have no confidence in—and this line left open, he could get to Gauley Bridge before we could from Pearisburg, and not only cut off our commissary, but our retreat. That is a game he has been playing during the war. Please answer at once.

GEORGE CROOK,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
[Strasburg, June 2, 1862.]

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. FRÉMONT,
Commanding Military Department, in advance of Strasburg :

GENERAL: I opened, read, and reinclosed your dispatch for the Secretary of War, and, as the telegraph is not working to Front Royal,

I sent it with some of my cavalry to Rectortown, where it can be telegraphed to the Secretary.

Major-General Shields is now on the march from Front Royal to Luray Court-House, in hopes of getting up the valley before Jackson. Your attack on Jackson as he is retreating must retard him and increase the chances of General Shields intercepting him.

I trust my cavalry brigade has rendered you good service.

I return immediately to Front Royal.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1862.

Major-General FRÉMONT, *Strasburg*, and
Major-General McDOWELL, *Front Royal*:

Your dispatches just received. We are glad to hear that you are so close on the enemy. McClellan beat the rebels badly near Richmond yesterday. The President tells me to say to you, "Do not let the enemy escape from you." Major-General Sigel is advancing with two brigades from Harper's Ferry toward Winchester.

Let us hear from you often.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Front Royal, Va., June 2, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER FIRST MAINE CAVALRY:

SIR: It has been reported to General McDowell that men of your regiment have taken eight horses and a mule, the property of Mr. Marcus Buck, and he directs me to order you to return the same, under a guard of a trusty non-commissioned officer and private, to these headquarters forthwith. It is understood that you have had turned over to you a telescope which was taken from Mr. Buck's house (I hope to be returned to him), and this also is wanted by the general.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

MONDAY MORNING, June 2, 1862—5 a. m.

Colonel SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff*:

I feel the utmost solicitude about our situation. The cars are bringing men we don't need and not bringing any subsistence and forage. If this continues you will have a worse state of things than we found. I see it too clearly. We want no more men, but want supplies. Do impress this on the general commanding. Should you send every man but one brigade back to Fredericksburg it would be the best move. Why not meet me at Gordonsville, turning all back to Fredericksburg to move on Richmond. For God's sake let us have supplies instead of men.

JAS. SHIELDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SHIELDS' DIVISION,
En route for Luray, June 2, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington :

Jackson passed through Strasburg Saturday and Sunday. Frémont has not been heard from yet. There was firing at Strasburg yesterday—supposed to be Banks in the rear. My poor command were without provisions twenty-four hours. We would have occupied Strasburg, but dare not interfere with what was designed for Frémont. His failure has saved Jackson. I will force my way down to Stanardsville to cut him off, but the railroad is miserable, and miserably managed. Cars are running off the track and coming in collision. I never saw anything like the want of efficiency and skill in organization. Our telegraph line ought to be in operation, but it has no working party. I let them have my pioneers, whom I need now. General McDowell has done everything to mend matters, but not much can be done with such means. We have too many men here, and no supplies. How I will get along I do not know, but I will trust to luck—seize cattle, live on beef—to catch Jackson. I could stampede them to Richmond had I even supplies of hard bread and a little forage. I have no fears of their numbers, which have been ridiculously exaggerated by fear.

My dear friend, see the President. He has confidence, I know, in me. Tell him that my opinion is to put things back again where they were as soon as possible. Bring Frémont's force, or part of it, to Strasburg, Banks to Front Royal, McDowell again to Fredericksburg, where I can join him, and we will hurl them out of Richmond as fast as we can march. Here now the men will starve. Too many men; no supplies. Again I repeat, General McDowell has shown great energy in forwarding everything. As for myself, I did all man could do under the circumstances. Permit me again to declare that no man could have done more than General McDowell did to achieve everything possible. With him we can accomplish a great deal down South. Let me suggest, most respectfully, to restore things as they were. Bring Frémont's force to Strasburg and Banks to Front Royal—both are impregnable in the hands of men who know how to hold them—and General McDowell again to Fredericksburg, where I could join him. Good-by.

JAS. SHIELDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHED BRIGADE,
Ashby's Gap, Va., June 2, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL,
Commanding Department of the Rappahannock :

GENERAL: The recent rains have caused a rise in the river, which renders the fords at and near this place difficult, if not impracticable, for the passage of troops.

In accordance with your instructions I have sent cavalry along the Blue [Ridge] Mountains and the river, to proceed as far as the Potomac River, to ascertain what rebel troops, if any, are upon Loudoun Heights, and any other information relative to the position of Jackson's army that they may be enabled to obtain.

I have not yet had a report from any place farther than Hillsborough.

As fast as information arrives I will transmit it to you. I am well acquainted with the ford near Shaunondale Springs, at which place the river is wide and the water shallow, and I have heretofore frequently crossed at that place myself on horseback. I consider it important to watch that place.

When your flank has passed this Gap, would it not be well for me to proceed down toward the Potomac and clear out whatever troops Jackson may attempt to throw on this side of the Shenandoah?

With high respect, your obedient servant,

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CATLETT'S, June 2, 1862.

Col. E. SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff:*

Having neither railroad nor telegraphic communication with you, I have decided to march my command to Hay Market and Thoroughfare Gap, where I expect to be to-night. Address any communication to the latter place.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, Va., June 2, 1862—4 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch in reference to General Frémont is received. I find the troops here in a very inefficient condition. General Saxton insists on being relieved. The number of troops here are about 8,000. Of these 1,200 are useless, and all the balance are undrilled and undisciplined. I have done what I can to assemble the troops at 4 o'clock p. m., and I will make a forced march, although the battle with Frémont must now be decided, as it is reported firing was heard the whole of yesterday.

General Banks has telegraphed that he had left Williamsport and would join me this morning; but he did not say where, and I am still ignorant of his whereabouts. I will, however, march to Winchester, where I hope to meet him. A deserter from the enemy, who escaped yesterday, says that Jackson passed Winchester yesterday before 10 o'clock a. m. in two columns, and marched in two directions against Frémont. This corroborates the facts.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, June 2, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Major-General Sigel has marched with two brigades. Left me in command with eighteen companies of infantry, including Maulsby's three companies of Maryland Potomac Home Brigade Cavalry and the naval battery. I sent up an engine to-day to Martinsburg with a com-

pany of soldiers. The officer has just returned. Reports Opequon Bridge injured. Will take two days to repair it. The injury to trestle-works at Martinsburg more serious.

Reliable information makes Jackson's army in our front last Thursday 25,000 of all arms. Report or rumors both at Martinsburg, Charlestown, and at this place state General Frémont's army was repulsed with severe loss yesterday.

D. S. MILES,
Colonel Second Infantry.

FRONT ROYAL, *June 3, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C. :

SIR: I transmit a letter just received from Major-General Frémont:

WOODSTOCK, *June 2, 1862.*

GENERAL: I thank you for forwarding my dispatch to the Secretary of War, and have to ask you will do the same with the inclosed, which will inform you of the day's operations.*

Your cavalry brigade rendered good and essential service, and if I could have succeeded in bringing up my infantry, would have made the day disastrous to Jackson; but the rapidity of the march made this impossible, and Jackson escaped dispersion. His force must be much demoralized to-night. We shall continue to press him to-morrow, and if General Shields succeeds in intercepting him I think he will find escape difficult.

The weather is terrible on the troops, and we are having another night of hard, continuous rain.

With much respect, I am, general, your obedient servant,

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

Brigadier-General Bayard's brigade, from my command, now leading the advance of General Frémont's army, consists of the First Pennsylvania and First New Jersey Cavalry, the Bucktail battalion, including Lieutenant-Colonel Kane, and eight pieces of artillery. I understand, unofficially, that Ashby's cavalry made an unsuccessful charge on the Bucktails, and were themselves charged by Bayard, and many prisoners made. Our present embarrassment is from want of food. General Frémont and General Shields have each two days' subsistence; all the others are without food to-day. There is subsistence on the way in the railroad train, but the road is not in working order, and they are behind. General Shields' division is the only force with me which has a wagon supply train. The others will have some, but at present they cannot be pressed forward. I expect soon to have facilities to send Ord's division to support Shields, although the latter desires no support. The difficulty just now of supplying troops at this point and beyond has caused me to concentrate King's division near Thoroughfare Gap.

I have ordered Geary's train on the line of the railroad to resume his former position.

Very respectfully,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

* See Part I, p. 651. Frémont to Stanton.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Front Royal, June 3, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. FRÉMONT,
Commanding Department, near Woodstock :

GENERAL: I received and forwarded your telegram to the Secretary of War.

I have just received a note from the Secretary, saying General McClellan had beaten the enemy badly before Richmond.

I have not heard to-day from General Shields. I hope he may be able to head Jackson, especially as your vigorous pursuit must retard his retreat.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
 IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Comdg. Department of the Rappahannock.

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1862—6.15 p. m.

Major-General McDOWELL,
Front Royal, Va.:

Anxious to know whether Shields can head or flank Jackson. Please tell about where Shields and Jackson, respectively, are at the time this reaches you.

A. LINCOLN.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
June 3, 1862. (Received 9.30 a. m. June 4.)

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR:

The following has just been received from Major-General Shields:

LURAY, June 3—10.30 a. m.

Major-General McDOWELL,
Commanding Army of the Rappahannock:

GENERAL: The route from here to New Market is impracticable. The rebels burned down the bridges on the route; one called the Columbia Bridge, 10 miles from here, over the river, the other the White House Bridge, on the direct route over the river. The rains have so swelled the river that every effort to construct a bridge of boats has proved impracticable. My only chance now is to push on to Conrad's Store. The bridge there I expect to find burned also, but by going higher up we may find a ford. This would bring us out at Harrisonburg. If the river rises as at present it is doing I cannot hope to ford even there.

My next move will be to push on to Stanardsville, destroy there railroad and depot, and if possible to Staunton or Charlottesville. I have no cavalry. The Rhode Island cavalry has broken down and I must send it back, keeping only a few for orderlies. This cavalry has been sadly neglected. Can you not send me cavalry that can work, forage, &c.? If I cannot take the enemy in reverse at Rude's Hill, look to it. You cannot carry it in front without loss, and perhaps heavy loss. Rude's Hill is between Mount Jackson and New Market. I drove him out by a flank movement on the west side of the turnpike, but I fear the river is too high now to effect this. With good cavalry I could stampede them to Richmond. I will destroy their means of escape somehow. Send me cavalry that can march and know how to take care of themselves.

Yours, most respectfully,

JAS. SHIELDS,
Commanding Division.

The amount of all this is that he cannot cross the Shenandoah in time to intercept Jackson. The river is swollen and has carried away

the two bridges across the North Fork, and isolating us from General Frémont's army in this direction and cutting off the Twenty-sixth New York Regiment from General Ord's division.

The fords are impassable. In attempting one, over a small tributary, three of my staff were swept away and nearly drowned. The river will be down in a day or two, though it is still rising. But a day, or half a one, is sufficient for Jackson's purpose.

General Shields asks, as a condition of being able to stampede the enemy to Richmond, some cavalry of a kind I am unable to give him. The Rhode Island is as good as I have; and as to his preventing the enemy's escape "somehow," I fear it will be like his intention of crossing the "river somehow." His command is not in a condition to go to the places he names.

It has occurred to me that possibly the enemy, having effected his purpose here, may now go to Richmond or Fredericksburg without being stampeded to do so.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

FRONT ROYAL, *June 3, 1862.*
(Received June 4, 5.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

I sent an aide-de-camp yesterday a. m. to overtake General Shields with information of General Frémont's presence in the valley above Strasburg. I have just received the following in return:

LURAY, VA., *June 3, 1862—4 a. m.*

General McDOWELL, *Commanding:*

Your dispatches received. We have heard the sound of cannon on the Strasburg turnpike yesterday, and judged it was Frémont's men. My advance last night reached the Shenandoah River to cross to New Market, but found bridges burned. This will retard us. We must cross to-day somehow. Let Frémont know that I will follow his rear. We have caught him now. Jackson knows I am in his rear, because several fled from here on our approach. Elzey is said to be at Thornton's Gap.

Yours, sincerely,

JAS. SHIELDS,
Major-General.

The "somehow" in which the general is to cross the river to-day, swollen as it is by the heavy rains, is not so clear, and the delay defeats the movement. I have heard nothing from General Frémont since my telegram of this morning. A small supply of food came to-day in wagons. It will give us another day's supply, and may enable us to wait for the railway. I this moment learn as a cause for the delay on the railroad that out of all the locomotives but two are now doing duty. We are literally from hand to mouth, and may have trouble.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS,
Gainesville, June 3, 1862.

Col. E. SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff:*

SIR: After Augur's brigade of infantry and two of Patrick's regiments had got away from Catlett's by railroad on the afternoon and

evening of Saturday last, 31st ultimo, we were left for nearly forty hours without the means either of transporting the remainder of my infantry by rail or of communicating by telegraph with department headquarters.

I was the more concerned about this state of things because your own and General McDowell's dispatches directed me to push forward my infantry as fast as possible. On the morning of the 1st instant I ordered the cavalry, artillery, and the brigade and division trains to proceed to Hay Market and Thoroughfare, and to await further orders at the latter point.

On the morning of the 2d instant I was informed by the operator at Manassas that they had had no telegraphic communication with Front Royal, where the department headquarters were presumed to be, for twenty-four hours past, and the railroad dispatcher at Manassas apprised me at the same time that it was entirely uncertain when he could furnish me with sufficient cars to forward the residue of the infantry from Catlett's.

In view of these circumstances I decided, after consulting with Generals Patrick and Gibbon, to march the infantry, subsistence, and cattle across the country to Hay Market, in hopes of there re-establishing our communication with headquarters, and gaining time and distance if an onward movement was contemplated. Accordingly our column was put in march about noon, the division headquarters following after everything had been started from Catlett's.

Gibbon's brigade, which was in the advance, reached Hay Market about 6 p. m., the heat of the weather and condition of the roads compelling us to move slowly, Augur's brigade arriving simultaneously by rail from Front Royal. The cavalry, artillery, and general train, which had gone as far as Thoroughfare, returned about the same time; so that the whole division is now once more concentrated in the immediate neighborhood of Hay Market, on good ground, contiguous to the railroad.

The cattle and subsistence train, under an escort of cavalry, halted last night some miles back, but will be up to-day.

Permission has been asked by several officers to go to Washington for twenty-four or forty-eight hours on special business for their several commands. Will the general commanding authorize me to grant such brief leaves of absence in cases which may be deemed of real necessity?

The generals of brigades and myself would like to call upon the general commanding at headquarters some time to-morrow, if our presence here is not required and we can obtain railroad conveyance to Front Royal.

Is it possible to obtain an instrument and telegraph operator for this point—supposing that we may remain here a few days—to put us in communication with headquarters?

Very respectfully,

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Front Royal, Va., June 3, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel THOMPSON,
Chief Quartermaster Shields' Division:

Your communications of the 2d and 3d instant, about impressment of horses and sending forward forage and supplies to General Shields'

division, have been transmitted to General McDowell, who directs me to inform you that supplies are being deposited at this place as fast as possible, from which General Shields must be supplied with his own wagons, there being no others here. There is an abundance of forage on General Shields' route, of which he must avail himself, as no forage can be got forward such a distance at this time. When any shall be deposited here of course he can have it.

As to impressment of horses, no one except the officers of the quartermaster's department in General Shields' division must take them, and then only to replace those unfit for service, giving regular receipts therefor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Front Royal, Va., June 3, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER UNITED STATES TROOPS AT STRASBURG:

Captain Mallory's ——— of the 3d June, to the chief commissary of this department, has been seen by General McDowell, who directs you to be informed that if the prisoners of war now at Strasburg be sent via Middletown to Colonel Christian's regiment, encamped at the forks of the Shenandoah, on the Winchester side, they will be subsisted, but provisions cannot be sent forward, as suggested in the note, because of the destruction of bridges and rise of water at the fords. .

To effect the above Colonel Christian will be ordered to send two companies of his regiment to Strasburg for the purpose of escorting the prisoners to his headquarters, on being notified in advance of the time when the prisoners can be sent.

Very respectfully,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Front Royal, Va., June 3, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: Understanding that you have resumed command of your division, Major-General McDowell directs that you take charge of the railroad, including its bridges, between this point and Strasburg. For the protection of the bridges suitable block-houses will be erected. This special duty will be assigned to Duryea's brigade, it being the intention of the general to remove the other two (Ricketts' and Hart-suff's) up the valley.

The telegraph line should also have your attention and protection, and any person found interfering in any mischievous way with either railroad or telegraph will be put to death on the spot.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Front Royal, Va., June 3, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD,
Commanding Division :

GENERAL : It is the order of Major-General McDowell that you send your cavalry force to Strasburg via Middletown, and conduct away from there the prisoners of war, bringing them to this place. Of course they cannot return before to-morrow.

The general directs me to remind you that General Duryea's brigade has charge of the town of Front Royal, the police of the same, the guarding of prisoners, &c., and that therefore it is not possible, even if it were desirable, to employ the whole brigade in guarding the railroad. The regiment now employed in the city is therefore not to be assigned to the guarding of the railroad.

Very respectfully,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Front Royal, Va., June 3, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD,
Commanding Division :

GENERAL : There is apprehension that a bridge which has been carried away near Strasburg may float down, and lodging against the wagon bridge over the North Fork may carry away its supports. On the South Fork there is a bridge moving, and the general commanding directs that you be informed of the same, that you may make the necessary preparations to avoid the destruction of the bridges which are threatened.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Front Royal, Va., June 3, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD,
Commanding Division :

GENERAL : It is the direction of Major-General McDowell that you take adequate measures to be prepared to throw across the river provisions for Colonel Christian's regiment, which you report to be cut off by the bridge across the North Fork of the Shenandoah being carried away.

To avoid the chances of Generals Hartsuff's and Ricketts' brigades being in the same straits, the general suggests that you withdraw them on this side of the bridge while it yet stands, if in your judgment it can be done with safety.

Supplies have been had since this morning, and if your brigade commissaries will apply direct to the chief commissary of the department it will facilitate their procurement much.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Front Royal, Va., June 3, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: Your letter of this date, reporting the passage of the river on the road to Strasburg impracticable, has been submitted to the general commanding, who directs that the order to bring the prisoners from that town be deferred until such time as it may be practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Front Royal, June 3, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JOHN W. GEARY,
Commanding, &c., Ashby's Gap:

GENERAL: Your communication of the 2d instant to Major-General McDowell (all such should be addressed to the assistant adjutant-general at these headquarters) has been received, and I am directed to inform you that Jackson was in full retreat through Strasburg on Sunday, and he is now up the valley, pursued by Bayard's cavalry, and followed by the whole of Frémont's army. You will therefore resume with your troops the position you recently occupied on the line of the Manassas Gap Railroad, making your headquarters at Rectortown.

On receipt of this send in a return of your force. I inclose a telegraph which has been here a day or two.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

NOTE.—Go to Rectortown in advance of your command as soon as possible, so that you may confer with Colonel Haupt, aide-de-camp, who is to be there with instructions.

MARTINSBURG, June 3, [1862]—10 p. m.

Major-General McDOWELL:

DEAR SIR: We shall be in Winchester to-morrow, and will open communication with you at once.

Winchester is without rebel troops, but we are not certain where Jackson is.

Will communicate with you early to-morrow.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, &c.

WILLIAMSPORT, June 3, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Major-General Banks directs me to inform you that he has ordered the First Maryland Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Kenly, to Baltimore for reorganization, recruiting, and equipment. The senior

officer has instructions to report to the Governor of Maryland for orders in the case. The general respectfully requests that you will authorize the Governor to place the regiment on its original footing.

D. D. PERKINS,
Major, Chief of Staff.

SMITHFIELD, VA.,
June 3, 1862, via Harper's Ferry.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

One of my cavalry companies sent out to Winchester at daybreak this morning reports that there were no Confederate troops in that place, but that some Federal cavalry had passed through the place. The company sent must now be in Winchester. A staff officer of General Banks arrived to-day. General Banks' advance guard is at Martinsburg.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *June 3, 1862.*

Major-General SIGEL, *Winchester:*

GENERAL: Your telegraphic reports have been received, and the Department is much gratified by the promptness of your movement. Please state the present condition of your force, and whether you have yet formed a junction with General Banks.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FRONT ROYAL, *June 4, 1862—12.10 a. m.*
(Received 9.30 a. m.)

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

Your telegram just received. My long dispatch to the Secretary answers it fully, except as to the position at this time of Jackson's army, which I can only infer, as I have nothing on that point from either General Frémont or General Shields. Since Frémont has been in Woodstock, Jackson has had time to be south of Mount Jackson, with macadamized turnpike. Shields is at Luray; his advance at the Shenandoah, on the road to New Market, with an indifferent road, which the constant rains are making bad, and with the Shenandoah impassable and rising.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *June 4, 1862.*

Major-General McDOWELL:

The telegraph operator at Fredericksburg reports that all the bridges at that point are carried away by the freshets.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Front Royal, June 4, 1862.

(Received June 5, 10.40 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

The heavy rains, which continue to fall and which cover a large extent of country, are causing heavy freshets. We are trying to save the bridge of South Shenandoah, but have but little hope of doing so. The river is rising fast. The railroad bridges behind us are giving way. Nothing to-day from General Frémont. Major-General Shields is still at Luray.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

FRONT ROYAL, *June 4, 1862.*

(Received June 5, 12.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

In view of the present position of the troops in this quarter and of the supposed position of the enemy's forces and of the offensive and defensive operations to be carried on, I trust it may not be considered improper if, from my present point of view, I make the following suggestions:

First. Extend the limits of the Mountain Department eastward to the road running from Williamsport to Martinsburg, Winchester, Strasburg, to the south.

Second. Extend the Department of the Shenandoah eastward to take from the Department of the Rappahannock what is known as the Piedmont District, which comprises the country between the Blue Ridge and the lesser ridges to the east, known as the Bull Run Mountain, Carter's Mountain, &c.

Let General Frémont continue to occupy and operate in force on the line he is now upon up the west bank of the North Shenandoah, having a strong place at or near Mount Jackson or New Market, completing at the same time the work commenced by General Banks at Strasburg. The troops on this line can be supplied over an excellent road running directly to the rear or by the railroad coming from Alexandria to Strasburg. Let General Banks, with the divisions of Williams and General Sigel, occupy in force the line up the east bank of the South Shenandoah, establishing a strong place near Luray, with his depot at Front Royal. This will effectually guard against another raid such as has been committed by Jackson, will at the same time aid in effectually covering Washington, and will free the forces of the Department of the Rappahannock to act either in conjunction with those under McClellan against Richmond, as was arranged, or if not needed there, to go offensively on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad toward Gordonsville, Charlottesville, &c.

IRVIN McDOWELL.

JUNE 5, 1862.

P. S.—The above was intended to be sent to Washington by General Van Rensselaer yesterday, but he being prevented from going forward by the destruction of a bridge, it is sent by telegraph.

I. McD.

RECTORTOWN, June 4, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL:

Goose Creek bridges all right except one nearest Rectortown, which is critical. Shenandoah Bridge safe when I left at 3.30 p. m. I have placed two bridge-carpenters at each bridge to clear away drift. Will send down balance of knapsacks of Ord's division and balance of commissary stores from Piedmont. There are four trains of supplies at Rectortown bound up. Will leave as soon as bridge can be repaired, which will be to-morrow. Bridge over Bull Run was carried away to-day.

HAUPT,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1862.

Colonel HAUPT:

I have this moment received the following orders:

Col. D. C. MCCALLUM,

Military Director and Superintendent of Railroads:

The troops in the Shenandoah Valley are suffering for want of food. Provisions enough have been prepared for shipment, but the railroad management does not get them forward. It is therefore determined to give the chief quartermaster of depot a general authority to regulate the dispatch of stores by the Alexandria and Orange and Manassas Gap Railroad, and you are directed to report to him for orders, which you will carry out with the whole force at your disposal, if that be needed. Colonel Rucker, chief quartermaster, aide-de-camp, will give the necessary instructions.

Respectfully, by order of Secretary of War:

M. C. MEIGS,
*Quartermaster-General.*FRONT ROYAL, June 4, 1862,
(Received June 5, 8.35 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I beg that the Quartermaster-General's telegram, directing Colonel Haupt to report to Colonel Rucker, may be revoked. The failure to get forward supplies is not due to Colonel Haupt's management. He is, as you know, one of the best railroad managers in the United States, and I beg to assure you he is doing more than any other man can do. With the broken-down road, and weak, worn-out old locomotives, bridges going down with the freshet, and insufficient assistance, he has difficulty, enough without adding to them by placing him under an officer who has had no experience in the business of railroad management, of which Haupt is the head.

You have done me the great favor to place Colonel Haupt on my staff as the chief of the railroad department within the Department of the Rappahannock. I shall lose [him] to all intents and purposes if he is placed under an officer who is not under my command, and who knows comparatively nothing of the business he is to superintend.

IRVIN McDOWELL,

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Front Royal, Va., June 4, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The general commanding has seen your communication of this date respecting the disposition of your command in respect to the bridges over the river. He now wishes you to inform him of the condition as to supplies of Colonel Christian's regiment and the battery of artillery with it and of the means you have adopted for sending them to those troops in future.

The general directs that you adopt proper measures to prevent the lodging of drift timber against the bridge near this town and to do all you can to prevent its being carried away. This is all-important.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

LURAY, June 4, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL:

I have just issued orders to have all who are sick and unable to march [sent] back to Front Royal, and with the residue, if it be humanly possible, I will ascend the river, cross it, and take Jackson in the rear. My command are already destitute of everything in the way of shoes, and will soon be destitute of provisions and forage. Already the Rhode Islanders have broken down, and my own brave division will fail unless supplies are forthcoming. There are none to be had at Front Royal. I have asked for subsistence and it has not come. The railroad has failed.

We must make quick work with Jackson, as it is all bad.

JAS. SHIELDS,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

COLUMBIA BRIDGE, VA., June 4,
Via Front Royal, June 5, 1862—1.45 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The advance of my command is at Conrad's Store, opposite to Harrisonburg, 20 miles from here. All the bridges on Shenandoah are burned. The river is a torrent, owing to incessant rains for three days, and utterly impassable. The enemy is on the pike between Strasburg and New Market—I think at Rude's Hill; but this is only conjecture. Our forces in his rear keep you advised. I cannot now take him in reverse, owing to the inundation. Roads have become impassable. I want hard bread, salt, sugar, and coffee. Send me these. We have too many men and no supplies. While the river is up I could move on Stanardsville—his depot—and destroy the road, if I had supplies. The rains have saved him at present from annihilation. Give me bread and I will do it yet. I cannot fight against the elements, but give me bread to keep me alive and they will never leave this valley. Their force is inconsiderable, not, in my opinion, 7,000. I will stampede them down to Richmond if you give me plenty of bread.

JAS. SHIELDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

LURAY, June 4, 1862.

(Received June 5, 11.30.)

Major-General McDOWELL,

Commanding Army of the Rappahannock:

GENERAL: I have the honor to communicate that Colonel Carroll, with a force of 100 men and two pieces of artillery, after a forced night's march, reached Conrad's Bridge this morning at 5 o'clock, which bridge he found burned.

You will perceive from this and my previous communications that all the bridges, Columbia, White House, and Conrad's, have been destroyed. Owing to the recent heavy rains the river has become so swollen as to make a crossing impossible for the present. The roads have become impassable for wagons beyond the Columbia Bridge. We cannot fight against the elements. The main body of Colonel Carroll's brigade is now a few miles beyond Columbia Bridge. The remainder of this division is stationed near the town and occupying all the roads leading to it. The enemy is doubtless at Rude's Hill, where he would keep the army in check.

Stanardsville is one of the principal depots, where I think they have supplies for Jackson's army. We must try to get hold of this, burn the cars, destroy the road, and save the supplies. This will prevent Jackson's escape and the enemy's advance. Our supplies are exhausted, and we must now live on the country. To fall back would not better our condition, as there is nothing at Front Royal, and it might lead to a stampede of this whole army.

Please instruct me as to the position and condition of your forces, and any information with regard to the other commands that you may possess.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. SHIELDS,

Major-General, Commanding.

COLUMBIA BRIDGE, June 4, 1862.

Colonel CARROLL,

Commanding Fourth Brigade:

Our friends have driven the enemy to New Market. He can only escape by Staunton. He has burned his own bridges. The whole of your command is to march to join you. Leave a guard and wagons and caissons at Conrad's and on to Staunton. Destroy cars, railroads, depots, and all facilities for his escape. You must go forward at once with cavalry and guns to save the bridge at Port Republic.

JAS. SHIELDS,

Commanding Division.

FALMOUTH, June 4, 1862—7 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

The trestle bridge was carried away by the flood about 2 p. m. to-day, and has carried away two spans of the railroad bridge and the canal-boat bridge. General McCall is sick, and I have directed Mr,

Stone to get his force at work to repair the railroad bridge at once. The canal-boat bridge can be replaced by the time General McDowell's forces return here.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MOUNTAIN DEPT., HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Mount Jackson, Va., June 4, 1862.

Maj. Gen. I. McDOWELL,
Commanding at Front Royal:

GENERAL: It being reported that the town of Strasburg is in a degree insecure by reason of scattering bodies of the enemy in the neighborhood, as well as on account of some 400 intractable prisoners necessary to be kept safely, the general commanding directs that you take the earliest practicable measures to place at Strasburg a sufficient force to guard and secure the whole.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT TRACY,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FRONT ROYAL, VA.,
June 4, 1862.

Maj. A. BECKWITH,
Commissary of Subsistence:

We are in trouble about our bridges, and fear our own supplies being present. We have here 25,000 men. General King, at Hay Market, has 11,000 more. General Frémont has 20,000. Our present supply, if the trains arrive, will be 100,000 rations—hardly three days' for ourselves. At least 35,000 rations should be sent forward daily for our own force, independent of General Frémont, who can only be supplied by forwarding to New Market, thence by wagon. The heavy rains of past five days have entirely upset all our calculations.

J. M. SANDERSON,
Captain and Commissary of Subsistence.

MARTINSBURG, *June 4, 1862—10 a. m.*

Major-General McDOWELL, *Front Royal:*

The best information I can get is that Jackson left Winchester Friday at 11 a. m.; encountered Frémont's advance at Cedar Creek, which he held in check until his army passed up the valley. His rear guard took position on a hill 2 miles above Strasburg, which he held; the cannonading of Sunday and Monday was here, and was incessant. He is said to have eighty pieces of artillery; two 20-pounders. When last heard from his force was at New Market.

General Sigel goes to Winchester to-day. I shall be there to-night. My advance will be there to-night. Will communicate further.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

WINCHESTER, *June 4, 1862*—8 p. m.(Received *June 5, 1862*—12 m.)

[General McDOWELL:]

GENERAL: It is represented here that Jackson has passed up the valley, Frémont closely pressing his rear, more or less damaged. He is at Mount Jackson some say, others at New Market. A close watch should be kept upon his movements.

The brigade of General Crawford will be here to-morrow. Sigel arrived to-day. No further news. Hope to receive definite reports to-night from our cavalry reconnaissances. Nothing new from Richmond.

N. P. BANKS.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
June 4, 1862.

CAPTAIN: Mr. Caldwell has just returned from New River. He crossed at Pack's Ferry last night about two hours before dark; went about 8 miles up New River. Was satisfied that from the rise of water he would be unable to cross Indian Creek, and turned back to the road leading through the "Farms" settlement. Stopped at Mr. Jack Dunn's, a man not considered very loyal. From him learned nearly all that he was able to gather in the way of information. Dunn professed to have heard from his nephew at the Salt Sulphur—a man by the name of Young—that Heth was there on Sunday evening last with the force that retreated after the fight at Lewisburg—reported to be two regiments and one-half regiment. This was all the force that went from the Narrows. Mr. Caldwell is in doubt whether the artillery taken went from the Narrows or from Bonsack's. The report from the secesh over the river is that the loss of the enemy was even greater than that reported here. They have it that there must have been 500 killed.

Dunn thinks there are no troops at Peterstown. Day before yesterday there were some 13 cavalry at his house. They came from the Narrows. They came down about Landraft's [?] and went back in a hurry.

Colonel Chambers' son, who is now at Pack's Ferry, having left the militia some four weeks ago, came from the neighborhood of Peterstown on Sunday last, the 1st instant. He thinks, from all that he heard, that there is about a regiment of troops at the Narrows.

It is rumored and confidently believed that some "Moccasin Rangers"—some 40 or 50—are now at the Farms. They are a new band of rovers, whose whereabouts can never be known for a day. Dunn thinks the Rangers are engaged in watching the boat building at Pack's Ferry. No rumors of forces coming in from other quarters.

Mr. Caldwell reports that the heavy rain had so swelled the creeks as to make it impossible to cross them, if he went through the woods, as was proposed; and the great rise of New River made it necessary that he hurry his steps or be caught by the flood. He could have laid out in the woods, but thinking it would give rise to suspicion of his having proved false, concluded that he had better return and make another start if necessary. When the river falls he can renew the effort, but suggests that the attempt be made by going upon this side the river and crossing at Shanklin's or Crump's Ferry. He would like

one of our men to go with him, if a proper person could be procured. Would be willing to start as soon as it is safe or possible to cross the river. Would leave to-morrow if thought best, and reach the crossing so as to take the first opportunity of reaching the other side of the river.

Very respectfully, &c.,

E. P. SCAMMON,
Colonel, Commanding First Provisional Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST PROVISIONAL BRIGADE,
Camp Flat Top, June 4, 1862.

Capt. G. M. BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

SIR : Captain Townsend, Thirtieth Regiment, reports that he has scouted to the mouth of Blue Stone and up the river as far as the mouth of Little Blue Stone; thence up the road to his camp, at the junction of the Blue Stone road and the turnpike. He has also sent scouts (squads) to settlements several miles from his camp, but finds no enemy, and hears of none nearer than the Narrows and Princeton. Says it is reported that the force is weak at those points. Has found a musket and cartridge box hidden in the woods near a house, but did not find the owner.

Everything seems to be quiet thereabout.

Very respectfully, &c.,

E. P. SCAMMON,
Colonel, Commanding First Provisional Brigade.

HARPER'S FERRY, *June 4, 1862—6 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

On reconnoitering the Winchester Railroad to-day found that the bridge across the Opequon was burned. Informed General Sigel that on to-morrow a train of subsistence will be at Wadesville at 11 a. m.; to meet it with a regiment of infantry to protect that place, and with his wagons. It is 11 miles from Winchester. The Potomac is rising very fast, and we fear every moment that the bridge will be carried away.

D. S. MILES,
Colonel Second Infantry.

FRONT ROYAL, *June 5, 1862—9 a. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The last bridges over the Shenandoah, namely, the wagon and railroad bridges over the South Fork, were carried away this morning, notwithstanding all our efforts to prevent it. The Goose Creek bridges still stand. The Bull Run Bridge is gone. The only part of my command now likely to suffer for want of subsistence until the communication can be re-established is Bayard's brigade of cavalry, operating with General Frémont, which has been without rations for two days, and which is at this time inaccessible from this quarter.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

FRONT ROYAL, *June 5, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

Just received dispatch from General Shields at Luray, dated yesterday, reporting that Colonel Carroll, with 100 men and two pieces artillery, after a forced night's march, reached Conrad's Bridge at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, which he found burned. The general says from there that

Owing to the recent heavy rains the river is so swollen as to make crossing impossible for the present. The roads have become impassable for wagons beyond the Columbia Bridge, 8 miles from Luray. We cannot fight against the elements. The main body of Carroll's brigade is a few miles beyond Columbia Bridge. The remainder of this (Shields') division is stationed near the town and occupying all the roads leading to it.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Front Royal, Va., June 5, 1862.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department :

GENERAL: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 3d instant.

It is reported to me that there are a large number of prisoners at Strasburg inadequately guarded and that provisions are required for them. All communication being cut off by the loss of all the bridges over the Shenandoah between this point and that, by which either men or provisions can be sent there, I think it well to acquaint you of the fact, so that if you see fit you can remove the prisoners or send provisions for them and an adequate guard.

Jackson passed through Strasburg on Saturday and Sunday and went up the valley, pursued by a brigade of my cavalry in the lead of Major-General Frémont's whole army. I last heard from them near Mount Jackson, still in pursuit.

My cavalry have been without rations for two days, and General Frémont's supplies must be exhausted.

The bridge over Bull Run has been carried away, but I have, I think, enough subsistence to last till it can be rebuilt.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Your notes by Captain Foster, Fifth New York Cavalry, are just received. A report from Major-General Shields, this moment received, reports having sent 100 men and two pieces of artillery as far up as Conrad's Store, finding all the bridges burned and river impassable.

I. MCD.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Front Royal, Va., June 5, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JAMES SHIELDS,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 4th by the hand of Captain Haycock.

I am intrusted by the major-general commanding to say in reply that subsistence and beef on the hoof left here for your division day before yesterday, and must have been received before this.

The floods have carried away the Bull Run Bridge and have done other damage on the line of the road, but it is rapidly being restored, and no serious detention in the driving forward of supplies to this place is anticipated.

As far as the means of transportation belonging to your division and the condition of the roads will go you can depend on obtaining supplies from this point. In order to do this to the full extent of your means your wagons must be employed for that purpose, and your men must either carry their knapsacks or do as Jackson's men did, leave them behind them.

The wagons must not be made to carry anything not absolutely necessary, and a rigid inspection must be ordered to see that this rule is observed. We cannot catch a light-footed enemy and carry such heavy weights.

You report the roads beyond Columbia Bridge as being impassable for wagons, and of course for artillery. How, then, do you propose at this time to get your division to Staunton?

The major-general commanding is as anxious as you to accomplish something, even in spite of the elements, with your gallant division, and will give it any facility in his power.

To whatever distance you may, from your better knowledge of the roads and country, feel yourself justified in going, the general wishes you to have all your force well in hand, with the parts in supporting distance of each other.

The grass is now of the best, and you must do as we do in Texas and on the plains, graze your horses, unless you can get grain in the country. In taking it you will please instruct your quartermaster to be governed by the orders on that subject communicated to him through the chief quartermaster at department headquarters. Whatever private property is taken you will cause the officer taking it to send here immediately a duplicate of the receipt given the party from whom the supplies are taken.

All the bridges across the Shenandoah are swept away.

Bayard's brigade of cavalry is still with General Frémont. As soon as you get near enough to each other the general wishes it to join you. Please to inform him when you have the opportunity. General Frémont must now be at or near New Market.

Part of Ord's division has been caught on the other side of the river and cannot get back. As soon as it can move, the larger part of his division will go to Luray, and King's division is ordered to-day to Warrenton town. Can the country through which you are operating support more than your own division? Please answer immediately as fully as possible on this head.

When, probably, if the weather continues fine, can you count on the roads being passable for artillery beyond Columbia Bridge?

The Secretary informs us that Major-General Pope, at the head of

40,000, pursued Beauregard's army beyond Corinth, taking 10,000 prisoners. Beauregard frantic.

Very respectfully, &c.,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SHIELDS' DIVISION,
Alma, June 5, 1862.

Colonel CARROLL,
Commanding Advance:

There is a vague rumor of a force advancing against us from Gordonsville by way of Stanardsville. You will therefore try and keep your small force on this side of the point where that road cuts the road leading from here to Port Republic, so as to be able to fall back in this direction in case of necessity. Throw out your pickets as far as your feeble force will permit upon the Stanardsville road. I am trying to rebuild the Columbia Bridge.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. SHIELDS,
Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
Camp near Front Royal, June 5, 1862.

Col. E. SCHRIVER,
Chief of Staff, Headquarters Army of the Rappahannock:

SIR: In reply to your note, just received, propounding the query whether and when you (I) can get the whole of your (my) division on this side of the Shenandoah, I have to reply that the river is now such a torrent, and its waters so loaded with floating logs and drift, that Major Tillson reports to me to-day that it is dangerous to attempt to cross in boats. Should the rains cease with this afternoon the waters are expected to subside in about thirty hours so that the river can be boated and a ferry established, but I have broken and lost some of the picket and other ropes within my reach, and cannot readily establish a ferry or move the regiment and part of battery on the other side without more rope.

I am informed that the bridge-building parties here are provided with the necessary ropes and tackle to put them over rivers. I think, if so, they could use them to better advantage than any detail I might make.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General, &c.

P. S.—Major Whitney's command of cavalry I did not include in the statement of troops on the other side. The time to be occupied in crossing the artillery and infantry with their equipments would be in my opinion a day.

I have sent Major Tillson to examine the facilities for crossing and then to report at headquarters.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION,
June 5, 1862.

Col. E. SCHRIVER.

Chief of Staff, Army of the Rappahannock:

SIR: Colonel Allen has just reported to me that the wagon-road bridge was swept off about 3 o'clock a. m. and the railroad bridge about 5.

I am, sir, respectfully, &c.,

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HARPER'S FERRY, June 5, 1862

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The bridge was swept off last night; also the trestling on the Winchester Railroad, about a mile above here, preventing the train running to Winchester. General Sigel's division has five days' rations. We have on this side of the river 60,000 rations. The river still rising.

D. S. MILES,
Colonel Second Infantry.

HARPER'S FERRY, June 5, 1862.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR:

An officer just from Opequon reports bridge safe, and that stream falling. Will pass over it to-morrow. Subsistence for Crawford's brigade at Martinsburg and Best's new battery. Trestle-work at Back Creek gone; also at Great and Little Cacapon. Can't hear from Sleepy Creek. River falling west of Martinsburg. It is very high here. Store-houses and stables flooded; also lower story of arsenal on the island. Stores saved. Will report other bridges as I hear of them.

D. S. MILES,
Colonel Second Infantry.

HARPER'S FERRY, June 5, 1862.
Via Wheeling, 8.30 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Further intelligence from the west says Little Cacapon Bridge is repaired. Timber sent for repair of Great Cacapon. Patterson's Creek Bridge safe; secured by a loaded train of coal cars. The bridge at Opequon will be in order with a few hours' work. Workmen will, as soon as the Shenandoah falls, be sent on the Winchester Railroad—the agent thinks in three or four days. So soon as it and the main stem is repaired it ought to be guarded. The Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania is now on the road from South Branch to Back River, and the fragment of McGowan's company at Opequon, protecting stores and bridge, the only troops on the railroad west of the Potomac.

D. S. MILES,
Colonel Second Infantry.

FALMOUTH, *June 5, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The following is respectfully forwarded for the information of the War Department:

By your direction I have the honor to report that I this morning made an examination of the damage done to the bridges over the Rappahannock at this place by the flood yesterday. The trestle bridge lately put up directly in front of the Lacy house was entirely swept away, and in its progress down the river it carried with it the trestle-work of the two center spans of the railroad bridge, and also started the canal-boat bridge. The pontoon bridge had been taken up by your orders the day before.

In conversation with Mr. Stone, who has charge of the railroad construction at this place, he thought the railroad bridge could be rebuilt in the course of eight or ten days. The pontoon and canal-boat bridges can be put across the river as soon as the water falls sufficiently to allow it. All the boats are saved.

HENRY A. SHEETS,
Aide-de-Camp.

GEO. A. McCALL.

FRONT ROYAL, *June 5, 1862—3 p. m.*

Brigadier-General KING:

The major-general commanding directs that you move your division to the town of Warrenton early to-morrow morning.

It is reported that 1,500 cavalry were there on the evening of the 4th instant.

Acknowledge receipt.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Winchester, June 5, 1862.

[General McDOWELL:]

GENERAL: I fear we are not in condition to furnish provisions to the prisoners at Strasburg, but I shall send a detachment up to-morrow to ascertain their condition. The great rains have cut off all our supplies. The river at Williamsport is impassable—not a boat can cross. The bridge at Harper's Ferry is carried away and the bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. We are without wagons or rations for our own troops for more than a day or two. The prisoners might be brought here if necessary.

A servant that I find here reports a conversation heard between the rebel officers at the hotel on the day Jackson left. In speaking of their being cut off by your forces, they said that Johnston and Lee were to support them from the Luray road and Smith and Magruder at Staunton. Their purpose was to draw our troops into the valley as far as possible and destroy them by greatly superior forces. We heard these reports often when in the valley, and do not attach much importance. They are given as a part of the history of the day.

Very truly, yours,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Winchester, June 5, 1862.

General LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose reports of Surgeon Peale, Blenker's division, who was in charge of sick and wounded men at the Union Hotel hospital in Winchester during its occupation by the rebels.

In case surgeons are exchanged, in accordance with suggestions made by those of both armies, I earnestly request that Surgeon Klein, of the Baltimore battery, captured by our forces in the engagement at Newtown on Saturday night, the 24th ultimo, be included in the list first made. He gave us valuable information, of great importance to our forces, though not in any degree detrimental to the enemy. This fact should not be published, but it entitles him, I think, to be placed upon the earliest list of exchanges. He was instructed to report to the provost-marshal at Washington, being placed on parole while we were at Williamsport. He belongs in Loudoun County.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, &c.

[Inclosure.]

WINCHESTER, VA.,
June 3, 1862.

General FRANZ SIGEL:

SIR: On the 4th of May I was ordered by General Rosecrans to take charge of the Union Hotel hospital and organize it as a post hospital. I did so, and acted in accordance with his instructions until the 25th, when I had but 12 patients remaining, the rest having been sent to New Creek Station. On the 23d some wounded men were brought into the hospital from Front Royal.

The evening of the 24th 230 patients were brought into Union hospital from Strasburg. These I accommodated on the floor as well as I could for the night. Early the next morning they nearly all started off before I was aware of it, having become alarmed by the near approach of the battle. At about 8 a. m. the retreat of Banks' forces commenced, and at the same time the quartermaster's store-house, nearly opposite the hospital, was set on fire, endangering the hospital. I had the patients carried downstairs, and when the danger became most imminent had them taken into the yard. By this time a few wounded had been brought in. The rebels now had possession of the town, and placed a guard over the building front and rear. I gave the wounded such attention as I could in the yard during the fire.

Great praise is due my nurses, Mrs. Palmer and Miss McClellan, Miller, Becker, Eichoff, and the apothecary, Mr. Riederer, for their determination, made over twelve hours previous to the evacuation, to remain with me and nurse our sick.

In the afternoon Dr. Black, acting medical director for the rebels, called on me to say that I should continue to give necessary attention to the sick unmolested.

The wounded, numbering about 33, were admitted on Saturday. On Sunday there were further admitted 38. On Monday morning Dr. Black directed me to take charge of the hospital as surgeon-in-chief, with Dr. Bissell, of the Fifth Connecticut Volunteers, as assistant.

Patients continued coming in all day and nearly every day since until

they number now 330. The rebel medical director permitted me to have 64 attendants from the prisoners, necessary for carrying on the hospital, and their commissary issued provisions on my requisition. So all went well until Saturday, the 31st, except that I had no money to furnish milk, eggs, &c. On that day their provost-marshal sent an officer to have all the men in the hospital paroled. Nearly all the patients and attendants signed the paper, a copy of which, with the names appended, is annexed. The rebels then evacuated the place, leaving no provision for the hospital and taking the guards from the building.

On Monday a small party of guerrillas made us all prisoners again, and kept us in close confinement.

The number now in hospital as patients, according to the register, is 246. The number died, 9.

The surgeons are, J. J. Johnson, surgeon Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, Banks' division; Francis Leland, Second Massachusetts Volunteers, Banks' division; T. E. Mitchell, First Maryland Volunteers, Banks' division, and Philip Adolphus, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, in charge of Company F, Fourth Artillery, U. S. Army; Lincoln R. Stone, assistant surgeon, Second Massachusetts, Banks' division; Josiah F. Day, assistant surgeon, Tenth Maine, Banks' division; Evelyn L. Bissell, assistant surgeon, Fifth Connecticut, Banks' division, who kindly lent me every assistance in their power, they, like myself, being prisoners.

Respectfully, yours,

J. BURD PEALE,
Brigade Surgeon, in Charge of Hospital.

HEADQUARTERS,
Winchester, Va., June 5, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I beg leave respectfully to submit for your consideration the following statements:

The subjoined list of troops, marked A,* shows the names and the number of the troops which I found at Harper's Ferry, and which includes those now under my immediate command and those left to garrison that place. Those left behind I regard sufficient to garrison and to do the most essential duties of the post.

I would further state that these troops now at Winchester, although individually good men and of good will, are mere recruits, without the first rudimentary knowledge of drill or military discipline, and very poorly provided for in most respects. I can therefore only regard them as a kind of reserve, to follow for the moment the movements of troops in advance and to be prepared in the mean time for more earnest duties.

These considerations, together with the fact that these troops do not even form a division, but only two-thirds of one, would furnish the opportunity to realize the proposition I submitted to you in Washington, only making Winchester rather than Washington a military district and a place of rendezvous for the organization of a *corps d'armée* of an army of reserve.

I also beg leave to refer you to the letter I wrote you from Saint

* Not found.

Louis, in which I stated the importance of concentrating unexpectedly a strong force in the center, and to press forward against the different lines of communication connecting the East with the West, and to menace the enemy's line on James River by crossing it west of Richmond and Lynchburg and operating against his left flank and rear. Two armies, of at least 50,000 men each, are actually needed to operate, one on the Gordonsville line and the other between this line and General Halleck's department, and to cover the immense stretch of land west of the Army of the Potomac and James River.

The troops I have here would have been of great use and importance in checking Jackson in the valley of the Shenandoah in case Frémont had been defeated, and I did my best to meet such an emergency by executing your order and by marching 32 miles in forty hours, under an incessant rain and with troops which I found in almost dissolution and some in open mutiny, so that even Brigadier-General Saxton refused to command them.

Having attained the object desired, I infer that my momentary task is ended, and I would now like to know whether I am to remain in my present contracted situation at the head of a raw, undisciplined body of troops, with which the offensive is impossible, or if I cannot be of more service by some other arrangement.

I take the further liberty of sending this communication by Capt. George G. Lyon, one of my aides, who has my full confidence, and who is conversant with my views in general. I will be especially gratified if you will grant him an interview and communicate with him in regard to my matters.

I have the honor to remain, your most obedient servant,

F. SIGEL,

Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 59. } *Washington, June 5, 1862.*

A camp of instruction for 50,000 men—cavalry, artillery, and infantry, in due proportions—will be immediately formed near Annapolis, Md. Major-General Wool, U. S. Army, will command the camp, in addition to his duties as department commander. The ground will be selected, and the troops, which will be assembled as rapidly as possible under orders from the War Department, will be placed in position as they arrive. Brig. Gen. L. P. Graham is assigned to duty as chief of cavalry at the camp. Brevet Brig. Gen. Harvey Brown as chief of artillery, according to his brevet. A chief of the infantry arm will hereafter be designated. The Chief of Ordnance, the Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General, Surgeon-General, and Paymaster-General will each designate an experienced regular officer as the chief of their respective departments at the camp. These officers will be subject to the orders of General Wool, and under his supervision will without delay establish a hospital and depots of all the supplies necessary for the health and efficiency of the troops at points where issues may be conveniently made.

The long experience of the veteran officer assigned to command the camp will dictate the most efficient details for brigading, equipping, drilling, and disciplining the *Reserve Corps d'Armée* to be thus formed under him. Chiefs of the different staff bureaus are hereby directed to

aid him by promptly meeting his reasonable requisitions for the material of war.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *June 6, 1862.*

General McDOWELL:

The President directs that McCall's division be sent by water to General McClellan immediately on receipt, and that you place such force as may in your judgment be necessary to hold that place.

In respect to the operation of the residue of your forces the President reserves directions to be given as soon as he decides. Transportation has been ordered up the Rappahannock from here and from Fort Monroe.

Adjutant-General will issue the order.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, *June 6, 1862.*

Major-General McDOWELL:

The Secretary of War directs that you immediately put General McCall's division in readiness to be moved to the command of General McClellan before Richmond, and that as fast as transportation can be supplied they be forwarded by the Rappahannock from Fredericksburg. You will place at Fredericksburg such additional force as you may judge necessary for the security of that place.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT,
Front Royal, June 6, 1862. (Received 3.15 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Major-General Frémont, from Mount Jackson, has attempted to assume command of me at this place. I beg to report that I have not complied with the order he has sent to me, which was to send troops to Strasburg, as it would place my forces out of the line in which I expect them to operate. Before the receipt of his communication I had written to Major-General Banks at Winchester, in whose department both Major-General Frémont and myself are acting temporarily, calling his attention to that point for such action in the premises as he might see fit to take. General Frémont has with him my cavalry brigade, which, under the article of war providing for troops happening to join on the march, &c., he was right in ordering with him for the pursuit, and I was glad they were at hand for the work; but I am not willing, unless you so order it, that even that part of my command should be absorbed by Major-General Frémont.

The river is commencing to subside, but no communication yet practicable. The commanding officer is getting apprehensive of an attack from a large cavalry force reported to be assembling near Warrenton. I have ordered King's division there. It marched this morning.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Front Royal, Va., June 6, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JAMES SHIELDS, *Commanding Division:*

SIR: The general commanding the department desires a report of the number of sick in your division as soon as it can be sent in. He wishes also that you would send in the weekly morning report as early as practicable, in order that he may keep himself informed of the condition of your command as regards the sick and men for duty. No report for last week has been received.

He also desires that the monthly returns for April and May be sent in as soon as practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. BRECK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Front Royal, Va., June 6, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD, *Commanding Division:*

SIR: The general commanding the department desires a report of the number sick in your division as soon as it can be sent in. He wishes also that you would send in the weekly morning report as early as practicable, in order that he may keep himself informed of the condition of your command as regards the sick and men for duty. No report for the last week has been received.

He also desires that the monthly returns for May be sent in as soon as practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. BRECK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHED BRIGADE,
Near Rectortown, Va., June 6, 1862.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Major-General McDowell's Div., Dept. of the Rappahannock:

SIR: The orders of Major-General McDowell for my command to resume its recently occupied position on the Manassas Gap Railroad was received on the afternoon of June 3, and I immediately withdrew my troops from Ashby's, Snicker's, and the other gaps, and have the honor to report that the railroad is guarded from the Shenandoah River to Manassas.

My troops are distributed in the following manner, the posting of the guards diverging along the road from the stations named:*

Disposition of command.—The cavalry force will be kept constantly scouting south of the lines through their entire length. The western section of the road is under the direct superintendence of Maj. H. Tynedale, and the eastern under that of Lieut. Col. G. De Korponay.

The instructions of Major-General McDowell through Colonel Haupt will be carried out.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

COLUMBIA BRIDGE,
June 6, 1862—11 a. m.

Brigadier-General CARROLL,
Commanding Advance, Conrad's Store :

I have received your very instructive communication, and kept the orderly until this morning. We are at work building a bridge. The progress is satisfactory. I have ordered the rest of your brigade to join you. Can you prepare for a spring on Waynesborough to burn the bridge, depot, cars, and tear up the railroad? Will this be practicable? I fear the enemy will escape if it is not done. I will send you all the cavalry I have if you can do it, but they are very few. I will send Captain Keogh to lead them. If you can cut the road at Waynesborough it will be a splendid exploit, and end Jackson, if we can thunder on his rear and you can take a good position to assail his flank. This, I think, you can safely do by keeping the river between you and them and getting into one of the angles you will see on the river above Long Meadow Creek. There is a bridge across the Middle River on the turnpike. That would destroy him. Let me know your opinion. We will soon send infantry across the river and cavalry too, to reconnoiter and cut their telegraph.

JAS. SHIELDS,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

FRONT ROYAL, June 6, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL :

After you left this place I addressed the following note to General Ord :

The major-general commanding has just left for Washington. Before going he directed me to inform you that he would be absent but a short time, during which you are not to give any instructions to his staff, save to the chiefs of the supplying departments, and to them only when absolutely necessary.

To which he immediately replied as follows :

Col. E. SCHRIVER,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Rappahannock :

SIR: In regard to any orders which Major-General McDowell may have given through you conflicting with the 62d article of war, you are informed that I am the highest in rank here on duty, and I take the responsibility of rescinding any such order. While I am the senior you will obey my orders. You will please refer all matters relating to the command which, during this interregnum, may be addressed to you to me. Direct Major Breck, assistant adjutant-general, to do the same, and as to the chiefs of staff department, I will attend to them.

Respectfully, yours,

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General, Commanding pro tempore.

I suppose Major-General Ord will hardly desire the communications of Major-General Shields to be referred to him. Would it not be well to set him right at once, to prevent finding things confused when you return?

Respectfully,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel, &c.

WASHINGTON, *June 6, 1862.*Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Cumberland, via Wheeling :

Your telegram has been received, and I am glad the western part of the road has so well escaped. Please report immediately what force you have to guard the road, and what additional force in your judgment is required to protect the road and for the safety of your command; also whether you could raise any reliable troops in your district if authorized to do so.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
*Secretary of War.*CUMBERLAND, *June 6, 1862.*Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

I have only two regiments guarding the railroad between the Ohio River and the mouth of South Branch of the Potomac—the Sixth Virginia and the Second Maryland. There is an immense amount of public property at New Creek Station, to protect which I have been compelled to concentrate most of the Maryland regiment at that point. The force that was holding the pass at Huttonsville, in Randolph County, has been withdrawn, by order of General Frémont. His movement leaves the Tygart Valley region entirely open and exposed to the raids of the enemy through the mountain pass, and consequently endangers the railroad passing through the counties of Harrison, Taylor, Preston, and Marion, as well as the public stores at Grafton and Clarksburg. Huttonsville, held by a sufficient force, would give protection, peace, and quietness to the loyal citizens of Randolph, Tucker, Upshur, Barbour, and adjoining counties, and enable me to protect fully the railroad and public property with my present force. In my judgment, two regiments and a good battery should be ordered to occupy and hold Huttonsville at once. I think another good regiment can be recruited in my district within a reasonable time if authorized. I have a train of cars loaded with rations, ready to leave for Martinsburg the moment I get notice that Big Cacapon Bridge is repaired and ready to cross.

B. F. KELLEY,
*Brigadier-General.*HEADQUARTERS,
*Winchester, June 6, [1862]—10 p. m.*Major-General SIGEL,
Taylor's Hotel :

GENERAL: Information I have received from different sources to-night assures me that our difficulties in regard to supplies will soon be at an end. Our trains and troops will be able to cross the river at Williamsport to-morrow. The railway will be in operation east and west to Martinsburg by Monday. A steam-tug has probably been placed at Harper's Ferry to-night to supply the place of the bridge at Harper's Ferry, which has been swept away with exception only of the last span. From this information I feel assured that we shall soon be in condition to move.

General Crawford's brigade will arrive to-morrow. I received a dispatch from an officer of General Frémont's staff, which informs that a vigorous running fight has been kept up since Sunday, in which many of the enemy have been captured and killed, but no impression made on Jackson's main body, which moves very rapidly and is well in advance.

Frémont at this time yesterday morning was at Mount Jackson. There is no news from Richmond.

I am, general, with much respect, your obedient servant,
N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1862.

Col. E. SCHRIVER,
Chief of Staff:

Have the department headquarters and Duffie's battalion move to-morrow to Manassas. You will find the headquarters baggage wagons near Thoroughfare Gap.

Order Hartsuff's and Duryea's brigades to be prepared to march via Chester Gap upon Warrenton. The other brigade to follow as soon as relieved. A due proportion of artillery and cavalry to go with the brigade.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS,
Warrenton, Va., June 7, 1862.

Col. E. SCHRIVER,
Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. Department of the Rappahannock:

SIR: Shortly before midnight on the 5th instant I received from Manassas your dispatch dated Front Royal, 3 p. m., directing me to move my division to Warrenton early the next morning, and mentioning a report that 1,500 of the enemy's cavalry had been seen at that place the day previous.

In obedience to this order my division was put in march at 8 a. m. on the 6th instant *en route* for Warrenton. As we were obliged to leave a large amount of commissary and quartermaster's stores at Gainesville, I thought it advisable to detail a regiment of infantry to guard these stores and the railroad in the vicinity of the station. The Twenty-first New York was selected for this purpose.

Our march to Warrenton was without incidents. The day was favorable, the road (turnpike) in excellent order, and the column kept well closed up. The head of the column reached Warrenton at 3 p. m., and the whole division was comfortably encamped in the vicinity of the town before dark.

We found no troops at Warrenton, nor could we learn that any had been there, or within some miles of the town, for several weeks, excepting small parties of mounted men hunting up and carrying off negroes South. The town itself is perfectly quiet, and the population civil in their demeanor toward our men.

I shall spare no pains to enforce rigid discipline in my command, and

to prevent all marauding, excess, or irregularity. Thus far I have not heard a word of complaint.

I shall dispatch scouting parties this morning along the several roads leading from the town toward Strasburg, Gordonsville, and the Rapahannock, and endeavor to ascertain whether the enemy are in any force on this side of that river.

According to the latest reports received from contrabands, there are no troops of any account nearer to us than Culpeper, and not many there. The country in the vicinity is highly favorable for the purpose of an encampment. The climate is proverbially healthy; wood and water convenient and plenty, and the communication with the depot at Gainesville easy and secure.

The several calls made upon the cavalry regiment in my division for detached duty have reduced it five companies. This force is inadequate to the services required of it. I therefore respectfully request that the battalion under Major Duffie, now at department headquarters, unless imperatively needed there, may be directed to rejoin the regiment.

Awaiting any orders or information that you may have to transmit, I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

FRONT ROYAL, *Saturday, June 7, 1862.*

SECRETARY OF WAR:

When General McDowell left here for Washington he sent me the order following: *

* * * * *

As the command of the staff is necessary to the efficient command of the troops, I have, under the 62d article of war, assumed command of the whole, and now ask if the President, under that article of war, directs otherwise.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General, Commanding at Front Royal.

COLUMBIA BRIDGE, VA.,
June 7, 1862—2 a. m.

Brigadier-General CARROLL,
Commanding Fourth Brigade, Conrad's Store:

Such is my anxiety that I rise from my bed to write to you. Captain Keiley, who will hand you this, has just returned from New Market. The enemy passed New Market on the 5th; Blenker's division on the 6th in pursuit. The enemy has flung away everything; knapsacks and their stragglers fill the mountain. They only need a movement on the flank to panic-strike them, and break them into fragments. No man has had such a chance since the war commenced. Few men ever had such a chance. You are within 30 miles of a broken, retreating enemy, who still hangs together. Ten thousand Germans are on his rear, who hang on like bull-dogs. You have only to throw yourself down on Waynesborough before him and your cavalry will capture them by

* See Schriver to McDowell, June 6, p. 349.

the thousands, seize his train, and abundant supplies; and yet there is a strange want of enthusiasm in the command. The enemy is in retreat right before you. The men who follow him have no train—live by the way. This command can throw itself upon its flank, and yet I am pestered about shoes and stockings and clothing by officers like Colonel Gavin. Why, if the clothing was here, there is no time to get it. Take 5,000 of the enemy prisoners; then there will be time to clothe you. Some of the officers are discouraging their men instead of putting heart into them. Officers who do so at this time are not worthy of their places.

The Germans are not half as well off as you are, but they hang on the enemy without respite. This enemy insulted the capital of your country; he is in retreat; you are within a day and a half of him, and you hesitate. I don't mean you personally, but some of your officers and men. This would be a disgrace. Can this be my boasted Shields' division? If an officer hesitates, send him back. Go on with the men.

An order from General McDowell directs that wagons contain nothing but ammunition, subsistence, forage, cooking utensils, shelter-tents, one blanket, and one India rubber each. Everything else is to be sent back to Luray to be put in depot—all baggage of officers and men, knapsacks, tents, &c. A rigid inspection is ordered. Colonel Shriber is at work. The wagons that carry back the baggage to Luray will go on to Front Royal for supplies. Act upon this at once. Let Colonel Gavin know that the order is issued; any officer or man who takes baggage along will never take it back. I will enforce the order rigidly. General McDowell writes me that Jackson marches 30 miles a day, and, as he says, we can never catch a swift-footed enemy with such a train filled with trumpery. Mind this, and let your officers act upon it at once.

Supplies have arrived for seven days—coffee, salt, hard bread, &c.; also shoes, but there is no time. Daum's artillery will start at 5 this morning; Tyler's brigade at 6. The cavalry will push on at once. I will start the whole and go myself as soon as I communicate with General McDowell. Tyler is directed not to take command of your brigade. I command you both. You ought to push on with Gavin's regiment cavalry and two guns, and be at Port Republic to-night; to-morrow at Waynesborough. Captain Keiley will join you. He is an able officer. He is deputed by me, and will be treated as such. Please confer with him on all occasions.

JAS. SHIELDS,
Commanding Division.

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1862.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Cumberland:

I have ordered to-day one regiment from Camp Chase, in Ohio, to Cumberland, and will order another next week. They are designed to be employed in guarding the railroad. You are authorized to raise a regiment in your district by recruits, if it can be done in thirty days, and be ready to be mustered into the service in that time.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 8, 1862.

Maj. Gen. I. McDOWELL,
U. S. Volunteers, Fredericksburg, Va.:

SIR: I inclose herewith, for your information, a manuscript copy of General Orders, No. 62.*

Instructions have been sent to Major-General Frémont to order the cavalry force known as Bayard's Cavalry Brigade, with the artillery and battalion of Bucktail Rifles, to rejoin your command at Fredericksburg.

The Secretary of War directs that, having first provided adequately for the defense of the city of Washington and for holding the position at Fredericksburg, you operate with the residue of your force as speedily as possible in the direction of Richmond, to co-operate with Major-General McClellan, in accordance with the instructions heretofore given you.

McCall's division, which has been by previous order directed toward Richmond by water, will still form a part of the Army of the Rappahannock, and will come under your orders when you are in a position to co-operate with General McClellan.

General Frémont is instructed to take post with his main force near Harrisonburg, to guard against operations of the enemy down the valley of the Shenandoah, and General Banks to take position in force at or near Front Royal, on the right or left bank of the Shenandoah, with an advance at Luray or other points in supporting distance of General Frémont, and also to occupy the former positions of General Geary, on the line of the Manassas Gap Railroad, as far as the Manassas Junction.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1862.

Col. E. SCHRIVER:

Send off the staff to Manassas, but remain yourself with such officers as you may think necessary to attend to matters at Front Royal, to come over hereafter by railroad.

Send word to Major-General Shields that we shall go either to Richmond or Charlottesville via Culpeper, and to hold himself in readiness to march to Warrenton, and to send to you a memorandum of what his command requires to make it efficient, that I may make provision for it.

Have all the ammunition for Shields' division now at Front Royal either sent to him at once, if there is an opportunity, or brought back to Manassas, to intercept him either at Catlett's or Fredericksburg.

Have Christian's regiment and the section of artillery brought over to this side of the river as soon as possible.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1862.

Colonel SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff:*

The Secretary of War does not consider that General Duryea's brigade is sufficient guard for the position of Front Royal. Order there-

* See Thomas to Banks, June 8, Part I, p. 541.

fore, in addition, Hartsuff's brigade, to remain, with a company of cavalry, until General Banks occupies the place.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1862.

Col. E. SCHRIVER:

How is the river at Front Royal? Can Colonel Christian's regiment be brought to this side? Has anything been received from General Shields? How are the troops off for supplies.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1862.

Colonel SCHRIVER:

General McDowell desires you to make preparations to have the prisoners of war and sick sent to Washington as soon as possible.

J. DE W. CUTTING,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1862.

Colonel SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff*:

Instead of Hartsuff's and Duryea's brigades, order Hartsuff's and Ricketts' brigades to be prepared to march to Warrenton; the artillery, except the section now with Colonel Christian's regiment, and the cavalry, except a squadron, to go with the two brigades.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1862.

Col. E. SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff*:

Send immediately Major-General Shields, and direct him to call in his division and march via Warrenton to Fredericksburg, to resume our former operations.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1862.

Colonel SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff*:

If the two brigades of Ricketts and Hartsuff can get three days' rations cooked they may be sent to Catlett's by rail. Colonel Haupt says he has power enough. Let the artillery, cavalry, and train, and a small infantry guard then go to Catlett's by the best road. Place Ricketts in command of the division. Major-General Ord is relieved therefrom and sent to Major-General Halleck. Duryea's brigade is to follow as soon as General Banks sends troops to relieve it, which he is ordered to do immediately. Bayard is ordered to join.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, June 8, [1862.]

Col. E. SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff*:

Inquire of General Ricketts how many horses he needs in his batteries and cavalry. Find out, if you can, how many are needed in the Rhode Island cavalry. Ask if Lieutenant Fessenden, Maine artillery, was in that part of the battery which went with Bayard or with the section which was with Christian. The plan of our operations is not abandoned, but only delayed till Banks is in position.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1862.

Colonel SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff*:

Send to General Shields the following: That it being the intention of the President that the troops of the Rappahannock be employed elsewhere, General Shields will cease all further pursuit, and bring back all his division to Luray and get it ready for the march to Fredericksburg.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

FRONT ROYAL, June 8, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL:

I have just received your telegram directing Shields to move to Fredericksburg via Warrenton, and I have sent two orderlies to him with the orders and information that his ammunition has been ordered via railroad. The orderlies will bring back a memorandum of his wants. The telegram about change of brigades to march to Warrenton has been communicated to General Ricketts, who will get off to-morrow, it being necessary for him to call in some detachments and cook rations. He will take some ammunition, which is here in store for him, with him. Besides, he has not yet got over the cavalry and baggage wagons which were with Christian's regiment, it being slow work. The prisoners and sick will be sent forward. The Rhode Island cavalry has been ordered to Manassas.

General King telegraphs as follows:

WARRENTON JUNCTION, 8th.

I sent as far as White Sulphur Springs, 7 miles on the Rappahannock. No enemy could be seen or heard of, nor were pickets visible beyond the Rappahannock. Our men met at the Springs a discharged Confederate soldier, who left Richmond Wednesday and passed through Gordonsville Friday. He reports the Confederate troops as much disheartened. Does not know where Jackson is, and says there are no troops of any consequence between Gordonsville and Warrenton. Captain Buell reports he has patrolled the road between Catlett's and the Rappahannock and can hear of no enemy.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel, &c.

FRONT ROYAL, June 8, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL,
Washington, D. C.:

I have just returned from a point 6 miles on the way to Manassas with staff, where your telegrams reached me. I shall carry out your

orders at once. General Ricketts informed me this morning that the artillery with Christian's regiment was brought over yesterday and the regiment was to come over to-day. Nothing has been received from General Shields. There are plenty of rations here for the troops, but there was no forage this morning even for the staff horses. Some is expected. When the staff left, Major Houston, Captain Barstow, and Dr. Magruder staid behind. I shall see them at once and get their assistance, as I did not bring back any of the staff. The roads are fearful. There was a heavy rain here last night. I shall telegraph you again.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

FRONT ROYAL, June 8, 1862.

Major-General SHIELDS, *Luray*:

GENERAL: I have just received a telegram from General McDowell, in which is the following:

Send word to General Shields that we shall go either to Richmond or Charlottesville via Culpeper, and to hold himself in readiness to march to Warrenton, and to send to you a memorandum of what his command required to make it efficient, that I may make provision for it. Have all the ammunition for Shields division now at Front Royal either sent to him at once, if there is an opportunity, or brought back to Manassas, to intercept him either at Catlett's or Fredericksburg.

Please send memorandum of your wants by return messengers.

2 P. M.

I have just received telegram from General McDowell:

Send immediately to Major-General Shields, and direct him to call in his division and march, via Warrenton, to Fredericksburg, to resume our former operations.

I shall send your ammunition from here to Catlett's, where you can get it.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Chief of Staff and Colonel.

FRONT ROYAL, VA.,
June 8, 1862.

General SHIELDS, *Luray*:

To-day, at 4 o'clock p. m., I sent you a communication made by order of General McDowell, who is in Washington. I send a duplicate of it by the orderly who brought your communication of this date. In passing, I will remark that the papers referred to therein as marked A and B did not accompany it. I telegraphed a synopsis of it to the general in Washington, but he will not get it in time to answer your call for the two brigades on the Luray road to support you, they being under orders now for Warrenton like yourself. As soon as possible I will lay before him the communication itself. I fear, however, that the delay occasioned by the floods has enabled Jackson to escape all our efforts. Your quartermaster, Johnson, it is reported to me, is at Piedmont, whither I have directed a telegram to be sent respecting those for your division. Hard bread is here, and your wagons have only to call for it. I do not find your commissary on the spot to see to the urging forward of it and other supplies.

The department headquarters are at Manassas, and I expect to go there in a day or two.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Chief of Staff.

FRONT ROYAL, June 8, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL:

Washington, D. C.:

Your telegram ordering department headquarters and Duffie's battalion to Manassas and Hartsuff's and Duryea's brigades to Warrenton was received in the night and is being executed. Do you desire any part destined for Manassas to go by rail? Is great promptness demanded? I ask this question because I cannot guess why the headquarters are ordered to Manassas, away from the mass of troops to be assembled at Warrenton.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON CITY [June 8, 1862].

Colonel SCHRIVER,
Chief of Staff, Front Royal:

The headquarters are sent to Manassas because they may either have to go to Fredericksburg or to Catlett's. No great dispatch is required. King's division is ordered to Catlett's.

We are waiting for some information from General McClellan before our destination is fixed.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SHIELDS' DIVISION,
June 8, 1862.

Colonel SCHRIVER,
C. of S., Hdqrs. Army of the Rappahannock, Front Royal, Va.:

I have the honor to state that your dispatch of the 5th instant has been received. Its contents are very satisfactory. I concur fully in the suggestions of the major-general commanding in relation to the remodeling of the department. I beg you will inform the general commanding that I have rigidly enforced his orders in relation to baggage, &c. My command marches with nothing now but arms, ammunition, subsistence, cooking utensils, blankets, and shelter-tents. We found, as I have already had the honor to communicate, all the bridges on the Shenandoah between us and the enemy burned. The incessant rains made every little mountain stream a torrent, and these torrents swelled the South Fork of the Shenandoah to such height that the possibility of crossing in any way or by any mode was out of the question. I contrived to push the head of my command as far as Conrad's Store, opposite to Harrisonburg, before this mud road became utterly impassable. Farther no human effort could go. The wheels sunk in the mud to the axle, and the mountain torrents cut between portions of my command and separated them. In this position we commenced building

bridges, and soon connected them. Hearing of the failure of the Manassas Railroad, I feared want of supplies, so I put two flour-mills in operation at Luray; collected millers from my command, and Major Munn, the provost-marshal at Luray, runs them night and day and furnishes us ample flour to live, but our means of baking are so indifferent that we cannot march without hard bread. There are two other mills near Columbia Bridge which will go into operation as soon as the water falls. We also, in the mean time, constructed a ferry across the Shenandoah at the Columbia Bridge capable of transporting infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and have opened communication with General Frémont.

On the evening of the 6th instant I sent a party of cavalry and infantry through the Gap to New Market. They found that the enemy had passed the day before and that Frémont had just passed. One was sent to his headquarters, and one of his aides-de-camp came to my quarters last night with the communication marked A.* He lets me know that on the 6th Jackson was about 9 miles above Harrisonburg, on the way to Staunton, and finding great difficulty in getting along. His men are deserting in hundreds; he crosses and burns the bridges after him. Ashby has infernal activity and ingenuity in this way. Jackson's men appear to be suffering for provisions, he says. The prisoners we take say they have been on half rations. Their supply of ammunition seems by their cautious mode of firing to be nearly exhausted. He is doubtless pushing toward Staunton, and perhaps turning a part of his train toward Port Republic to escape by Waynesborough or Stanardsville.

The head of Jackson's retreating column may be at Staunton this morning; the head of my column, as you will see by Document B,* is in Port Republic. Port Republic is 18 miles from Waynesborough, where I am trying to get. If I get there first, and I think I will, the bridge will be burned and the railroad cut up. This will arrest him and get him between Frémont's command and ours. If his train attempts to go to Stanardsville we will have it, or if to Waynesborough we will have it. I think the head of our column will be in Waynesborough to-night. I am sending information to General Frémont of my exact position, so we may co-operate. I think we have Jackson, but I beg you will let the commanding general know that we have to guard our flanks, and this weakens us.

Longstreet was between Thornton's Gap and Gordonsville with, say, 8,000 men. This is what brought me back here last night. Our reconnaissances, however, which are still going on, report him as having fallen back. Then there is the turnpike from Harrisonburg to Orange Court-House and thence to Gordonsville, still more dangerous. I have only been able to push forward two brigades against Jackson while Longstreet was in Thornton's Gap, but to-day I am preparing to push forward a third, to hold the road to Stanardsville for the present.

I repeat, my advance will be in Waynesborough to-night, and this I think will head Jackson, but you will see how extended my line is and what a length of flank I have to defend.

I wish you would request the commanding general to push forward two brigades to aid me as speedily as possible, one between this and Columbia Bridge, where my Second Brigade is now, to be ready to move either to Luray or Conrad's Store, the other to Luray. This will make everything sure. There is flour here to supply them. I will

* Not found.

move my whole command now, relying upon this support. I will need my whole command at Stanardsville (where they say Longstreet has gone), Port Republic, and Waynesborough. The officer who is here from General Frémont says they estimate Jackson's force at 25,000 men. This, I think, is far overrating them, but they must not be despised, and I want my force within supporting distance to act against them. I hope the major-general commanding will be satisfied with my course.

I venture to keep a few of the Rhode Island cavalry, that I have had shod and put in some condition, until this is over, but if they are required at Front Royal I will send them back at once. We stand in need of salt meat, hard bread, coffee, and sugar. One-third of my command are without shoes, and *sans culotte* in a literal sense of the word; but we will soon have time to refit. If shoes are in Front Royal, as I hope our quartermaster, Johnson, has some, I want them forwarded to Luray and Conrad's Store. The baggage of all kinds is put in depot here, and the empty wagons are sent back for bread and salt.

There is one matter I deem it my duty to request you to bring to the notice of the commanding general. In the dispatch to the department announcing the entrance into Front Royal any mention of my division is omitted. The brigade that entered is not named, whereas the Rhode Island cavalry, temporarily attached to this command, is put forward in attractive prominence. Our division is alive to this, because always treated thus in the other department until we got disgusted, and I have constantly assured this command that with Major-General McDowell we would be with a soldier who would do us justice. Since they caught sight of the report about Front Royal I regret to say that a feeling is commencing that may lead to the same result. I know it is not possible to give satisfaction to soldiers in our reports, but the utter suppression of even an allusion to the brigade or division that operated, while the names of others were dilated upon, was something not expected, and creates disappointment.

For my own part, in my humble way I try to do justice to every portion of my command. When any regiment or company performs a service I mention it. This kind of military justice I deem due to them, and I know the major-general commanding is too generous and just, as well as too experienced a soldier, to act upon the principle of the Shenandoah Department.

I will act upon the assumption that the general commanding will send down two brigades, one to Luray, one to near Columbia Bridge, immediately. Beg him to save the hard bread for us, as there is an abundance of flour here, and a force in position can use it.

Three scouts have reached me this moment from General Frémont. They left him at Harrisonburg at 4 p. m. yesterday. They were dressed like rebels, and my pickets detained them last night. They report the following:

General Frémont is at Harrisonburg; Jackson's rear guard 4 miles on the road to Staunton. The bridge across the North River, on the turnpike, has been burned by some of my cavalry. This has stopped their march on Staunton, and turned them on the road to Port Republic to escape by Waynesborough. The advance of my column near Port Republic report that the enemy's train is on the other side of the river waiting for the water to fall. I have let General Frémont know this, and sent orderlies to keep me informed. Thus you will see he is caught, if these suppositions and dispositions are all right. I hold in my hand an order issued yesterday by B. H. Greene, commissary of subsistence

and major in Ewell's division at Stanardsville, directing privates to press horses and picket the mountains while they are removing Government stores. This proves that they are in flight from Stanardsville, either to Charlottesville, by way of Gordonsville, or Waynesborough. I could almost curse such rubbish cavalry. One good regiment now would cut them up on all sides. My cavalry is an incumbrance. I have to take care of them instead of them taking care of me; but as I need orderlies and scouts, I must use them. I keep Captain Whipple and a hundred Rhode Island cavalry which I have shod to watch at Luray. These are the only ones here, and I hope the commanding general will sanction this. I go forward myself to-day with the two additional brigades, leaving Luray to be garrisoned by my shoeless men and inefficient until a force can join them from Front Royal. Please let the general know the position at once; he will see the necessity for sending on a few regiments as fast as they can be forwarded. I will keep him constantly advised of our operations. I think we will finish Jackson.*

Sincerely, your obedient servant,

JAS. SHIELDS,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

HDQRS. FIRST DIV., ARMY OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
June 8, 1862.

Colonel SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff:*

Another brigade has left for above, making all now thrown forward three brigades. One remains here until one of the brigades now at Front Royal is within reach. Major Munn, commandant, informs me that he has stopped the mills, there being too much flour. Pray urge upon the general commanding to send one brigade at least to Luray at once, to relieve the one now here. Two brigades can be supplied with flour here without making any demand on railroad. The moment General Ferry is informed of their approach he has orders to go forward. I go myself immediately. Major Munn is commandant here.

JAS. SHIELDS,
Commanding First Division, Army of the Rappahannock.

WASHINGTON, *June 8, 1862.*

Brigadier-General KING:

Continue the march of your division to Fredericksburg, using such dispatch as is compatible with the efficiency of your command upon its arrival at that place.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HARPER'S FERRY, *June 8, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have the honor to transmit the following resolution of a meeting of the officers of the Tenth Maine:

That the regiment is now, as it always has been, ready to obey any orders, either

* Synopsis of this dispatch telegraphed by Schriver to McDowell 4.30 p. m. June 8.

to advance or to remain in the Railway Brigade, as the War Department may determine best for the interest of the Government.

GEO. L. BEAL,
Colonel Tenth Maine.

This resolution was the result of a compromise between those who desired to remain in this brigade and those who wanted to go into the field. There was a majority of two to one to remain. The Tenth Maine is now at Martinsburg, where it, or a force equal to it, should be stationed immediately.

D. S. MILES,
Colonel Second Infantry, Commanding Railroad Brigade.

HARPER'S FERRY, June 8, 1862—8 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War*:

I would respectfully suggest that if the four companies of the Sixtieth New York now on the railroad from Baltimore to Annapolis Junction, and the four companies of the First District Regiment on the railroad from Annapolis Junction to Washington, were relieved by one or two regiments and sent to me as the garrison of this place, I could send forward to General Sigel's division about 800 men belonging to regiments of his command, adding to their discipline and efficiency.

D. S. MILES,
Colonel Second Infantry.

Abstract from Return of Sigel's division, Department of the Shenandoah, for June 8, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.			
1st (Cooper's) Brigade, Kernstown.....	169	3,323	3,599	4,505	6
2d (Slough's) Brigade, Winchester.....	144	2,482	2,689	3,598	3
Total.....	313	5,805	6,288	8,103	9

REMARKS.—At Harper's Ferry there are stationed, under command of Colonel Miles, about 2,000 men; the greatest part home guards and militia.

Composition of Sigel's Division, June 8, 1862.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES COOPER.

1st District of Columbia, Col. J. A. Tait.
3d Maryland, Col. D. P. De Witt.
102d New York, Lieut. Col. W. Hayward.
109th Pennsylvania, Col. H. J. Stainrook.
111th Pennsylvania, Col. M. Schlaudecker.
8th and 12th U. S. (batt'n), Capt. T. L. Pitcher.
1st New York Artillery, Battery L,
Capt. John A. Reynolds.
5th New York Cavalry (four companies),
Maj. G. H. Gardner.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. SLOUGH.

3d Delaware, Col. W. O. Redden.
Purnell Legion, Col. W. J. Leonard.
11th New York Militia, Col. J. Maidhoff.
60th New York, Col. W. B. Goodrich.
78th New York, Col. D. Ullman.
1st New York Artillery, Battery K, Capt.
L. Crounse.
1st Maryland Cavalry (battalion), Maj.
J. M. Deems.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
June 9, 1862—1 a. m.

Colonel SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff*:

Delay all the movements of Ricketts' division till you get an answer from Shields, to know what he is going to do.

Press for an immediate answer.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1862.

Colonel SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff*:

Say to General Shields that it is the order of the President that Major-General Frémont shall hold the valley in connection with Major-General Banks, and that the forces belonging to the Department of the Rappahannock be immediately marched on Richmond to co-operate with Major-General McClellan. It has been much desired by the President, and no doubt is still, that Jackson should be made to pay for his late dash down the valley, and if there is a reasonable expectation of his being caught, no doubt the order for the advance on Richmond would be suspended. It is not clear from Shields' report what is the position of his command at this time, except that he has only two of his brigades advanced, in which he has forgotten my instructions not to move his force so that the several parts should not always be in supporting distance of each other. It is inferred that the force he has at Port Republic is small, and that the party he is expecting to have at Waynesborough is only a bridge-burning force. If he is in hot pursuit and about to fall on the enemy, and can do so with reasonable chance of success and without relying on the troops at Front Royal, who are too far in the rear to support him in his extended movement, I am not disposed to recall him; but if, as I infer, he has only detachments thrown out to the front, he should not place his command out of the possibility of complying with the President's general plan of operation, but should at once call in his parties and move upon Fredericksburg, where he can be refitted for the march to Richmond.

Let this go in addition to your former reply and have the messenger start immediately for Luray.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1862—8.20 a. m.

Brigadier-General KING,
Commanding Division, Catlett's:

General Shields' extreme advance getting beyond supporting distance, and attacking a superior force of the enemy, has been repulsed with the loss of two pieces of artillery. As the general's command seems to have been a good deal divided, he may be obliged, if pushed, to fall back. Hold your division in readiness therefore to move on Luray or Front Royal, as the case may be.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

WASHINGTON, *June 9, 1862—11.20 a. m.*

Col. E. SCHRIVER,
Chief of Staff, Front Royal:

Two messages will be coming to Front Royal in cipher, one for General Shields and one for General Frémont.

Have the operator make two copies of the one to Frémont, and send one copy, together with the message, to General Shields to Luray, with orders to send it to General Frémont immediately; send the other copy to General Frémont by way of Strasburg.

Let the messengers in each direction go with all reasonable expedition, and send commissioned officers if you can.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

SEVEN MILES BELOW FREDERICKSBURG,
June 9, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL:

Your dispatch is received. I have to embark my division below the burnt hulks, at least 7 miles below the city. I have had to make wharves. The First Brigade (Reynolds') is on board and will drop down at once. The Second Brigade is on the ground and is embarking. The Third will embark to-morrow, as will the artillery, if I have transports. The embarkation of the cavalry will depend on the arrival of transports. They have all been longer coming than they counted on. The first boats arrived before sunset yesterday. We worked all night, and are progressing as fast as possible.

GEO. A. McCALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

FRONT ROYAL, VA.,
June 9, 1862—9.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. JAMES SHIELDS,
Commanding Division, Luray:

GENERAL: I have just received instructions from General McDowell to order you to get your division together and keep it in hand.

The general says you should not have sent a part of your force so far ahead that it could have no support, his instructions on this point having required you expressly not to do so.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

FRONT ROYAL, *June 9, 1862.*

General SHIELDS:

I have this moment received your dispatch respecting Carroll's affair. It would seem too late to do anything to sustain your movement from this quarter.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

CATLETT'S, *June 9, 1862.*

Major-General McDOWELL :

Your dispatch is just received. My division is halted between Elk and Cedar Runs, awaiting orders. The effect of another retrograde movement will be disheartening to the men. Spare us the necessity if possible.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
June 9, 1862.

Brigadier-General KING,
Commanding Division, Catlett's :

I hope you will not have to retrograde. Both Shields' and Frémont's advance became engaged with the enemy and have been checked.

The plan heretofore communicated is not abandoned, but only delayed.

Get your command in the best order. What do you need in the way of artillery or cavalry horses ?

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

FRONT ROYAL, *June 9, 1862.*

Major-General McDOWELL :

I have just received the following communication :

CAMP AT HARRISONBURG, *June 7.*

I write for instructions. Am I to stay here ? Am I to regard myself as belonging to General Frémont's army ? If not, what am I to do ?

Colonel Wyndham was ambuscaded yesterday. He was taken prisoner, the regimental colors lost, and 30 men, including Captains Shelmire, Clark, and Haines.

Colonel Kane had a fight with a regiment of infantry. He was wounded and taken prisoner ; also Captains Taylor and Blanchard and Lieutenant Swayne wounded. He lost 25 men. The Bucktails fought splendidly.

We have had the advance ever since we have been here, and have taken about 300 prisoners and released about 40 of General Banks' men. We are utterly used up, except Lieutenant Hall's Griffin guns and the Bucktails.

GEO. D. BAYARD,
Brigadier-General.

I have prepared a letter, which I shall send to Bayard by first opportunity, acquainting him that he is to join this department as soon as possible, and that both Generals Frémont and Shields have been requested to have it done.

The following is just in from General Shields :

HEADQUARTERS,
Within eight miles of Conrad's Store, June 9, 1862.

Colonel SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff :*

Received from Colonel Schriver dispatch containing two telegrams, being order for return to Fredericksburg.

JAS. SHIELDS,
Major-General.

I shall answer your telegrams about horses for Ricketts' division and the Rhode Island cavalry as soon as I learn from the officers commanding.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS GENERAL SIGEL'S DIVISION,
Winchester, Va., June 9, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Please notify Major-General Halleck, commanding Department of the Mississippi, that you ordered me to take charge of the forces at Harper's Ferry, in the Department of the Shenandoah, to avoid any misunderstanding, and to order my assistant adjutant-general, Major Meysenberg, on here immediately.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 10, 1862.

Major-General FRÉMONT,
Harrisonburg:

The Secretary of War directs that you immediately order the cavalry force known as Bayard's Cavalry Brigade, with the artillery and battalion of Bucktail Rifles, heretofore under General McDowell, but now operating with you, to rejoin General McDowell's command, and to march to Luray and report to General Shields.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1862.

Col. E. SCHRIVER,
Chief of Staff, Front Royal:

Before leaving will you make inquiries about the horseshoes and horseshoe nails for General Shields' command, and have them forwarded to him, if there are any at Front Royal? Have all persons at Front Royal belonging to Shields' command brought by rail to Manassas, thence to go to Catlett's.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

CATLETT'S, June 10, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL:

Gibbon's brigade of infantry and one battery of artillery started for Fredericksburg at 6 o'clock this morning. It has rained hard all day. Any news from Shields or Frémont?

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

WASHINGTON, *June 10, 1862.*

Col. E. SCHRIVER,
Chief of Staff, Front Royal:

You and Captain Barstow can join headquarters. Let me know when you leave. Order the Indiana cavalry to join General Shields at Luray, and the Virginia Cavalry, when relieved, to join General Geary. As soon as General Banks' artillery and cavalry arrive at Front Royal order General Ricketts to send his artillery and cavalry by the nearest road to Catlett's. Anything from General Shields?

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

WASHINGTON, *June 10, 1862.*

Col. E. SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff:*

Let General Ricketts' and Duryea's brigades go immediately to Catlett's by the cars now waiting at Front Royal. Let them take two days' rations and their camp-kettles.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *June 10, 1862.*

Major-General SHIELDS,
Commanding Division, Luray:

For fear my former orders may not have reached you in their proper order, and to prevent misapprehension, I repeat that you are to remain at Luray till General Banks is ready to assume charge of the line, of which I will acquaint you.

Get your division ready to march. Draw your supplies for the march to Catlett's from Front Royal. All is going on well. Acknowledge this.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

FRONT ROYAL, *June 10, 1862.*

I. McDOWELL, *Major-General:*

I send you the following communication from General Shields:

LURAY, *June 10, 1862—5.30 p. m.*

Colonel SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff:*

In obedience to orders I am now marching to Luray, and am about 12 miles from Columbia Bridge. I must remain at Luray until shoes are procured, about one-third of my command being barefoot and in an exhausted condition. We cannot reach Luray to-night, and must remain there two or three days to recover. I wish you would hasten Quartermaster Johnson forward to Luray with shoes and other stores. I propose to go through Thornton's Gap, by Washington, to Warrenton, it being turnpike. We need at least six days' subsistence and some forage to take my command from Luray to Catlett's. I forward herewith a memorandum of our wants, and hope they will be supplied at Catlett's Station. This division has been so overworked that it will take some time to refit it for the field: 4,000 blankets, 9,200 caps, 12,000 shoes, 20,000 socks, 12,000 pants, 10,000 blouses, 12,000 shirts, 12,000 drawers, 5,000 haversacks, 6,100 canteens, 1,600 shelter-tents, 3,500 rubber blankets, 60 drums, 6 bugles, 300 pants (re-enforced), 300 artillery jackets, 50,000 rounds caliber .71 (can use .69); 24,000, caliber .69; 6,000 caliber .58.

In an engagement with the enemy near Port Republic by my advance guard, which took place yesterday morning, our artillery was greatly damaged, and some regiments suffered severely. The conflict was maintained for four hours by about 2,000 men against the main body of Jackson's command. The loss on both sides is very great, but the superior numbers of the enemy were so overwhelming that our advance was compelled to fall back, which it did in perfect order. The retreat was continued until joined by the residue of the command between Conrad's Store and Port Republic, where the enemy at once abandoned the position and fell back. I will send a more detailed report of this engagement as soon as I have time. General Frémont and myself were projecting a combined attack upon the enemy this morning, which in all probability must have destroyed him, when peremptory orders reached me, which I did not feel at liberty to disobey. General Frémont is at Port Republic, on the other side of the river, and will throw a bridge across this morning. We expected to join forces and attack the enemy, but for the peremptory orders to return.

The remark of the general commanding in reference to sending part of the command ahead without support from the residue would be applicable in my case were it not that my command was separated by the torrents that rushed upon us from the mountains, and that I was compelled, in order to subsist them, to keep the greater portion on Luray. I have been utterly unable to bring them together until yesterday. My greatest fault has been that I have not calculated upon the effect of sudden rains in this narrow valley.

I repeat that I must have time to refit at Luray before I can go any farther; also to provide for my sick, who are there, and must be removed.

Very, &c.,

JAS. SHIELDS,
Major-General.

The above is a sorry picture of Shields' division, but I do not think it overdrawn. This town is filled with so-called sick officers and men, who, it is said, will never be of use again. In any calculations you may take as to numbers do not rely on more than half what the returns call for. I do not think any of our army will be fit to take the field, unless King's division, in less than a fortnight. Horses are used up as well as the men. The want of discipline and ignorance of the plainest duties are distressing. There is nothing but confusion and disorder. The frequent changes contribute much to this state of things.

7.30 p. m.—I have just received your telegram for General Shields.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
June 10, 1862—3.40 p. m.

Major-General BANKS,

Comdg. Dept. of the Shenandoah, Winchester (via Front Royal):

As my movements depend on those of your forces, I beg leave to inquire when will you be able to occupy Luray and take charge of the Front Royal and Luray line, that I may resume the operations with which I am charged?

Supplies can be had at Front Royal.

Very respectfully,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

CAMP OF THE SECOND VIRGINIA CAVALRY,
Meadow Bluff, Va., June 10, 1862.

Col. GEORGE CROOK, *Commanding Third Brigade:*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report:

On the morning of the 9th instant, with 33 men of Company C and 20 men of Company F, Second Virginia Cavalry, I started for Lewis-

burg, which place we reached about 1 o'clock p. m., and found the town unoccupied by any force. I proceeded to the hospital, and found 12 wounded prisoners, 2 having recovered sufficiently to leave since our last visit, on the 1st instant. Two of those that remained have been previously paroled. Two others were in such a critical condition that I thought it unnecessary to parole them, as they were then in a dying state. Those have died since our last visit. The remaining 8 I procured their signatures to the parole, all being anxious to give it. All the wounded are suffering for proper surgical attendance. From the last information there is no enemy encamped within 8 miles of Lewisburg, except a small guerrilla band, known as White's Cavalry. From 3 to 10 of this band make daily visits to Lewisburg, remaining overnight, when they rejoin their companies, who have up to the 9th instant been encamped about 1 mile over the Greenbrier River, near the former site of the Greenbrier Bridge.

After remaining in town three hours we left for camp, which place we reached about 8 o'clock p. m., meeting with no obstacle in going or returning.

I remain, your obedient servant,

W. M. FORTESCUE,

Second Lieutenant, Company F, Second Va. Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1862.

Major-General SIGEL,

Winchester:

General Halleck has been notified of your present position, and directed to send your adjutant-general immediately to Winchester.

Your dispatch by messenger has been received, but I had not the good fortune to see the bearer. I will communicate with you on the subject shortly. The defense of the Shenandoah Valley and the co-operation with Frémont is regarded by the President as one of the most important duties now before the Government, and much reliance is placed upon your military genius and skill, so that I hope you will not deem your present duty inferior to any other.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

WINCHESTER, VA., June 10, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

Received your dispatch yesterday. The greater part of General Banks' troops, including 2,000 cavalry, arrived here to-day and yesterday. I have sent my aide, Captain Lyon, to report to you the condition of the troops under my command, and shall try my best to make them ready for an advance. Detailed reports, with returns and requisitions for the most necessary supplies, will be sent to-morrow.

F. SIGEL,

Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH,
Winchester, June 11, 1862.

Col. E. SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff*:

SIR: The commanding general desires me, in reply to the telegram of General McDowell, to say that the orders which he had from Washington directs him to move his main force to the Shenandoah River at or opposite Front Royal. General Crawford is now near or on the Shenandoah opposite Front Royal, and the rest of General Williams' division will arrive there by the last of the week. General Sigel states that his command will be in condition to move in six days from this date. His requisitions are not yet fully answered.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. MORRIS COPELAND,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—The original will go in the morning train.

JAMES B. RICKETTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

FRONT ROYAL, June 11, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL,
Washington, D. C.:

No horseshoes have been brought here for Shields' division since our arrival at Front Royal. There are some, and some muleshoes in the burned railroad depot, which may answer the purpose if any of Shields' staff could find time to gather them together. Quartermaster Johnson, who is supposed to have men's shoes, was advised some days ago of Shields' wants, but he has not yet made his appearance from the rear that I have heard. The cars were ready for Duryea's brigade at 4 o'clock p. m. yesterday, but all have not gone yet even at this hour, 8 o'clock. Captain Barstow was just in time to prevent the placing on the cars of some artillery, which Duryea fancied he had control of until I sent him word he had nothing to do with it, and if he had it was improper to send it by rail.

I have directed Ricketts to follow with the remaining brigades of his division as soon as relieved by troops from General Banks' division, reminding him of the Secretary of War's opinion that one brigade in Front Royal was not sufficient. If this is not right, please countermand it. I go at 11 to-day to Manassas.

I have just received from Brigadier-General Crawford, in command of some of Banks' forces on the other side of the river, notice of his arrival, with orders to relieve "Major-General McDowell, in command of the town of Front Royal." I have informed him that the communication was referred to General Ricketts, and told him that if he had two brigades, which the Secretary of War regarded as necessary to be present in Front Royal, and would report the same to General Ricketts, who was under orders to leave, the War Department instructions could be carried out immediately, which was much to be desired. If the necessity for the presence of two brigades no longer exists General Ricketts should be notified, and he can go to Catlett's at once.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

FRONT ROYAL, June 11, 1862.

Brigadier-General CRAWFORD,

Comdg. United States Forces near bank of the Shenandoah:

SIR: Your communication of this date, addressed to the commanding officer at Front Royal, and inclosing a copy of General Banks' order directing you to "move on Front Royal and relieve Major-General McDowell, in command of the town," has been handed to me, General McDowell's chief of staff.

In reply, I beg to acquaint you that your communication has been referred to Brigadier-General Ricketts, who now commands the division which occupies this town at present, Major-General McDowell being in command of the department and not of the town. I am in possession of information from the Secretary of War that he regards, or did so when the dispatch was written, two brigades in and about Front Royal necessary. General Ricketts is under orders to leave Front Royal as soon as relieved. If, therefore, you have two brigades, with artillery and cavalry, and will communicate the fact to General Ricketts, the orders of the War Department may be carried out immediately, which is much to be desired.

ED. SCHRIVER,

Chief of Staff.

FRONT ROYAL, June 11, 1862.

Brigadier-General RICKETTS,

Commanding Division:

In a telegram yesterday from General McDowell it is directed that as soon as General Banks' cavalry and artillery arrive at Front Royal General Ricketts is to send his cavalry and artillery by the nearest road to Catlett's. Nothing is said about the movement of infantry, and therefore the existing orders are to govern. My understanding is that your two other brigades (Duryea's having gone) are to leave for Catlett's in the cars as soon as the troops from Banks' command shall arrive here to relieve them, the presence of two brigades in Front Royal being understood necessary by the Secretary of War.

I go to Manassas at 11 a. m. to-day, and now renew my request that you keep a guard at Mr. Cook's house for his protection. Also that the officers who will be in charge after you leave be made acquainted with the wish, which I know is General McDowell's.

The general also directs that all persons at Front Royal belonging to Shields' division—stragglers and foot-weary men—be brought to Manassas by rail and thence to Catlett's. These men will be found by the provost-marshal, and he ought to have instructions about the general's directions, which I will ask you to communicate.

I inclose a communication just received from General Crawford and copy of my reply, which concern your movements.

ED. SCHRIVER,

Chief of Staff.

COLUMBIA BRIDGE,

June 11, 1862—9 a. m.

Colonel SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff:*

COLONEL: We are now passing from this place to Luray. There I must take a few days to rest for the march to Catlett's. At Catlett's I

hope to be within reach of ample supplies. What I want at Luray is shoes and stockings. I find that about half of my command is bare-foot and foot-sore. Hard bread and salt is indispensable to take us to Catlett's. Our men fought like devils. The enemy suffered terribly. The odds were overwhelming. The officer, Colonel Carroll, neglected to burn the bridge at Port Republic. His report to me that the bridge was burned five weeks ago deceived me. He held it three-quarters of an hour, and wanted the good sense to burn it. They took up an indefensible position afterward instead of falling back to a defensible one. But notwithstanding these blunders the men behaved nobly; left the ground in perfect order; brought off everything but the guns, which had to be abandoned, the horses being killed. Eight pieces they report abandoned.

I had concerted a combined attack with General Frémont next day, which must have proved successful. The positive and peremptory orders compelled me to come on.

Please let General McDowell know that my artillery needs refitting, and to let me have the Napoleon guns if possible.

I will have a perfect memorandum of our wants forwarded you from Luray as soon as I have time to halt.

JAS. SHIELDS,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

WINCHESTER, VA., June 11, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

A reliable man, who left Harrisonburg on Monday, the 9th, reports that our troops advanced on Monday evening beyond the battle-field, following Jackson on his retreat, and that it was said General Shields had attacked Jackson. The bearer of these reports says that he himself heard the firing of cannon on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. I examined the man myself. He belongs to Blenker's division.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

LURAY, June 12, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL :

Received telegram directing my division to remain at Luray until relieved by General Banks. Arrived here this day.

JAS. SHIELDS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH,
Winchester, June 12, 1862—1.30 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

General Frémont's chief of staff reports that they have beaten Jackson in two engagements and that Shields has been beaten on the opposite side of the river. Jackson has been re-enforced to the number of 30,000 or 35,000 men, including Smith's and Longstreet's divisions, in

consequence of which he is falling back to Harrisonburg on his way to Mount Jackson, where he desires my command to join him. General Sigel's division is in front of Winchester and Kernstown, 6,000 men, with two pieces of artillery. The First Brigade Williams' division is on the Shenandoah opposite Front Royal, and the Third Brigade will be in Winchester to-morrow; total, with cavalry, 6,000 men and twelve serviceable guns.

In my opinion Mount Jackson is no place to meet the enemy. Middletown is a point which commands the opening of the three mountain valleys, and either Middletown or Winchester is the place to meet Jackson. My opinion is that Frémont should fall back to this line, and I have so suggested to him in order to ——— the enemy from his rear. If we are compelled to meet the enemy here more artillery and more troops should be sent, if possible. We expect return of messenger here in the morning with further advices and will communicate.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL:

The following dispatch has just been received from General McClellan:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 11, 1862—11 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The following is taken from the Richmond Whig of the 10th instant:

"STAUNTON, June 9, 1862.

'Governor LETCHER:

"General Jackson has given General Shields an awful whipping, capturing one regiment and his artillery, and driven him for miles down the Shenandoah. Frémont appeared on the opposite bank of the Shenandoah River. Our victory over Shields to-day is complete. If Jackson had re-enforcements he would save all. Our loss is very heavy, but the enemy's is tremendous. The cavalry is still in pursuit. Frémont crossed the North River with a small force at Rockland Mills."

[Second dispatch.]

"STAUNTON, June 9, 1862.

"General Ashby was killed last Friday. Our loss yesterday was about 200; to-day much heavier. Will give you all news additional that comes to hand. Great victory over Shields to-day."

[Third dispatch.]

"STAUNTON, June 9, 1862.

"Frémont is falling back and blockading the roads. Jackson pursuing Shields. Urge forward the re-enforcements, so that he may follow up this success.

"A. W. H."

There is reason to believe that two regiments of infantry and a battery of artillery were sent from Richmond on Sunday, the 8th instant, to re-enforce Jackson.

GEO: B. McCLELLAN.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT,
Manassas, June 12, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Washington, D. C.:

The following is just received from General King at Catlett's:

Colonel SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff*:

A contraband, who came in to-day, reports that Jackson passed through Charlottesville in retreat day before yesterday. He had his artillery and train yesterday.

It is so important that I have sent to General King a request to have the negro brought here.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

MANASSAS, June 12, 1862.

Major-General SHIELDS, *Luray*:

(Care of General Ricketts, at Front Royal, who is to send this by messenger to General Shields):

HEADQUARTERS,
Manassas, June 12—4 p. m.

Major-General McDowell wishes you to inform him what kind of defensive position you have at Luray.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

MANASSAS, June 12, 1862—4 p. m.

General RICKETTS, *Front Royal*:

Major-General McDowell wishes you to hold your division constantly ready to move at the shortest notice to Luray.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT,
Manassas, June 12, 1862.

Brigadier-General RICKETTS,
Front Royal:

Send word to General Bayard at New Market, where he is in camp, that General McDowell accedes to his request to repair to this department by the way of Strasburg instead of Luray. A copy of this will do as well as any communication.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Manassas, June 12, 1862—3.30 p. m.

General RICKETTS, *Front Royal*:

Major-General McDowell directs me to send you the following telegrams received by him through the War Department, with instructions

to you to transmit them by messenger to Major-General Shields at Luray.*

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Manassas, June 12, 1862.

Brigadier-General RICKETTS,
Commanding at Front Royal:

Major-General McDowell directs that no movement of any part of your division now at Front Royal be made, but you are to hold yourself in readiness to move on the Luray road to support or re-enforce General Shields. Your two brigades and artillery and cavalry must remain, irrespective of any which General Crawford may have.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Manassas, June 12, 1862—2.50 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have received a dispatch from Major-General Shields, dated Columbia Bridge, June 11, 9 o'clock a. m., of which the following is an extract:

We are now passing from this place to Luray. There I must take a few days' rest, to refit for the march to Catlett's. Our men fought like devils. The enemy suffered terribly. The odds were overwhelming. The officer, Colonel Carroll, neglected to burn the bridge at Port Republic. The report to me that the bridge was burned five weeks ago deceived me. He held it three-quarters of an hour, and wanted the good sense to burn it. They took an indefensible position afterward instead of falling back to a defensible one; but notwithstanding all these blunders the men behaved nobly and left the ground in perfect order; brought off everything but the guns, which had to be abandoned, the horses being killed. Eight pieces they report abandoned.

That the odds were overwhelming I am constrained to say was owing to the neglect of the division commander of my instructions to him that to whatever distance he might feel himself justified in going, he was to have his force so that the several parts should be within supporting distance of each other. I have called the general's attention to this, and he states in reply that my remarks in reference to sending part of his command ahead without support from the residue would be applicable were it not that his command was separated by the torrents that rushed upon him from the mountains, and that he was compelled, in order to subsist his command, to keep the greater portion at Luray, and that he had been unable to bring them together until yesterday. The general adds that his greatest fault has been that he had not calculated upon the effect of sudden rains in the narrow valley. I knew these rains had destroyed his communications east and west, but was not aware they prevented his moving north and south on the road on which his brigades were operating. From the enemy's accounts the general's troops fought well and inflicted a heavy loss.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

* See Banks to Stanton, June 12, 1.30 a. m., and McClellan to Stanton, June 11, 11 a. m., pp. 372, 373.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Manassas, June 12, 1862—5 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have received the telegram from Major-General McClellan and Major-General Banks you sent me this morning.

The enemy's telegram from Staunton to Governor Letcher at Richmond for re-enforcements seems to indicate there was no body of troops between Jackson and Richmond. This is not conclusive, but probable. General McClellan's opinion that some troops left Richmond to join Jackson is strong presumptive evidence that they intend to strengthen their forces in the valley, though hardly by Longstreet's and Smith's divisions; perhaps it is only to make good Jackson's losses. General Frémont's intention to occupy Mount Jackson and his desire that General Banks should join him there, and the latter's wish to occupy either Middletown or Winchester, and his opinion adverse to occupying Front Royal on this side of the river, he being in fact now only opposite Front Royal, seem to indicate that both these commanders intend, or wish, to remain on the west side of the Shenandoah. If they can supply themselves by way of Winchester and Strasburg, and relinquish the road from Manassas to Front Royal town, their plan will have the advantage of having their forces move together in better supporting distance and less liable to attacks in detail; but in that case it seems to me that as all the forces of both these commanders would be on the same line, they might occupy in force a position farther in advance than Mount Jackson, so as to be able to fall on the rear of any force going on the Luray road or over to Western Virginia, and at the same time be far enough advanced to act sufficiently as a covering force to Washington to enable the President's plan concerning my command to be carried into effect.

If, under the belief of an advance of a superior force, General Frémont falls back to Mount Jackson, which is within the Massanutten Range, General Shields' division is not safe at Luray, especially since the bridges over the Shenandoah are down and the communication is cut off, and he too far distant to be supported from Catlett's. I have sent to him to know if he has a good defensible position at Luray, and have delayed the movement of Ricketts' two brigades from Front Royal to Catlett's, and ordered him to be ready to move to Luray.

But all this is interfering with the main plan, and if Generals Frémont and Banks think they can better operate both together west of the Shenandoah, I would recommend that no bridge be rebuilt over the Shenandoah at Front Royal; that Front Royal and the line from Manassas and Front Royal be abandoned, and that I at once bring my forces over to this line. The position now held on the left bank of the Shenandoah near Front Royal by Brigadier-General Crawford is strong. Shields' division greatly reduced and broken. .

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Comdg. Department of the Rappahannock.

NEAR NEW MARKET, *June 12, 1862.*

Col. E. SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff:*

COLONEL: In the rapid marches which I have of late been making, without rations and without shoes or nails, my horses and men have

been broken down. The latter need rest, the former shoeing, before I can attempt to cross through the pass. I have not two serviceable horses in either regiment. You know, sir, that it was not my fault that I did not have the shoe nails, and here I could not get such things as shoes or nails, and I did not have my forges. I must stop and shoe my horses. To attempt to go to Luray as I am would utterly destroy the horses. Whilst I am shoeing, I send forward this express to ask permission to go by Strasburg and Front Royal. The bridge over the river on the road to Luray is destroyed and it would be utterly impossible for me to get my artillery across. If Jackson has followed General Shields I should be cut to pieces before ever I could join him. On the score of practicability of the route, as well as its safety, I would prefer the Strasburg route, and have the honor to request permission to take the command that way. I think I shall need at least 400 horses to fill up the regiments as they were.

Generals Kimball's and Carroll's brigades you know were pretty well cut up before we reached Port Republic. We had a pretty hard fight Sunday, and lost, in killed and wounded, 1,600 or 1,800 men. Remember the bridge to Luray is destroyed, and there is no way to get over the river, and Jackson, with his forces, in the valley. For me to go that way will be more than temerity.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. BAYARD,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

CATLETT'S, June 12, 1862.

Col. E. SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff*:

A contraband, who came into camp to-day, reports that Jackson passed through Charlottesville in retreat day before yesterday. He had his artillery and train with him. I should like to move my camp a few miles to-morrow; where we are now the water is bad, the site unwholesome. General Duryea and brigade are all here.

RUFUS KING,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS GENERAL SIGEL'S DIVISION,
Winchester, Va., June 12, 1862—3 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

My dispatch of the 11th was essentially correct. According to a dispatch received to-night from Colonel Albert, chief of General Frémont's staff, it is evident that Frémont's army attacked Jackson's forces on the 8th of June and defeated them, driving them toward Port Republic, where, after attacking General Shields' forces and defeating them, he burned the bridge and prevented Frémont's army from crossing the river to follow up the victory gained—information having been received that Jackson had formed a junction with Generals Smith's and Longstreet's forces, amounting in all to 30,000 or 35,000 men, and that General Shields' forces retreated toward Richmond. I am informed by Colonel Albert that Frémont's army commenced their retreat to Mount Jackson yesterday morning, not being able to withstand such

a force. My forces not being in condition to move forward, General Banks has ordered his whole force and mine to concentrate at Kerntown, 3 miles south of Winchester, where we will await the arrival of Frémont's forces and make a stand against Jackson; but we must have artillery, which I earnestly request to be sent on immediately. Cannot some of the artillery around Washington be spared—at least four batteries? Furthermore, I desire the requisitions sent on to-day for the wants of this division to be filled immediately, to put the troops under my command in such a condition that I can make a forward movement with them if necessary.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1862.

Major-General SIGEL, *Winchester:*

Your dispatches of yesterday and to-day were received. It cannot be possible that Jackson has any such re-enforcement as 30,000 or 35,000. McClellan telegraphs that two regiments of re-enforcements were sent from Richmond to Jackson. What necessity can there be for General Banks to fall back from Front Royal and his positions until Frémont comes up? Does it not leave a gap for Jackson to pass through Front Royal as before?

The President directs that your forces and Banks' shall not fall back from Front Royal and their present positions until further developments.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1862.

Colonel MILES, *Harper's Ferry:*

Please report immediately by telegraph what force you have at Harper's Ferry, stating specifically the number of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and also what artillery you have in position besides the Horse Artillery, if you have any.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARPER'S FERRY, June 12, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have for duty 1,176 infantry, including Eighth New York Cavalry, dismounted, and part of Maulsby's Maryland Home Guard; 182 cavalry. Have no artillerymen. Have two 9-inch Dählgrens and one 50-pounder rifled; also four smooth-bore 12-pounder howitzers and two 3-inch rifled guns, which are under orders for Winchester.

D. S. MILES,
Colonel Second Infantry.

MOUNT JACKSON, *June 12, 1862.*

Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

President of the United States :

DEAR SIR: When I took leave of you you authorized me to send you a confidential report about the condition of things in this department. I arrived at Harrisonburg on the 9th, having been detained in the mountains for two days by the swollen creeks. My experience is therefore short, but I have already seen and heard enough to give a reliable opinion on many points.

It is a fact, which admits of no doubt, that when you ordered General Frémont to march from Franklin to Harrisonburg it was absolutely impossible to carry out the order. The army was in a starving condition and literally unable to fight. I have been assured by many that had they been attacked at Franklin about that time a number of regiments would have thrown down their arms. Thus it seems to have been necessary to move back toward Moorefield in order to meet the supply trains. The army then went in forced marches to Strasburg. Most of the baggage and the knapsacks of the soldiers were left behind. The march was difficult, and, owing to the lack of provisions, very hard on the men. The army failed to arrest Jackson at Strasburg, and although it seems that Jackson's rear guard might have been attacked with more promptness and vigor, yet it is undoubtedly a very fortunate circumstance that General Frémont did not succeed in placing himself across Jackson's line of retreat; for Jackson's force was so much superior to his (all the generals, Banks included, put at 25,000 as the very lowest) that he would in all probability have been beaten.

The pursuit was vigorous, and the battle fought on the 8th an honorable affair. You are probably well informed of what followed; how the bridge was burned and how Jackson drove Shields back on the other side of the river.

Early on the morning of the 10th, when I had already left Harrisonburg for the purpose of joining General Frémont, I was advised of his retrograde movement, and shortly after 1 o'clock p. m. the army entered the town. The weather was very bad and the roads in a miserable condition. I saw the general immediately after his arrival, and he communicated to me his intention to fall back as far as Mount Jackson. Shortly afterward he received your orders to remain at Harrisonburg. He sent for me, and we had a full conversation on the subject, and I will at once state that as he explained the condition of things to me I fully concurred in his views.

The reasons for falling back to Mount Jackson are the following:

1st. Your order is based upon an imperfect knowledge of facts. When you sent it you knew nothing of the battle of the 8th nor of the defeat of Shields.

2d. Shields being defeated, and, moreover, ordered to join McDowell in a movement on Richmond, Frémont alone would have Jackson on his hands, who can now move with perfect liberty, the more so, as, according to the best information we have, he has received considerable reinforcements, which carry his force up to 29,000, while Banks is still so far off to support Frémont.

3d. Frémont's force has dwindled down to 10,000 combatants at the outside, and these in a wretched condition. He has twenty-three regiments, which do not average over 400; some of them are mere skeletons. A great many foot-sore and without shoes, marching barefooted through the mud and over rocky ground. The horses are in a miserable condition.

tion, having fed on nothing but grass and clover for a considerable time; the artillery horses hardly able to draw their pieces. I have seen but one company of cavalry that is tolerably well mounted.

4th. The position of Harrisonburg is not tenable for an army so weak and exhausted as this against the force Jackson can bring against it. It has no protection in front and can easily be turned on both wings. Besides, the possession of Harrisonburg seems to be of no particular importance; it covers nothing but the country immediately behind it, and can easily be retaken as soon as the army is in a condition to resume the offensive.

5th. The position of Mount Jackson is very strong, covered in front by the Shenandoah, and has good *appuis* on both wings. In that position the army can rest with safety, reorganize, and wait provisions and re-enforcements, and have that repose of which it stands so much in need.

For these reasons you will concede it was advisable to do what was done. Offensive operations being out of the question for the present, the defensive was to be made as strong and secure as possible, and the measures adopted are in my opinion the best and in fact the only ones that will fully answer the object.

Let me say a few words of the wants of this army:

1. It wants recruits to fill up the regiments. There are regiments mustering less than 300 men, and there are but very few mustering over 500.

2. It wants a few more regiments. General Frémont's army ought to consist of four divisions, of two brigades each, for active operations. There are regiments in the country which might be sent forward. I know of two which are without employment: the Nineteenth Wisconsin, guarding prisoners of war at Madison, Wis., and the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania, Colonel Campbell, which I found scattered along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Cumberland and Martinsburg, mustering 900 men, and eager to do duty in the field. Prisoners as well as railroads might be guarded by militia.

3. Our soldiers want shoes and underclothing; they cannot march without them. Above all, let us have shoes.

4. The army wants at least 1,000 good horses. Only in this way can the artillery, as well as the cavalry, be rendered efficient.

5. In this mountainous country we ought to have a small company of sappers and miners to each division. It is so in every well-organized army, and ours cannot get along without them. It has been tried to supply their place with infantry furnished with the necessary tools, but this will not answer. It was found that the infantry soldiers charged with the tools will throw them away as soon as they become inconvenient on the march. In fact, I saw yesterday, when the march of the army was impeded by the breaking down of a little bridge, how the officer charged with repairing it had to borrow an ax of a farmer, and the march of the whole column was stopped for nearly an hour, while the damage done to the bridge might have been repaired by a company organized for that purpose in five minutes.

6. The commissary department must be looked into. It is impossible to stop marauding and to prevent the entire demoralization of the army unless the supplies of provisions arrive with some regularity. It is absolutely impossible to live upon a country where there is nothing left.

All the statements I have made here are based upon my own observations, and when speaking of the wants of the army I know that they are of the most absolute kind.

Now, permit me a few remarks on the strategical operations in this campaign. A great blunder was committed by not uniting the two corps of Generals Frémont and Shields. Divided commands will in almost every instance lead to disaster. While Frémont and Shields united might have driven the enemy into the river, Shields was defeated, and it is owing only to the extreme vigor of Frémont's attack that he did not meet a similar fate. If we had been attacked at Harrisonburg night before last, our army decimated by deaths, sickness, fatigue, and exhaustion, the result could hardly have been doubtful. We must hold the valley of Virginia, and in holding it we hold Western Virginia at the same time. It is much easier to take Staunton and to cut the railroad in this way than by operating in the mountains. The guerrilla warfare in the mountains is of no consequence, but in order to carry out this plan of securing Western Virginia by operating here we must have the necessary means. The see-saw business, as it has been going on here for some time, is destroying our armies and wearing out the patience of our people for no purpose whatever. Jackson's army must be annihilated, and that done we can easily branch off into Eastern Tennessee and clear that country of the enemy. But for this it is indispensably necessary that we should have a strong force here which can always act on the offensive.

While I am writing I learn that General Banks is going to Front Royal, and it is reported that Jackson has reoccupied Harrisonburg. If he should try he might easily succeed in forcing Banks back and then turn against us. The two armies are so far apart that they cannot aid each other nor fall back one upon the other on a day of battle.

If there are any personal considerations at the bottom of these arrangements I pray you let them be dropped, and also, if this is possible, let the generals commanding armies know the general plan upon which these movements of troops are based. It is frequently the case that the communication between the different armies is interrupted, as for instance when Shields was attacked and beaten by Jackson, and then it depends entirely on accident whether they learn of each other's movements or not. Hence many blunders and misunderstandings.

This morning I found General Frémont in a somewhat irritated state of mind, and I must confess I understand it. The Government has plenty of provisions, and our soldiers die of hunger; plenty of shoes, and they go barefooted; plenty of horses, and we are hardly able to move. I would entreat you let it not be said that this army is more neglected than any other. It would appear that it is willfully so, and you know well how this will be interpreted. The task this army has before it is an important one, and it ought to have the means to fulfill it.

There are many things in the management of things here which I have not been able to observe closely enough to give a fair and reliable opinion; but I pray you to give orders providing for the wants of the army. If we could have another battery of howitzers so much the better. As a general thing we have plenty of artillery, but in howitzers, which are particularly important in this mountainous country, we are deficient.

As ever, faithfully, yours,

C. SCHURZ.

WASHINGTON, *June 13, 1862.*Major-General McDOWELL, *Manassas* :

A dispatch from Frémont, received this morning, was dated on the 10th instant at Port Republic, and said that he intended to fall back until he formed a junction with Banks, which he said he intended to do at Mount Jackson. The President's order of Sunday, you know, directed him to take position at Harrisonburg, but yesterday leave was given to occupy Mount Jackson if he preferred that point. Another dispatch to the President received to-day was dated at Mount Jackson yesterday, asking that Sigel and Banks might be ordered to report to him.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
*Secretary of War.*FRONT ROYAL, *June —, 1862.*Col. E. SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff*:

I send you copies of communications received from Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks and my answer to the same:*

WINCHESTER, VA., *June 13, 1862.*

General RICKETTS:

The difficulty in moving my command is at this moment insuperable, and it will be necessary that your command should remain at Front Royal until my advance can be ordered. It shall not be beyond the time that is absolutely necessary for its equipment.

I am, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
*Major-General, Commanding.*HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
*Manassas, June 13, 1862—12.15 p. m.*Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

Owing to some instructions from Major-General Banks the troops of his command have not crossed the river to relieve General Ricketts at Front Royal. This, I understand, is the impression General Banks is under, that this is in accordance with his instructions from Washington. It is most desirable General Banks should at once relieve my troops in the valley, so that Front Royal and the line from Manassas to that place be abandoned, so that I may be at work getting my forces together. They are too far apart. I want to get a larger force at Fredericksburg and at Catlett's at once. Jackson is either coming against Shields at Luray, or King at Catlett's, or Doubleday at Fredericksburg, or is going to Richmond. Neither of the places named is in condition to withstand him, and in any case I should get my command together; but I cannot leave the valley and commence to do so till General Banks assumes the charge. Cannot he be asked to hasten his troops? General Sigel, who is near Winchester, is waiting for certain supplies. Cannot he move, as we have done, and have his supplies follow him? A small force of the enemy has made his appearance in front of Fredericksburg, driving in our pickets.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

* This is incomplete.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Manassas, June 13, 1862.

Major-General BANKS, *Winchester:*

At the request of one of your staff, Lieut. R. B. Brown, I telegraph you in regard to a bridge which General Meigs informed him I have with my army and which he wants at Front Royal. I have India-rubber pontoon train at Fredericksburg, and need these to cross the Rappahannock and streams beyond. A ferry was established at Front Royal which brought men to this side—a regiment of infantry, a section of artillery, and some cavalry of General Ricketts' command.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT,
Manassas, June 13, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have just returned from Catlett's. The report brought there by a negro was that Richmond authorities have sent out for negroes to be sent down to work on the fortifications and for the militia to come and defend them. It was on this account the negro ran away. He overheard his master say that Jackson had passed through Charlottesville. I was unable to find the negro, and give this at second-hand.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT,
Manassas, June 13, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Has the Department any information as to the position of General Frémont? I ask so as to determine in relation to moving General Shields from Luray and General Ricketts from Front Royal. I am disposed to move both of them as soon as they can march, and without waiting any further movements from General Banks.

General Banks is now in force on the Shenandoah opposite Front Royal, and even if Jackson should not have gone to Richmond, and should attempt to go again down the valley, General Banks is in the strongest position on the line for resisting him. Such a move on the part of Jackson would only result in our abandoning the line from Manassas to Front Royal. General Banks is waiting for a bridge to be built or a ferry larger than the present one to be established.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Comdg. Department of the Rappahannock.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Manassas, June 13, 1862.

Brigadier-General RICKETTS, *Front Royal:*

General McDowell has seen your telegram of to-day. He wishes to

know if you have heard anything from Shields? Have shoes for his men and horses gone forward? Do you know?

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT,
Manassas, June 13, 1862.

Major-General SHIELDS, *Luray*:

General McDowell wishes to know the earliest day your division can leave Luray for Warrenton. Send word by messenger, through General Ricketts, at Front Royal, who will telegraph it here.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

CATLETT'S, *June 13, 1862.*

Major-General McDOWELL:

We have not yet found the contraband. Orderlies are looking for him. The information he gave he got from his master. I did not see him myself, but heard the story through Colonel Pratt. Will spare no pains to find him and send him to you.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General.

FRONT ROYAL, *June 13, 1862.*

Colonel SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff*:

The Rhode Island cavalry were ready to move yesterday. I detained them on your telegraph, that no movement of any part of my division at Front Royal be made, &c., and I consider them necessary as long as I am kept here in readiness to move on the Luray road, &c. However, they shall be at once ordered to Manassas. I hear nothing of General Shields officially, but casually from a teamster that he is within 2 miles of Luray. General Shields' quartermaster, Johnson, was here yesterday, and I sent him to arrange with the depot quartermaster about transportation, and since then have heard nothing. I now send a staff officer to find him, and will report to you.

JAMES B. RICKETTS,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, *June 13, 1862.*

Major-General McDOWELL:

The following has just been received from General Banks:

WINCHESTER—12.45 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The First Brigade Williams' division is on the Shenandoah opposite Front Royal. The Second, General Greene, at Newtown, in supporting distance. General Sigel's division is advanced to Kernstown, to move forward if necessary. They wait only

for blankets and equipments, to be up to-day, and will advance. The river is passable for troops to Front Royal, but we are making preparations for crossing.

N. P. BANKS.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WINCHESTER, *June 13, 1862.*

General McDOWELL:

The pontoons I instructed my aide-de-camp to inquire for were some lying at Alexandria, reported to me by Colonel Haupt, of the transportation department. It is not to be expected for a moment that the bridge at Fredericksburg could be brought this way. The other material will serve us, I think. Thanks for your prompt reply.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

FALMOUTH, *June 13, 1862.*

Major-General McDOWELL:

Our pickets were driven in at 6 this morning on the Spotsylvania road by a party said to be 100 strong. Contrabands reported a regiment of the enemy in the vicinity. I have sent a supporting force out on the road to sustain the cavalry reserves in case of need.

A. DOUBLEDAY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Manassas, June 13, 1862—11.40 a. m.

General DOUBLEDAY, *Falmouth:*

General McDowell wishes to know immediately the disposition in detail of the troops placed under your command in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, Falmouth, &c.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

ADDITIONAL.—The general directs that you only occupy the town with a guard, under the protection of your guns on the left bank, keeping your forces well together on the left bank on the defensive, sending out pickets up and down the river, and see that no body of the enemy crosses. Do not send anything but scouts and pickets much beyond the town on the other side.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Chief of Staff.

FRONT ROYAL, *June 13, 1862..*

Col. E. SCHRIVER,
Chief of Staff:

Inform General McDowell that owing to some instructions from Gen-
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eral Banks General Crawford has not crossed the river, and I am still holding the town of Front Royal. Should my two brigades be ordered to Luray this should be considered.

JAMES B. RICKETTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

WINCHESTER, VA., June 13, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch of the 12th instant just received. My last report was an abstract of a letter received on the morning of the 12th from Colonel Albert, chief of staff to General Frémont. I only stated what he wrote to me. I never intended to pull back, nor did General Banks, as far as I know. All our forces are now concentrated between here and Newtown. General Banks' two brigades are encamped at Newtown and opposite Front Royal; my two brigades near Kernstown, on the road to Strasburg. I have sent reports of the number and condition of my troops to the Adjutant-General and to General Ripley. I direct your special attention to those reports. General Frémont's headquarters are at Mount Jackson; his troops at New Market.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1862.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Cumberland:

The Eighty-fourth Ohio Regiment is on the road from Wheeling to Cumberland with orders for Washington. You will halt it and place it at New Creek to guard the depot there until further orders.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CLARKSBURG, June 13, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your telegram has been forwarded to me here. I had already strengthened New Creek by withdrawing most of my force from Cumberland and neighborhood. May I therefore ask that your order be modified so as to allow me to retain the Eighty-fourth Regiment at Cumberland for the present, in order that I may have it put in a condition for efficient service? I will return to Cumberland on Monday. Guerrillas are either killed, captured, or driven out of most of the counties of Northwestern Virginia. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is all safe and in good working order west of Harper's Ferry. Please answer here.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, *June 13, 1862.*JOHN W. GARRETT, Esq., *Baltimore:*

I had authorized Colonel Miles to stop the Eighty-fourth Ohio at Harper's Ferry, but on reflection think it had better be halted at New Creek and let the other regiments come forward to Harper's Ferry. Others are ready to come. There is no occasion for alarm at Winchester.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

HARPER'S FERRY, *June 13, 1862—10 a. m.*Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have sent up to Winchester, by order, all stragglers and parts of companies, retaining four companies to garrison Harper's Ferry west of the Potomac, numbering 317 men. Seven companies Eighth New York Cavalry are stationed on Maryland Heights, and six companies of Maulsby's regiment at Sandy Hook and east side of the railroad bridge. I respectfully recommend, to make this place secure, an officer be sent here to construct two redoubts. We have the tools, but no laborers.

D. S. MILES,
*Colonel, &c.*MANASSAS, *June 14, 1862—8 a. m.*Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The position which I learn from your telegram of last night is now occupied by Frémont at Mount Jackson leaves Shields' command exposed at Luray. Either Jackson is falling back to Richmond or he is waiting for re-enforcements to renew his offensive operations. If the former, my forces are not needed where they now are, but are needed where the President has ordered them. If the latter, then has Frémont's movement to Mount Jackson and Banks' inability to make one, as ordered, up the east bank of the Shenandoah, left the forces of my command too much divided to support each other and give that protection to the capital which it is made my duty to afford. I am not in strength either at Luray, on this line, or at Fredericksburg, whilst the valley west of the Shenandoah down to Harper's Ferry is held in superabundant strength. I propose, therefore, to immediately order my troops out of the valley, and have General Geary take post at Thoroughfare. General King goes to-day to Fredericksburg with another brigade.

If hereafter Banks shall see fit to cross the Shenandoah at Front Royal and carry out the plans the President ordered, he will be able to do so as well as if I were there. If not, no harm will be done, and I will be able to utilize the forces now locked up in his department. I feel precious time is being lost so far as I am concerned by my having to wait for Banks, and that I am either being exposed to be attacked in detail, if Jackson acts offensively, or that I am delaying the re-enforcements for Richmond, where they will be needed more than ever if, as I am led to think may be the case, he has gone to re-enforce Lee.

Please let me know at as early a moment as possible if there is any objection to my acting as I propose immediately.

Very respectfully,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1862—11 a. m.

Major-General McDOWELL, *Manassas* :

Your telegram has just been received. You have all the knowledge possessed by the Department respecting the position of the forces under command of General Banks and General Frémont, and you also know what orders have been given by the President to those commanders as well as to yourself. I have no further orders to give.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Manassas, June 14, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

I have ordered General Shields to move as soon as possible to Catlett's. It was from no desire to avoid the full measure of responsibility which belongs to me that I telegraphed the condition in which my troops in the valley are placed. The change of the plan as to General Frémont's position affected me, and I ventured to submit, in the absence of any instruction to me, what I thought best to be done under the new condition of things.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

MANASSAS, June 14, 1862.

General BANKS,
Commanding Department, Winchester :

Permit me to inquire when you will be able to relieve my command at Front Royal, that I may get it into position to carry out the orders of the President.

A ferry has been established over the Shenandoah, which was sufficient to bring to this side a regiment of infantry, a section of artillery, and some cavalry, and which, therefore, I think should be sufficient to throw over from your command a force to guard the stores and occupy the place till your permanent arrangements can be made. To wait for those permanent arrangements would, I fear, delay the movements I am ordered to make beyond the time which would render them effective.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

WINCHESTER, June 14, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL, *Manassas* :

Your dispatches are received. My command will be ready for the movement you suggest in a day or two at furthest. We must have

means of crossing the river, however, and enough of the boats at Alexandria should be sent to connect rafts. At any rate, to operate at Front Royal we must have some means of crossing.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT,
Manassas, June 14, 1862.

Major-General BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Shenandoah, Winchester :

The pontoon train you refer to as being at Alexandria is the reserve division of the train on the Rappahannock and is the only movable portion of the train, and is now on the way to Fredericksburg for use over streams to the south. It is not enough for a bridge except over a narrow stream, and was intended to be used as a ferry.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Manassas, June 14, 1862.

Major-General SHIELDS,
Luray (through General Ricketts, at Front Royal):

The major-general commanding was informed last night from the War Department that Major-General Frémont had fallen back to Mount Jackson, and had applied to have Major-Generals Banks and Sigel sent to join him.

If there is reason, as Major-General Frémont seems to think there is, to expect an attack from Jackson's army re-enforced, your position at Luray, now no longer in reach of any support from General Frémont's army, is not safe, and you will therefore make your arrangements to quit and march to Warrenton at a moment's notice.

The condition of the service is such as to make it necessary for every officer to be at his post. The general therefore directs that no leaves of absence, save on surgeon's certificate of disability, be given in any case whatever.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel, Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Manassas, June 14, 1862.

Major-General SHIELDS, *Luray* (through General Ricketts, Front Royal, to whom this is to be sent):

Major-General McDowell directs that you move your division to Catlett's at the earliest practicable moment. What supplies are at Front Royal will go forward to you to-night. Any deficiency that there may be will be forwarded you at Catlett's.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT,
Manassas, June 14, 1862.

Brigadier-General RICKETTS, *Front Royal* :

General McDowell wishes you to acquaint him immediately what are the facilities for crossing troops from the other side of the river to this side, and how and to what extent the existing means of crossing can be multiplied by anything, such as scows, boats, &c., which can be had in your vicinity.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel, Chief of Staff.

MANASSAS, *June 14, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Washington, D. C. :

Please see sixth column of first page of Baltimore Clipper, of this date, for interesting orders from Johnston to Jackson, respecting past operations in the valley of the Shenandoah and my command at Fredericksburg.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Manassas, June 14, 1862—9 p. m.

Major-General BANKS, *Winchester* :

I beg to communicate to you the following information about the means of crossing the river at Front Royal: It consists of a flat-boat, which carries a company of infantry. When the ferry was turned over to General Crawford by it Colonel Christian's regiment was crossed, with baggage wagons and section of artillery, battery wagons and forge; also a squadron of cavalry. From Front Royal 60 loaded wagons were passed over. If there were ropes there a flat-boat bridge could be constructed without difficulty. So General Ricketts reports.

IRVIN McDOWELL.

FALMOUTH, *June 14, 1862.*

General McDOWELL :

The cavalry are returning. They examined the country for 18 miles. The attack on my pickets proceeded from 50 irregular rebel cavalry, who came from Davenport's Ford, on the Central Railroad, 90 miles from Waller's and 27 from Fredericksburg. A considerable force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery is undoubtedly assembling there, with pickets extending to Waller's. All accounts agree in this; the negroes say many hundreds.

A. DOUBLEDAY,
Brigadier-General.

FALMOUTH, *June 14, 1862—9.50 p. m.*

Major-General McDOWELL, *Manassas* :

I arrived here this evening. Have received your dispatch. I shall send out parties on this side of the river and scouts on the other to-

morrow and collect the desired information. I should like Colonel Davies' cavalry here, if they are no longer needed in the vicinity of Catlett's.

General McCall's cavalry all left here this evening.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT,
Manassas, June 14, 1862.

Brigadier-General KING,
Fredericksburg or Falmouth :

The general has received your dispatch of this morning. He desires me to say that Fredericksburg is to be occupied by a guard only, under the protection of your guns on this side of the river, keeping your forces well together on the left bank on defensive; sending out pickets up and down the river to see that no body of the enemy crosses, and nothing but scouts and pickets much beyond the town on the other side.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

MANASSAS, June 15, 1862.

Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States :

So much has been said about my not going to aid McClellan and of his need of re-enforcements that I beg the President will now allow me to take every man that can be spared. I make this request in view of what I just learned from Front Royal of an intention to have my Second Division broken up and Hartsuff's brigade transferred to General Banks' department.

Frémont's and General Banks' commands are now superabundantly strong for all purposes in the valley.

Jackson seems to have gone to Charlottesville, and I will have to do with him either on the way or at Richmond. The rapid marches over the mountains have diminished my force, aside from McCall's division, by at least 4,000 men. At Richmond we will have the heavy work, and after providing for the safety of this line and Fredericksburg my force to march upon Richmond will be a much smaller re-enforcement than will be looked for or wanted.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

MANASSAS, June 15, 1862—12.30 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

Major-General Banks writes to General Ricketts, commanding my Second Division, at Front Royal, that the difficulty in his moving his command is insuperable, and that General Ricketts must remain with his command until his (General Banks') advance can be ordered, which shall not be beyond the time absolutely necessary for its equipment. I learn from another dispatch that he is waiting for blankets, &c., and one to me that he is waiting for means to cross the river. I have tele-

graphed him that there is a ferry at Front Royal, over which we have passed a regiment of infantry, a section of artillery, 60 baggage wagons, and a squadron of cavalry, and that with ropes he can build a bridge of scows. I now learn to-day that there is on foot a plan for having Hartsuff's brigade, of the Second Division, transferred to General Banks; and in anticipation that General Williams has been calling on Hartsuff for returns of his brigade, and that General Banks is now on the way to Washington. I am sure it is not expected I should wait till bridges are built or troops should get everything in the way of equipments. My troops also need many things which I shall not wait for. I regret to have to trouble you in this matter, and to beg that I may not be deprived of Hartsuff. They have enough for their defensive purposes, and I shall need more than I have, though I may not ask for them for the work I have to do.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

JUNE 15, 1862.

Hon. SALMON P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury:

I just learned from Front Royal that General Banks is about leaving Winchester for Washington, and at the same time that it is intended to have my Second Division, under Ricketts, broken up by having Hartsuff's brigade withdrawn and transferred to General Banks. The troops now under Generals Banks and Frémont are abundantly strong for all purposes in the valley. From all that I can learn Jackson is no longer in the valley, but at Charlottesville, either *en route* to Richmond or Fredericksburg. I am to provide for the defense of Washington and Fredericksburg and then go to Richmond. I have not a man to spare. I am less McCall's division, and about 4,000 men lost for service by the forced marches from the others. Please endeavor to prevent this. I cannot afford to lose this brigade and carry out the programme assigned me. Banks delays relieving me until his troops get blankets, &c.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL, *Manassas*:

You need be under no apprehension about your force being broken up. Banks wants Hartsuff's brigade, but the President refuses to let it be taken from your command. Banks comes here by my invitation, in order that the President may see him and urge prompt compliance with his arrangement.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
Luray, June 15, 1862.

Colonel SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff*:

Your dispatches, hurrying me forward to Catlett's Station, were all received last night.

No supplies of shoes and stockings or of horse and mule shoes and

nails have reached me. One-half of my transportation is now at Front Royal awaiting these supplies. There is not enough there, as reported last night, to supply two regiments. I am assured that I cannot expect them for four days. Under these circumstances I find it necessary to move my command to Front Royal, and put my command in motion this morning for that purpose.

Please let the commanding general know that it is utterly impossible to cross the mountains without these supplies. I repeat, that my command are for the most part shoeless and without stockings; my horses and mules without shoes. I will do anything possible, as I hope the commanding general knows, but to move from Front Royal is impossible until I get these supplies.

Johnson, my quartermaster, ought to have forwarded them, but he is stupid, and knows nothing of his duty. I rely solely on the energy and ability of the general commanding. My wagons are empty at Front Royal and my stores are here, but I will shift to have them removed.

JAS. SHIELDS,

Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Manassas, June 15, 1862.

Brigadier-General RICKETTS, *Front Royal*:

Do you know whether word sent to General Bayard, about three days ago, through you, that his return route should be by Front Royal, was received by him?

ED. SCHRIVER,

Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Manassas, June 15, 1862—5.15 p. m.

Major-General SHIELDS, *Luray* (through General Ricketts, at Front Royal, who will send this out immediately):

The major-general commanding does not consider your position at Luray, now that General Frémont is at Mount Jackson, a safe one, if the enemy sees fit to come down on you in force; and on that account, as well as because he wishes you as soon as possible to be in a condition to carry out the President's order for the operation of the forces in this department, he desires you to leave it without delay.

Every effort has been made to send you horseshoes, clothing, shoes, and stockings, and it is thought you must have them by this time; it may be in not sufficient quantities, yet enough, it is hoped, for you to march to Catlett's, where you can be completely refitted.

If you absolutely cannot march to Catlett's you can fall back to Front Royal, where the railroad can aid you in getting over.

Please acknowledge this immediately.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel, Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Manassas, June 15, 1862.

Brigadier-General RICKETTS, *Front Royal*:

The general has seen all your telegrams. He directs that General

Hartsuff disregard the order from General Williams for a report of his brigade, with which he has nothing to do.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Manassas, June 15, 1862.

Brigadier-General KING, *Falmouth, Va. :*

General McDowell says there is no hurry about the canal-boat bridge. The rest of your division will be ordered forward when they can be dispensed with in this quarter.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Manassas, June 15, 1862—10.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General RICKETTS, *Front Royal :*

General McDowell is desirous of knowing whether all the quartermaster's stores for General Shields' division have gone forward to Luray.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Manassas, June 15, 1862—6 p. m.

Brigadier-General RICKETTS, *Front Royal :*

Your telegrams received. The major-general directs that the moment Shields' division arrives at Front Royal you send Hartsuff's brigade to this place, and be prepared to follow with the other brigade as soon as possible. Cars have been ordered for transportation. If possible, platform cars will be provided for your artillery carriages, so that the horses may come over light. I will inform you of this hereafter. Coal is on the way.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel, Chief of Staff.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., *June 15, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

I have examined Harper's Ferry, and find it in a very indefensible position. Colonel Miles has but a very few troops he could depend on. He has 600 cavalry—New York Volunteers—without arms or horses. These men will do no work, nor, as the colonel says, anything else, not having horses nor arms. The Maryland regiment will not leave the State for any other purpose. I think four regiments ought to be ordered here at once. Men capable of using the large guns should also be sent immediately. If rumors represent correctly the position of Banks and his forces, he is liable to lose his advance, under General Williams, at Front Royal, being 18 miles from Winchester. Jackson is said to be

within striking distance of Front Royal. I would refer you to Mr. Garrett's telegram, who accompanied me to the ferry, and especially to so much as refers to Martinsburg. I will write you by mail in detail to-morrow morning.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

WINCHESTER, VA., *June 15, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Could you not put temporarily the forces at Front Royal, consisting of two brigades, under General Banks, under my command? If you do it, I am confident we will drive Jackson out of the valley.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Manassas, June 16, 1862—8 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Washington:*

Last night I received from General Ricketts at Front Royal the following:

The water has fallen so much that on examination made by three intelligent officers the fords are found practicable from the north side, near the bridge, then up Strasburg road three-quarters of a mile before crossing South Fork.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

MANASSAS, *June 16, 1862—8.15 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

General Shields' division, not being in a condition to march from Luray to Warrenton, has fallen back to Front Royal, where it arrived this evening. General Bayard will be at the same place to-morrow a. m. at 10 o'clock.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Manassas, June 16, 1862—12.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General RICKETTS, *Front Royal:*

The major-general wishes the cavalry and trains of your division to move to this place. Hartsuff's brigade is to move as soon as you can get transportation.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

MILFORD,

*Twelve miles from Front Royal, June 16, 1862.*Colonel SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff*:

Telegraph of June 15, 5 a. m., received. I am thus far *en route* to Front Royal with my whole division. The movement anticipated the telegram. Some supplies have reached us. Expect more at Front Royal. Horses and mules must be shod to go to Catlett's. If shoes and nails are there, will make the forges work night and day. Will be there myself to-night, when I can confer with you.

Tell the general commanding that I will do everything to join him at once.

JAS. SHIELDS,
Commanding Division.

FALMOUTH, *June 16, 1862.*

Major-General MCDOWELL:

A deserter from the Fifty-seventh Virginia Regiment, who left Richmond last Wednesday, came into our lines this morning. He says that the rebel army there is reported at 150,000, but he thinks it does not exceed 100,000. All the divisions on this side of James River were engaged in the battle of Fair Oaks. General Joe Johnston was shot through the breast with a Minie ball, and his recovery is thought doubtful. The deserter adds that the rebel army is ill-fed and ill-clad, and that great discontent prevails in the ranks. The report at Richmond was that Beauregard was going to join Jackson in the valley of Virginia. The deserter thinks there are no troops of any account between Richmond and Fredericksburg. There was a great deal of sickness in the Richmond hospitals and thirty or forty deaths a day. Such is his story. I have telegraphed this information to Secretary of War.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FRONT ROYAL, *June 16, 1862.*Col. E. SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff*:

General Hartsuff will get off to-morrow if sufficient cars and engines are furnished. It of course depends upon the arrival of General Shields according to your orders.

JAMES B. RICKETTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FRONT ROYAL, *June 16, 1862.*Colonel SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff*:

I have just arrived here with my division. All well. Have not yet learned the quantity or quality of supplies. Have sent Dr. Most to report. Will soon make myself ready to leave.

JAS. SHIELDS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND NEW YORK VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
June 16, 1862.

Capt. R. CHANDLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, King's Division:

I have the honor to report, as result of scout ordered this day, that I sent Company G, Lieutenant Kimball commanding, toward the Rappahannock. He reports that he proceeded 9 miles from here to a point within 6 miles of the Rappahannock; that from inquiries he could make he received the same information, that there was no force of any consequence at Culpeper Court-House or county, the same having been withdrawn about two weeks ago; that there was no information as to its extent there; that the few scouts on this side had crossed the river before the recent rains, fearing they might be cut off. He could learn nothing about the state of affairs at Gordonsville. The roads are about the same as the others in this county, but less cut up. Very little forage. The inhabitants nearly out of provisions.

In addition to Kimball's report, I would state that there are, as nearly as I can learn, half dozen of the enemy's cavalry, of Stafford County, who have been left between the Rappahannock and Stafford Court-House. I think them residents of the county here on visits; they wear uniform. I have made no effort to catch any, as it will be a nearly useless waste of horse-flesh, and they are not near here.

Respectfully submitted.

J. M. DAVIES,
Colonel, Comdg. Second New York Volunteer Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
Baltimore, Md., June 16, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I informed you yesterday by telegram that I had examined Harper's Ferry and found it in a very indefensive condition.

It is a very important position in reference to Baltimore and Washington and for operating in Western Virginia, and in connection with the railroad the latter is too important to the service to be neglected.

Mr. Garrett has just completed another bridge. Yesterday several batteries passed over it. A force sufficient to protect the bridge and railroad should be stationed there, and also to give protection to the troops in advance of it under Generals Banks, Shields, and Frémont. You have a determined and enterprising enemy to contend with. It never occurs to your generals that they have a rear where they have supplies for their forces. But a few days since General Banks was driven back at a great loss of property and men. You are now sending forward four batteries, as I am informed, for his army. No general acts wisely who leaves his rear and depots exposed to be assailed without a force to protect them.

It is, therefore, considering Washington and Baltimore two of the most important points in possession of the Government, that I would earnestly urge a reserve corps, if practicable, of 50,000 be stationed between Washington and Baltimore. Whilst they would give protection and confidence to the loyal men of both these cities, and, until called for to operate in the field, they could be instructed in all the duties and evolutions which are indispensable on the field of battle. In a word, whilst

stationary, let them be instructed in all the practicable duties of the field. The infantry, artillery, and cavalry ought to be taught how to operate together when in the field.

In my telegram I stated that four regiments ought to be sent at once to Harper's Ferry. That place and vicinity require this force. At present, Colonel Miles has not more than 300 or 400 that he can rely upon.

I refer you to Mr. Garrett for further information on this subject. He will hand you this letter.

I have assumed command of Harper's Ferry, as you desired.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

P. S.—I will send you a report about the rebel officers in this city to-day.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST PROVISIONAL BRIGADE,
June 16, 1862.

Capt. G. M. BASCOM,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Division Headquarters:

CAPTAIN: Major Comly reports the New River Ford passable, and suggests that it would be a very convenient way for the enemy to get in rear of the force at Pack's Ferry. I have already ordered Captain Townsend to keep a strong picket on the hill overlooking the ford of Blue Stone and that of New River. Our scout, Jackson, of the Twenty-third, returned to Pack's Ferry from the Farms last night. Reports no force there now. Did not dare make inquiries as to when they left. He is gone to Indian Creek to-day.

Last night about dark four men showed themselves on the hills opposite Pack's Ferry. A party was sent after them, but they escaped in the darkness.

The companies of the Eleventh [Ohio] Regiment have returned to Pack's Ferry. Major Comly has directed that no details be made from them, so as to enable them to bend all their energies upon the boats.

Very respectfully, &c.,

E. P. SCAMMON,
Colonel, Commanding First Provisional Brigade.

WASHINGTON, *June 16, 1862.*

Brigadier-General SCHURZ,

Mount Jackson, Va.:

Your long letter is received. The information you give is valuable. You say it is fortunate that Frémont did not intercept Jackson; that Jackson had the superior force, and would have overwhelmed him. If this is so, how happened it that Frémont fairly fought and routed him on the 8th? Or is the account that he did fight and rout him false and fabricated? Both General Frémont and you speak of Jackson having beaten Shields. By our accounts he did not beat Shields. He had no engagement with Shields. He did meet and drive back with disaster about 2,000 of Shields' advance till they were met by an addi-

tional brigade of Shields, when Jackson himself turned and retreated. Shields himself and more than half his force were not nearer than 20 miles to any of it.

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS,
Mount Jackson, June 16, 1862.

The PRESIDENT:

Your dispatch received. About the correctness of General Frémont's report there can be no question. When he attacked Jackson at Cross Keys the co-operation of General Shields was expected—Jackson being immediately between them—when Shields withdrew and Jackson was largely re-enforced. The conditions were no longer the same, and it was in reference to this new state of things that my letter was written. As to Shields, I wrote on the information I had. More by letter.

C. SCHURZ.

Abstract from Return of the Department of the Shenandoah, Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks commanding, for June 16, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.			
Sigel's division:					
Cooper's brigade.....	139	2,927	3,637	4,159	6
Slough's brigade.....	121	2,156	2,433	3,573	3
Williams' division:					
Crawford's brigade.....	124	2,533	2,734	3,177	.....
Greene's brigade.....	73	1,899	2,080	3,182	.....
Hatch's (cavalry) brigade.....	86	1,682	1,979	2,308	.....
Artillery.....	11	261	284	329	16
1st Michigan Cavalry.....	20	424	484	657	.....
Total.....	574	11,882	13,631	17,385	25

Organization of the Department of the Shenandoah, Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks commanding, June 16, 1862.

SIGEL'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. FRANZ SIGEL.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES COOPER.

3d Maryland, Col. D. P. De Witt.
102d New York, Col. T. B. Van Buren.
109th Pennsylvania, Col. H. J. Stainbrook.
111th Pennsylvania, Col. M. Schlaudecker.
8th and 12th U. S. (battalion), Capt. T. G. Pitcher.
1st New York Artillery, Battery L, Capt. John A. Reynolds.
1st Maryland Cavalry (batt'n), Lieut. Col. Charles Wetschky.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. SLOUGH.

3d Delaware, Col. W. O. Redden.
1st District of Columbia, Col. J. A. Tait.
60th New York, Col. W. B. Goodrich.
78th New York, Col. D. Ullman.
Purnell Legion, Col. W. J. Leonard.
1st New York Artillery, Battery K, Capt. L. Crounse.
1st Maryland Cavalry (battalion), Maj. J. M. Deems.

WILLIAMS' DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. A. S. WILLIAMS.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. S. W. CRAWFORD.

5th Connecticut, Col. George D. Chapman.
 10th Maine, Col. George L. Beal.
 28th New York, Lieut. Col. E. F. Brown.
 46th Pennsylvania, Col. Joseph F. Knipe.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE S. GREENE.

2d Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. George L. Andrews.
 27th Indiana, Col. Silas Colgrove.
 29th Pennsylvania, Maj. Michael Scott.
 3d Wisconsin, Col. Thomas H. Ruger.

DETACHED COMMANDS.

Cavalry Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. HATCH.

1st Maine (five companies), Lieut. Col. C. S. Douty.
 5th New York, Lieut. Col. Robert Johnstone.
 1st Vermont, Col. C. H. Tompkins.

Artillery.

1st N. Y., Bat'y M, Capt. Geo. W. Cothran.
 Pennsylvania, Battery F, Capt. R. B. Hampton.
 4th U. S., Battery F, Capt. C. L. Best.

Cavalry.

1st Michigan (8 cos.), Col. T. F. Brodhead.

MANASSAS, VA., *June 17, 1862—10.45 p. m.*

Major-General BANKS,

At Winchester or Washington :

I beg to acquaint you that General Hartsuff's brigade has moved here to-day; that General Ricketts' will follow to-morrow, and that General Shields' division is now in Front Royal, where I will thank you to support him, in case it should be necessary, until he can be withdrawn. The fords of the Shenandoah are now practicable, all General Bayard's brigade having passed over.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Manassas, June 17, 1862.

Major-General SHIELDS, *Front Royal :*

The major-general commanding directs that you take every measure to prevent the approach of the enemy upon you during the time you remain at Front Royal. Send out your cavalry force some 10 or 15 miles. Require them to be on the alert night and day, and at least half to have their horses saddled and ready for action; that they throw out their parties well to the front to give timely notice of any approach of a hostile force. Establish some on the Chester Gap road far enough to keep watch on any party that may be sent against the road between Front Royal and Thoroughfare Gap. Keep your force constantly in hand ready for service at any moment. General Banks has been requested to support you if you should need it.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

* No Second Brigade in existence.

WINCHESTER, VA., *June 17, 1862.*

E. M. STANTON :

Major-General Frémont reports that Jackson has crossed at Port Republic to the west side on the 15th, in the morning, whilst a smaller force is advancing on the east side of the Shenandoah. Will the two brigades now at Front Royal leave or remain there, and can I dispose of them temporarily? It is of great importance to know this.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *June 17, 1862—1.30 p. m.*

General FRANZ SIGEL, *Winchester, Va. :*

Your dispatch received. It is not possible just now to detain McDowell's brigade at Front Royal; pressure elsewhere prevents it. In case of necessity, Frémont has orders to fall back near to line we contemplated. I fear re-enforcements are out of the question at this moment. There seems to be good will to grant all asked, but at present many are wanting. Materials for bridge or additional ferries will be forwarded at once for Shenandoah. Will telegraph again this evening. Nothing new from South. Major Copeland has key to cipher.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *June 17, 1862.*

General SIGEL, *Winchester :*

The forces at Front Royal are there by order of the President. When he desires their position to be changed the order will be given by him.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WINCHESTER, *June 17, 1862—11.35 p. m.*
(Received June 18, 8.15.)

Major-General FRÉMONT,
Commanding Department :

I moved to Middletown to-day with my division. A part of General Banks' troops is opposite Front Royal; another part behind my division. Our common safety consists in a junction of our forces, and I think we can easily effect it by concentrating at Cedar Creek. General Banks telegraphs from Washington that it is left to you to retire if found necessary. General Banks will be here to-morrow.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

WINCHESTER, *June 17, 1862—10.30 a. m.*

Major-General BANKS:

Captain Asmussen just returned from Frémont's headquarters. Only 9,000 men. Very much disorganized. Without shoes or supplies. Frémont ordered to remain at Mount Jackson, or he would fall back as you

advise. He thinks he ought to. Does not believe his men will stand. Many men told Captain Asmussen they would not fight unless re-enforced; it was only murder. Jackson rebuilding bridge at Port Republic and recrossing river. Two thousand cavalry at Harrisonburg and some forces threatening Frémont's front. General Sigel thinks no time should be lost in sending aid, as it is likely, if pushed, Frémont will be compelled to fall back rapidly on to our support. Militia and guerrilla parties on the increase. Captain Asmussen, acting assistant adjutant-general to General Sigel, thinks matters look threatening, but says a deserter reports Jackson's command much disorganized and requiring some days to restore *morale*. I believe this. I have sent Captain Abert to inspect ford and bridges at Cedar Creek, and have ordered the wire bridge up from Harper's Ferry, and two engines to be kept at this end of the road, to insure speedy movement. Shall I order any engines to be kept at Martinsburg.

R. MORRIS COPELAND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MOUNT JACKSON, *June 17, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Would it be possible for you to send to General Kelley one or two regiments of the new levy, with which he might relieve the troops occupying the line of the railroad and concentrating the latter into a movable corps to sustain Lieutenant-Colonel Harris at Buckhannon? The appearance of enemy at Alleghany Summit indicates a disposition to invade Western Virginia, and the levy *en masse* recently made by the enemy gives him a large available guerrilla force. I regard this as sufficiently important for the earliest action.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *June 17, 1862.*

Major-General FRÉMONT,
Mount Jackson:

The length of time required to fill up regiments will render it impossible for some time yet to send to General Kelley two regiments. One was given him a few days ago. Some more will be organized in a week or two, and as quickly as possible I will endeavor to comply with your wishes.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, *June 17, 1862.*

Ordered, That the military protection and defense of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad east of Cumberland to the city of Baltimore and of the railroad between Harper's Ferry and Winchester is especially assigned to the command of Maj. Gen. John E. Wool. Officers on the line of that road will report to him.

2d. That the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, being the line of supply for General Banks, operating the road will remain under his direction.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
June 17, 1862—5.20 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have just received your dispatch of this date especially assigning to me the military command and protection of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad east of Cumberland to the city of Baltimore and of the railroad between Harper's Ferry and Winchester. I will enter upon the duty immediately. Can you not furnish me with horses for some 600 of the Eighth New York Cavalry at Harper's Ferry? I will send one or two regiments to Harper's Ferry and its vicinity. I will also send a company of heavy volunteer artillery to man the heavy guns at Harper's Ferry. I shall be glad to know if you approve of my intentions as above expressed.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS STURGIS' BRIGADE,
Washington, June 17, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The troops of my command in the vicinity of Tennallytown are Fifty-ninth New York Volunteers, Ninth and Tenth Rhode Island Volunteers with one battery of 12-pounders attached, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, detachments of Eleventh, Fourteenth, Seventeenth, and Nineteenth Regular Infantry, and Battery L, Second New York, six 10-pounder rifled-steel guns, the whole numbering about 4,500 men. All these troops, except the Fifty-ninth New York and Battery L, are raw and undisciplined, and should all (except the Fifty-ninth, which occupies the forts) be united with whatever other troops there may be in the vicinity of Washington in one (or at most two) central positions, where they could be properly drilled and disciplined and learn to know each other and act together. In this shape these troops could be kept in hand and rapidly thrown to any point that might be threatened.

The fortifications in the northwest part of the District are—

First. Fort Pennsylvania, garrisoned by three companies Fifty-ninth New York, Colonel Tidball in command. This fort is in good condition and provided with everything necessary for defense. Its armament consists of nine 24-pounders and three 20-pounder Parrott rifled field pieces. One hundred and seventy-six men.

Second. Fort Gaines, also in good condition, garrisoned by one company Fifty-ninth New York, Captain Whitney in command. Armament, four 32-pounders. Sixty-eight men.

Third. Fort Franklin, in good order, garrisoned by two companies (Fifty-ninth), Major Northedge in command. Armament, six 32-pounders. One hundred and twenty-one men.

Fourth. Fort Alexander, good order, garrisoned by two companies (Fifty-ninth), Captain Moody in command. Armament, seven 32-pounders. One hundred and seventy-four men.

Fifth. Fort Ripley, good order, garrisoned by one company (Fifty-ninth), Captain Gifford in command. Armament, six 32-pounders. Ninety-two men.

These forts have men enough in them to man the guns, and more men could be thrown into them in case of attack; but it would be well to have an experienced officer of artillery in each of them to superintend the drilling of the men and officers. If that be impracticable, then one efficient artillery officer should have the superintendence of all of them, and visit them as often as possible to see that the men are kept up to their drill.

I have no knowledge of the other fortifications nor of any other of the troops, but am of opinion that with proper attention and vigilance in the drilling of the men at the guns in the various forts, and a well-organized movable column, such as we may have, the defense of the District can be made good in case of an attack until re-enforcements can arrive.

Respectfully submitted.

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Manassas, June 18, 1862.

Major-General BANKS,

Comdg. Dept. of the Shenandoah, Winchester or Washington City :

All of General Ricketts' division will leave Front Royal to-day. General Shields, who is now at Front Royal, will follow General Ricketts to-morrow. There are some commissary stores and beef cattle more than these troops require at Front Royal. To avoid bringing them over here, where there is plenty, I beg leave to suggest to you to instruct the proper officer in your department to receive them for the use of your command to-day.

Very respectfully,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
June 18, 1862—10.45 p. m.

Major-General SHIELDS, *Front Royal :*

I send you the following, received from Fredericksburg :

FALMOUTH, June 18.

A Frenchman, a resident of Richmond, arrived here yesterday; he came by way of Gordonsville, and says he saw from 10,000 to 15,000 troops pass there on Sunday on their way to re-enforce Jackson. He estimates the force in and around Richmond at 85,000.

I send cavalry scouts daily up the river and for 6 or 8 miles on the other side. I can hear of no troops within 25 miles of this place.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General.

As Jackson may be re-enforced and moving again down the valley, the general commanding directs that you keep your force posted with a view to such an event. If you should find he is likely to come upon you in superior force, prepare your command to retire by way of the road to this place, sending your train in advance.

Send word to General Crawford to come for such subsistence and cattle as you may not need.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Manassas, June 18, 1862.

Brigadier-General RICKETTS, *Front Royal*:

Has any part of your other brigade been left at Front Royal, and by what time will the whole of it have been put on the train for this place?

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel, Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Manassas, June 18, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

Brigadier-General King reports from Fredericksburg that a Frenchman, just arrived there from Richmond by way of Gordonsville, told him at the latter place he met 10,000 or 15,000 men passing through to join Jackson.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

FRONT ROYAL, *June 18, 1862.*

Col. E. SCHRIVER:

In obedience to the orders of the major-general commanding First Army Corps, I have out reconnoitering parties on the Luray road and Thoroughfare Gap road. Bayard's cavalry took its departure yesterday by the Thoroughfare Gap route, so that this does not need much attention at present. We have kept the Luray route and Chester Gap strongly picketed to the distance of several miles from this point. Scouts returned on the evening of the 16th instant from Sperryville by Luray. They saw no indication of the enemy other than a few guerrillas at Luray, who disappeared at their approach. They bring a report that Ewell was coming down with 40,000 men to act against Jackson [Frémont?] and that Jackson had gone to Richmond. I am using all precaution, but place no faith in the rumor.

In obedience to orders, I have communicated the intelligence of my position and information as to the enemy to Major-General Frémont; also to Brigadier-General Crawford. My pioneers are engaged just now to establish a ferry or other means of communication across the Shenandoah.

Major-General Sigel has communicated with me from Middletown, and

I requested him to come forward to the opposite side of the river. I have asked General Frémont for his pontoon bridge to cross the whole of his force. I will keep you constantly advised of everything of importance.

JAS. SHIELDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *June 18, 1862.*

Major-General McDOWELL:

The President desires you would come. Be here if you can conveniently, and without danger to your command, by 9 o'clock to-morrow.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FRONT ROYAL, *June 18, 1862.*

Colonel SCHRIVER:

Two men just arrived from Furnace, a few miles this side of Conrad's Store. Some of Jackson's scouting parties appeared there on Monday, but fell back immediately.

No troops this side of Conrad's Store.

JAS. SHIELDS,
Commanding Division.

FRONT ROYAL, *June 18, 1862.*

Colonel SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff:*

The force the Frenchman alludes to is doubtless Longstreet's. It was in Gordon's Gap when we marched to Luray. I had to keep two brigades there to confront it. It was then called away, as we learned, to succor Jackson, and was to come by way of Stanardsville. Jackson's escape made this unnecessary. Jackson's train was pushed forward to Gordonsville to go to Lynchburg. This information came from deserters, and is reasonably reliable. Jackson will not dare, in my opinion, to entangle himself again here. There are positions on the route between here and Luray where my division can wait and defeat them. My reconnaissance to Luray is 10 miles from it now. No signs of an enemy. They will observe Luray and return. Jackson, in my opinion, has gone to Richmond. He will never risk another raid here. Had we cut his lines at Gordonsville and Charlottesville, as the general commanding desired, he could never have escaped. The alarmists are doing us immense injury. If he comes I can select a position to fight him, and will only retreat by positive orders from the general commanding until I have avenged myself upon him, but he will not dare to come.

Beg the general commanding to calm the alarmists in Washington or we will defeat ourselves without the presence of an enemy. These are opinions which I take the liberty to express, and my information is as good as any that reaches him.

JAS. SHIELDS,
Major-General.

FRONT ROYAL, *June 18, 1862.*HON. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary :*

I have completed two excellent ferries over the Shenandoah three days ago, having raised and repaired a sunken but uninjured boat for the second. The fords are very good, and I have been crossing and recrossing for three days. Between 300 and 400 men can be thrown across at once; two wagons and team accommodated in each boat. I have received no assistance from the force on the south bank of the river.

Respectfully furnished for the information of the Secretary of War.
S. W. CRAWFORD.

(Similar dispatches to Banks and McDowell.)

FRONT ROYAL, *June 18, 1862.*

Major-General BANKS:

Yours just received. Will do as you require. Have had an interview with General Shields, who is here, and will not move for a day or two. Tells me that he has requested General Sigel to join me. This surprises me. He positively states that Jackson has gone south. His scouts go beyond Luray to-day. General Greene has arrived. No clothing yet, though I am not needing much. Three thousand knapsacks have kindly been sent to me from Washington. General Williams comes to-morrow. I telegraphed to the Secretary the condition of the ferries, as they were asking. General Shields pronounces my ferries splendid work.

S. W. CRAWFORD.

FRONT ROYAL, *June 18 [1862]—11 p. m.*

Major-General SIGEL,

Commanding, &c., Winchester :

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, and will meet you to-morrow at General Crawford's quarters at the hour designated.

Reconnaissances have been pushed as far as Luray to-day. Our cavalry drove in the enemy's pickets at Luray, and report 8,000 5 miles from there and the whole of Jackson's force not far behind. The other went as far as Flint Hill, on the Chester Gap road, and saw nothing.

A negro man came in and just now reports the enemy coming 8,000 strong through the mountains from Culpeper.

Yours, sincerely,

JAS. SHIELDS,
Major-General.

WINCHESTER, *June 18, 1862.*

Major-General FRÉMONT:

I have just received reports from an officer sent to Front Royal. Shields is at Front Royal. He wishes me to relieve him, as he is ordered to Manassas Junction to join McDowell.

General Shields has no correct knowledge about the enemy's movements. He will inform me to-night.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1862.

Major-General WOOL, *Baltimore:*

Mulligan, with the Twenty-third Illinois Volunteers and battery attached, is on the road this side of Grafton for Annapolis. You will halt them at Harper's Ferry, to remain there or at Baltimore, until further orders, at your discretion.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 18, 1862.

Ordered, That the forces in and around Washington be organized into an army corps, to be commanded by Brigadier-General Sturgis.

The fortifications on the south side of the river and the forces therein remaining in command of General Whipple; those on the north side of the river in command of ———.

There shall be reserved, under exclusive command of Brigadier-General Wadsworth, such military force as may be required or incident to his command as military governor of Alexandria and the District of Columbia.

All troops arriving at Washington will report to General Wadsworth, and be under his command until assigned to the Reserve Corps.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS RESERVE ARMY CORPS,
No. 1. } *Washington, June 18, 1862.*

I. Pursuant to instructions from the War Department, the undersigned hereby assumes command of all the forces in and about the city of Washington, except such as may be required by Brigadier-General Wadsworth for purposes set forth in instructions referred to.

II. Such of these troops as are north of the Potomac will hold themselves in readiness to move at a moment's warning.

III. Until further orders general headquarters will remain, as at present, corner of Nineteenth and I streets.

[S. D. STURGIS,]
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 138. } *Washington, June 18, 1862.*

* * * * *

VIII. Brig. Gen. G. S. Greene, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Shenandoah, and will report in person at this office.

IX. Brig. Gen. George H. Gordon, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to duty in the Department of the Shenandoah, to take command of the brigade now under Brigadier-General Greene, and will report in person to Major-General Banks.

* * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 19, 1862.*

Major-General McDOWELL, *Manassas*:

The following dispatch has just been received from General Banks:

WINCHESTER, VA., *June 19, 1862—12 m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War*:

Reports here confirm the information received by you yesterday. Important movements are undoubtedly contemplated by the enemy in the valley and heavy reinforcements are on their way. General Shields is still at Front Royal, and ought not to be withdrawn until further developments of immediate events. I had full conversation with General Wool last night at Baltimore. He is preparing Harper's Ferry for defense. The railroad authorities are very active, and at Harper's Ferry there is also much activity. My headquarters will be opposite Front Royal to-morrow.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

FRONT ROYAL, *June 19, 1862.*

Colonel SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff*:

Our reconnaissance yesterday found enemy's pickets 2 miles this side of Luray. The officer in command says he thinks that town occupied by about 400, and the rest of Ewell's command about 5 miles behind. This returned about 11 last night. The other, through Chester Gap, went as far as Flint Hill; no indication of any enemy.

I have just returned from a conference with General Sigel and General Crawford. We agree that Frémont's position is not a good one, and that he ought to fall back at once to Middletown or behind Cedar Creek.

General Sigel, with his command, is at Middletown. A force properly stationed I think will be able to operate by interior lines against either or both forces coming from Luray or Harrisonburg. They will keep no force in Luray and no stores to move across the river, but keep a small force there to police the town and watch their approach.

Our pioneers are building a bridge. General McDowell [?] has sent us his pontoons. I don't think the enemy is coming in this direction at all. I don't think, if he even comes, he will come in two columns, without any communication between them, on the Strasburg and Front Royal roads. If he advances north I think the chances are he will not take the same route. He is more likely to take the Luray pike to Sperryville, join Longstreet, and break upon our lines on the eastern side of the Blue Ridge, as he did on the west.

I am ready to move now, and only wait for General Banks' pontoon

across to relieve us. The river here is impassable. I have tried the ferries; they are worth nothing, so that I am as much isolated here as at Luray. I would respectfully ask what the general commanding wishes me to do—wait for Banks and Frémont to take position or commence movement at once, and, if I move, whether by the Manassas or Chester Gap route.

I am here in the office and ready to answer any questions.

JAS. SHIELDS,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

MANASSAS, June 19, 1862—8.45 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

Last night Ricketts' brigade arrived here from Front Royal. Shields' division will follow as soon as he gets ready. He reports all quiet in his neighborhood, as do Geary, at Rectortown, and King, at Falmouth. I regret to report that, on account of an accident which disables him temporarily, General McDowell cannot be in Washington at 9 o'clock this morning, as desired by you. Arrangements are now being made for the transportation of Shields' division.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel, Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Manassas, June 19, 1862—6 p. m.

Brigadier-General GEARY, *Rectortown :*

General Shields' division has been ordered to this place. General McDowell therefore directs that you make reconnaissances well to the south in order to discover any chances of his being attacked by the enemy on his way here. You will communicate to him promptly everything that would be useful for him to know.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel, Chief of Staff.

FRONT ROYAL, VA. [June 19, 1862].

Major-General McDOWELL,
Commanding First Army Corps :

DEAR GENERAL: Our troops I find are like the Swiss troops (I speak of volunteer troops); if not [allowed] to go home and see their families they droop and die. I have watched this. It is a human feeling, and I venture to respect it. The men who are denied this permission cease to be of any use.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JAS. SHIELDS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding First Division.

P. S.—There is no trace of the enemy within 50 miles of this.

WINCHESTER, *June 19, 1862—8 p. m.*

HON. E. M. STANTON:

The enemy's pickets were 2 miles this side of Luray last night; his main force near there. Our forces are on this side of the Shenandoah, between Strasburg and Front Royal, in strong position. Shields is reported still at Front Royal. He ought not to move until the purpose and plan of the enemy are more fully developed. There can be no doubt whatever that another immediate movement down the valley is intended with a force of 30,000 or more. General Frémont will be at Woodstock to-night.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

MIDDLETOWN, VA., *June 19, 1862—9 p. m.*

HON. E. M. STANTON:

I inspected our lines to-day. General Banks' division opposite Front Royal, and my division opposite Strasburg, behind Cedar Creek. General Frémont's troops will encamp at Woodstock. General Shields is at Front Royal. The enemy's pickets were 2 miles this side of Luray last night. Our lines will be perfectly established and in good condition to-morrow. Two prisoners were just brought before me—R. H. Wade and H. D. Didier. Wade produced a certificate from the British consul at Richmond, and brought Didier with him from Richmond to Staunton, from which place they made their way through the mountains on horseback. Wade says Jackson received two re-enforcements, 3,000 men, on the 9th, who left the cars at Mechum's River, east of Charlottesville, and marched to Brown's Gap, southeast of Port Republic. On Saturday and Sunday last these two men were at Staunton. During the two days about 12,000 troops arrived from Richmond, via Lynchburg and Charlottesville. On Saturday trains with soldiers arrived, and on Sunday five trains. The troops consisted of infantry, cavalry, and about twenty pieces of artillery. These troops were marched off on Sunday and Monday in the direction of Harrisonburg. They were a part of the forces at Richmond, where Wade says there were 120,000 troops, under the command of General Lee, as General Johnston was wounded in the shoulder. Provisions are plenty at Richmond, but the whole city is filled with sick and wounded.

Didier says, "I left Savannah on 1st of June. There were 20,000 troops under General Lawton at Savannah, including those in camp of instruction."

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

(Sent to McDowell June 20.)

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 19, 1862.*Major-General SIGEL, *Middletown, Va.:*

Your telegram is received. It is strongly suspected here that your prisoners have been sent by the enemy to be taken for the purpose of exaggerating the force of Jackson and producing a stampede. You will please place them under strict and secure guard, and send them to Washington and deliver them to General Wadsworth.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CHAPMANVILLE, VA., *June 19, 1862.*

Lieut. P. B. STANBERRY,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Charleston, Va.:

SIR: I have ordered Company H (Captain Bruncker) to report forthwith to Major Hall at Camp Piatt. He leaves here this morning.

Captain Dayton arrived yesterday from the southern part of this (Logan) county and reports all quiet.

There has been considerable excitement there, resulting from reports that a rebel force was making their way in there. He found the people nearly all loyal and at home. At one time had upward of 100 Union citizens of that section with him, and mostly armed. They expressed a willingness, in fact are anxious, to turn out against the rebels, but they want confidence in themselves. With 20 regular volunteers they would go almost anywhere, but would not go by themselves. The captain learned that a man named Harman was at the head of about 100 men, near McDowell Court-House, persecuting Union citizens, and in some instances killing them and burning or otherwise destroying their property. A man named Lambert has just come into camp from McDowell County, and his report is the same as Captain Dayton's. There are several other citizens of that county here, who have been forced to leave their homes by Harman. One of them is the sheriff of the county. Although they did not come together they all bring the same report. Harman has been in that county for some time, but usually stays in the southern part of the county. The loyal citizens have all been forced to leave their homes, and Harman is issuing proclamations to them to induce them to return and give themselves up. Inclosed I send a copy of one sent to Philip Lambert, the father of the man who is now in camp. Mr. Lambert handed the original to me, which I now have in my possession. I have ordered Lieutenant Mallernee to proceed to McDowell Court-House with Company D and drive the thieves from the county. I have ordered him to get as many of the citizens as possible to join him, as they are well acquainted with the country and are willing and anxious to go. He will probably be joined by at least 50 men before he reaches McDowell County. I have instructed him that if it is true that Harman has destroyed Union property the property of secessionists must suffer in a like manner, and to arrest all those who have assisted, harbored, or fed Harman and his thieving crew. He is to take hard bread and coffee sufficient to last his command eight or nine days, and to get his meat on the route, in all cases taking it from secessionists, where it can be found.

There are a number of stolen horses in that section which I have instructed him to bring out if he can find them. If Harman could be driven out of McDowell County that whole section would be quiet.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. H. RUSSELL,

Lieut. Col. 4th Regt. Va. Vol. Inf., U. S. A., Comdg. Det'm't and Post.

[Inclosure.]

AT PHILIP LAMBERT'S, *June 13, 1862.*

MR. LAMBERT:

I was here at your house and had a chat with your wife, and I want you to come in and your boys, and you shan't be hurt. If the boys wish to join the company they will have the same chance that other soldiers, and you may go to work. When you come, come without

your arms. You can travel anywhere on the Dry Fork without your arms and won't be hurt.

Capt. E. V. HARMAN.
First Lieut. M. H. WALDRON.
Second Lieut. J. D. BEAVERS.
Third Lieut. D. G. SAYERS.
Orderly Sergt. JNO. WALDRON.

Certify that any one else that wishes to join the company has the same privilege.

Capt. E. V. HARMAN.

MANASSAS, *June 20, 1862*—4.45 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel THOMPSON,
Quartermaster, Front Royal:

The following is sent as a reply to your telegram about transportation for Shields' division from Front Royal:

ALEXANDRIA, *June 19, 1862.*

Colonel SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff:*

Three trains now at Front Royal are good for 1,700 men. A train from Manassas increases it 500 more. Three trains from here will reach Front Royal before morning, and are good for 2,000 more.

Another engine will start in the morning, making total transportation for 5,000 men, with a return trip for these engines, and which ought to be accomplished within twenty-four hours.

The division will be moved. Platform cars will be sent for the artillery.

H. HAUPT,
Railway Superintendent.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel, &c.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Manassas, June 20, 1862—4.45 p. m.

General SHIELDS, *Front Royal:*

Please keep me informed of the progress of the troops of your division toward this place. The hour every train starts from Front Royal should be communicated.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel, Chief of Staff.

MANASSAS, *June 20, 1862*—12.30 p. m.

Major-General SHIELDS, *Front Royal:*

There are reports of re-enforcements having reached the rebel army in the valley. Therefore the general, not regarding your position a safe one, wishes you to make your way with your division to this place as fast as is compatible with the safety of those you leave behind to bring up the rear. See well that your right flank is not molested.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel, Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1862.

Col. E. SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff*:

Please inform me what is the condition of General McDowell this morning.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

MANASSAS, June 20, 1862—12.30 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Washington*:

In reply to your telegram about General McDowell I am happy to acquaint you that he is much better this morning.

Very respectfully,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel, Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Manassas, June 20, 1862—8.45 a. m.

General PATRICK, *Catlett's*:

As soon as a brigade of Shields' division, now under orders for this place, arrives you will get orders to move yours to Fredericksburg.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel, Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 20, 1862.

Brigadier-General KING, *Falmouth*:

You will please forward to General Wadsworth, at Washington, immediately, under secure guard, the Frenchman from whom you received the report of Jackson's re-enforcements of which you apprised the Department two days ago.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

• HEADQUARTERS SHIELDS' DIVISION,
Front Royal, Va., June 20, 1862.

Colonel SCHRIVER,

Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. Department of the Rappahannock:

In compliance with orders received by telegraph last evening I have given such orders to my division as will occasion no delay in reaching Manassas the earliest possible moment.

The wagon trains leave at 5 a. m. to-morrow, escorted by the six companies of Indiana cavalry and eight companies of infantry. The First Brigade is now leaving, and will be followed by the Second, Third, and Fourth, in the order mentioned, and as rapidly as trains can be supplied. The artillery and squadron of Ohio cavalry will be the last to leave, the horses and wagons to be sent by road and the guns and carriages by rail.

One copy of General Orders, No. 61, from War Department, was received last evening. General Orders, No. 20, from department head-

quarters, was received after my letter of 18th instant, asking the extent of my authority to grant leaves.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. SHIELDS,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

MIDDLETOWN, VA., *June 20, 1862.*

The PRESIDENT:

I delivered your message to General Frémont to-day, with such explanations as you requested. His headquarters are now at Strasburg. General Shields is expected to move to-morrow. I feel it to be my duty to say that he ought not to withdraw until the movements of the enemy are more clearly developed. A few days' detention even would greatly add to the security of the valley. There is nothing new to report of the enemy.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

MIDDLETOWN, *June 20, 1862—8 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

My headquarters are at Middletown. To-morrow will move nearer Front Royal, where my command now is. General Frémont is at Strasburg. There is nothing new to report of the enemy. General Shields moves to-morrow. I thought it was determined when I left Washington that he would remain. It would add much to the security of the valley, and in my judgment it is necessary to the successful issue of your plans. I hope he may yet remain a few days at least.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, MD., *June 20, 1862—8.20 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I shall leave in the morning at 6.30 for Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg. I have requested Major-General Sigel to meet me at one of these points, to make arrangements to meet coming events. I think it would be wise to concentrate troops between this and Washington. Railroad is now open to Winchester. After the conference I may send one or two regiments more from this place, depending, however, on circumstances, as I am not in favor of leaving Baltimore with too few troops.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *June 20, 1862—12 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have received your dispatch relating to persons not engaged on public business procuring passages on Government transports. I have

already taken measures to prevent the practice. I will leave in the morning for Harper's Ferry; perhaps go as far as Winchester. Major-General Banks called on me on his return to his command from Washington. I urged concentration and co-operation of forces. I have sent to Harper's Ferry from Baltimore two regiments and two artillery companies—the latter for heavy guns. I will probably to-morrow have an account of the regiments which have joined Jackson recently.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 21, 1862.*

Major-General McDOWELL, *Manassas:*

General Banks has urgently and repeatedly requested that Shields should remain a short time at Front Royal. In a note to me this morning the President says: "Tell General McDowell what Banks says. Tell him we incline to have Shields remain a few days at Front Royal, and ask him to state his strongest objection, if he has any." You will please answer immediately, and also tell us how you are.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

MANASSAS, *June 21, 1862—8 a. m.*

Colonel HAUPT,
Aide-de-Camp, Alexandria:

Your telegram came last night, after I had retired. General McDowell is very much improved, having sat up most of yesterday.

Yesterday I received the following from General Shields at Front Royal, dated 20th, 6 p. m.:

Upon inquiry of the superintendent I find it impossible to remove the rear of my command from this place in less than three days, and taking the delay of the road into consideration I concluded to put the whole column in motion to-morrow morning at 5 o'clock by Manassas Gap route, sending baggage, foot-sore, and sick by rail this evening.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel, Chief of Staff.

MANASSAS, *June 21, 1862.*

Major-General SHIELDS, *Rectortown* (through General Geary, who will see to the delivery of this):

Your division is to encamp at Bristoe, whither that part which arrived by train has been sent. Therefore it is suggested, on your arrival at Gainesville, that you direct the march on Bristoe, and thus save some miles.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel, Chief of Staff.

MANASSAS, *June 21, 1862—2 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Your telegram concerning General Banks' request that Shields' division should be allowed to remain a few days longer at Front Royal is just received.

In compliance with the orders given after the President was here, the advance of Shields' division reached here last night, and has moved to Bristoe. The sick, foot-weary, and part of the baggage and stores left Front Royal last night. General Shields and the remainder of his division left Front Royal this morning at 5 o'clock. My reasons for wishing to get General Shields here were:

1st. That the movements I am ordered to make depend on it.

2d. His position at Front Royal—with nothing in advance of him, and beyond the support of General Frémont, and with a river separating him, which General Banks' force seems reluctant to cross—was not such as I wished him, in the condition he is, to remain in.

General Shields' division is, I learn, in a bad state, morally and materially—officers resigning and even men deserting.

I am improving and sitting up, and hope soon to regain my bodily activity.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 21, 1862.*

Major-General BANKS, *Front Royal:*

By direction of the President I made inquiry of General McDowell respecting Shields' division, and whether it could safely remain longer at Front Royal. He replies that a portion of it had reached Manassas last night, another portion near on the road, and that Shields started this morning. He further said the division was not in condition for service, and was in jeopardy if attacked at Front Royal, and hence he had deemed its removal necessary.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE KANAWHA,
Flat Top, June 21, 1862—9 p. m.

Col. GEORGE CROOK,

Commanding Third Brigade, Meadow Bluff:

SIR: Your dispatch of this morning announcing your movement to Salt Sulphur is just received. Unless there were some reasons which made your immediate movement important, or which prevented you from informing me sooner, you should have arranged so that I might have known it in time to have made preparations for a combined movement of both columns, as I informed you my purpose was in my last written letter to you.

While it is very desirable to strike the enemy's detachments, the most important problem on this line is to be able to make such a sustained advance as to reach the railroad. To do this requires a march of from five to seven days in advance and the same in return, including time for action at the point reached and casual delays. As our transportation is insufficient to keep us so far in advance, I have been trying to get supplies in advance enough to make the expedition practicable. This has been slow work, but I shall have accomplished it in two or three days. I now fear that your movement independently will delay

instead of helping matters, but I shall wait anxiously for the next news from you, in the hope that you may have so good success that it will compensate for the disappointment in other respects or incidentally help the other plan. It is now too late to arrange any, even partial, movement from here to co-operate with yours, as to-morrow morning is the time you have fixed for reaching Salt Sulphur.

You will appreciate the absolute necessity for combination to insure success in reaching the railroad when you reflect that the impassable ridges of the East River and Wolf Creek Mountains are broken in only two places for an extent of 40 miles across my front, viz, at the Narrows and at Rocky Gap. These defiles are each about 2 miles in length and only wide enough to admit a roadway, the sides being quite precipitous. Both are strengthened by fortifications and held by garrisons, which ought to be able to keep back several times their own number. To turn this range by the easier roads on your side the New River was one of the plans I suggested, and to aid in which, if necessary, I have made a ferry at Pack's old ferry, which I am still enlarging. Another plan partly suggested also was to time a movement on this side with one on yours, so that either the pass at the Narrows might be attacked from both sides of the river and forced, or, if the troops at Rocky Gap were carried in that direction by the demonstration made, to occupy the latter pass and push onward. In either event the reaching of the railroad would be the chief aim, and preparation for nearly two weeks' continuous work away from our communications would be necessary.

The latest news from both North Virginia and Tennessee have indicated that in a short time to come forces pushing toward this center from both directions would so occupy the attention of the enemy as to give a better opportunity than at present, and for this I desired both portions of the division to be as thoroughly prepared as possible. Should your present movement meet with decided success I shall most heartily rejoice, but my fear is that it will prove premature. I am sincerely desirous to see you have the opportunity to win all the glory you can wish, and especially to have you win the promotion which will make your present command a permanent one. I believe this can be most certainly done by giving your energetic aid in accomplishing the result desired by the department commander indicated above rather than by independent and unconnected movements.

Crippled as we are for want of adequate transportation, we will be forced to watch our opportunities, and by a careful co-operation of the whole division endeavor to secure the results which we shall otherwise fail of entirely. Please keep these things in view in future action. As soon as I hear the result of your present expedition I will try to arrange for further action.

Your dispatch does not inform me whether you are prepared for more than two or three days' march, and this lack of knowledge makes it impossible to know whether any movement here within a day or two would have any effect in aiding yours. I send, however, a party to the front to-morrow to make a diversion, and so may prevent a concentration on the other side of New River. I greatly regret I have not time to do more.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH,
Near Front Royal, Va., June 21, 1862.

General ALPHEUS S. WILLIAMS,
Commanding First Division :

GENERAL: I have just heard from Major Town. His dispatch was received at 9.40 p. m., and is, I think, of sufficient importance to send to you verbatim :

NEAR MILFORD, *June 21, 1862—7 p. m.*

General CRAWFORD :

I would respectfully report that Captain Marshall, of the rebel cavalry, left the Manor Line this morning with his company, numbering from 50 to 60, to attempt a raid upon some point on the railroad between this and Thoroughfare Gap. It is reported that the main body of Jackson's army is about to cross the mountain near Sperryville. I shall approach Luray as near as possible.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

CHAS. H. TOWN,
Major, Commanding Detachment First Michigan Cavalry.

By "Manor" is probably meant Leed's Manor, south of Rectortown. Thoroughfare Gap is in the Bull Run Range of mountains, where the railroad passes through it. It is certainly possible that such a raid may be contemplated, but it is strange that Major Town should hear of it in the other valley.

As to Jackson crossing Thornton's Gap to Sperryville, if he does it is to go south. From Paldi's report, which I inclose to you, it would appear that Ewell still gets the credit of being about Luray. Town will solve that matter to-morrow.

The cars came in to-night with a load of iron wagon-beds, which a generous Government has sent us to cross the Shenandoah. It is more than a problem to know what we shall do with them. I intend to hold on to the train dispatcher, if it takes a sentinel to devote his exclusive attention to him.

Paldi's cavalry all need shoeing and rest.

Town will not reach Luray until to-morrow, so that we are all right on that road.

Hurry up Hatch. We want his cavalry very much.

I am sorry to disturb you so late at night.

Very truly, yours,

S. W. CRAWFORD.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
Near Front Royal, June 21, 1862.

Lieutenant BLAKE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade :

SIR: In accordance to orders from headquarters First Brigade I beg leave to report as follows :

I crossed at Morgan's Ford at 6 o'clock a. m. 20th instant, and proceeded to Springfield Station, and from thence to Orleans, to the great surprise of the inhabitants. Orleans is a small place of thirty houses, the male inhabitants having left home to join the Confederate Army. At 3 p. m. I left Orleans for Barbee's Cross-Roads; from there to

Sandy Hook the road is impassable for wagons, and had great trouble in marching over it. We arrived at Sandy Hook at 8 p. m. I passed the night in the road, with horses saddled and every man ordered to stand to horse (having observed something suspicious in the appearance of the inhabitants), after having placed my pickets for the night. At 10.30 an alarm was created by the firing of our pickets posted on Chester Gap road. The men were immediately ordered into the saddle, but no enemy could be discovered. Another alarm was created at same post at 2 a. m., when a scouting party was sent out, when the enemy fled to the mountains.

At 4 a. m. we marched toward Washington, via Flint Hill, which point we reached at 8.30 a. m. We made observations in the vicinity of that place and discovered 18 or 20 infantry, stragglers from Jackson's army, who took to the mountains at our approach. From Washington we proceeded to Sperryville, 6 miles, and saw no signs of the enemy. We made thorough examination of the country in that vicinity, but could not discover the presence of the enemy. It was reported by the negroes that General Ewell was in Luray in force and that Jackson had sent to Richmond for re-enforcements.

We counter-marched to Sandy Hook, and while feeding the horses there were fired upon by guerrillas to the number of 53, armed with long-range rifles, who upon being pursued fled to the mountains. We then returned to Front Royal unmolested.

The officers and men under my command behaved in a manner highly creditable.

I have the honor to be, yours, respectfully,

A. PALDI,
Major, Commanding Detachment.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1862—12.20.

Major-General McDOWELL:

The following has been received from General Banks:

MIDDLETOWN, June 21, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch just received. We know of no immediate danger from enemy which requires Shields' division to move. A substantial bridge for artillery, wagon trains, and everything has been completed across both branches of the Shenandoah, over which he could pass with his whole force in case of an attack. Our cavalry returned to-night from Sperryville and report no enemy, and we have still another detachment toward Luray, which yet indicates no danger.

If McDowell has information which renders this sudden and general movement of General Shields' force—the withdrawal of railroad power and everything, operator and all—necessary (which the railroad superintendent informs me is ordered), we, who are subject to the same dangers, ought at least to know what it is.

N. P. BANKS.
Major-General, Commanding.

Last evening I was informed that the whole force of Shields, all the transportation, and the telegraph office, were removed precipitately from Front Royal, leaving about fifty miles of telegraph wire to be taken by the enemy. I think some effort should be made to secure it. If you have any information affecting General Banks' security you will, of course, inform him.

EDWIN M. STANTON.
Secretary of War.

RECTORTOWN, *June 22, 1862.*

Colonel SCHRIVER:

I observe by the orders of Colonel Haupt and Mr. Devereux that all the transportation, railroad property, and employés upon the Manassas Gap Railroad are being taken east to Thoroughfare Gap, in order, as is therein alleged, to prevent their falling into rebel hands. My troops are still extended to the river, a distance of some 22 miles west, and their telegraph and railroad communications are thus cut off.

Messrs. Glascott and Irish, dispatchers, inform me that Ewell's advance was reported within 10 miles of Front Royal. This morning a deserter direct from Richmond arrived within my lines; states that Jackson is in the valley re-enforced. He states that Beauregard was at Richmond and a few days ago had left there.

There are in depot in this place considerable quantities of commissary and quartermaster's stores and ammunition. Should I be compelled to retire from this point by overwhelming numbers these stores must inevitably be lost, as I have not wagons to transport them.

A locomotive and train of cars should be left here to secure them in any occasion of urgency. I will telegraph Mr. Devereux to that effect.

I am further informed that the troops on the opposite side of the river are falling back in the direction of Middletown. The peculiarities of this road in the western section render the concentration of my command an arduous undertaking and require much time. If meeting the approbation of General McDowell I will concentrate the three companies west of Linden at that place.

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General.

SALEM, *June 22, 1862.*

Colonel SCHRIVER:

Your dispatch of yesterday, directing me to encamp at Bristoe, is received. I will march to Gainesville, thence to Bristoe, in obedience to your order. Please direct the cavalry, which I sent through Chester Gap by way of Warrenton to Manassas, upon their arrival at that place to join at Bristoe.

JAS. SHIELDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

MANASSAS, *June 22, 1862.*The COMMANDING OFFICER, *Catlett's*:

Major-General McDowell directs that all the men belonging to Shields' division who are now at Catlett's be sent to the encampment on the east side of Broad Run, near Bristoe Station, on the railroad, where the advance of Shields' division now is. A copy of this order is to accompany the detachment.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel, Chief of Staff.

MANASSAS, *June 22, 1862.*Major-General BANKS, *Middletown, Va.:*

I have directed General Geary, since General Shields' division has left Front Royal, to report to you. I have received your telegram

about the First Maine Cavalry and that of the result of the reconnaissance and expected raid on the railroad.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Chief of Staff.

MANASSAS, *June 22, 1862—5.30 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your telegram communicating one from General Banks concerning Shields' withdrawal from Front Royal, and acquainting me that about fifty miles of telegraph wire is left exposed to be taken by the enemy, is just received.

The following are all the orders given to General Shields and under which he left Front Royal:

MANASSAS, *June 19, 1862—5.30 p. m.*

Get your division ready to move to this place immediately on being furnished with trains, orders for which have been sent to the railway superintendent.

Your artillery carriages will be put on platform cars, so that your horses may come light; your infantry on cars, and your cavalry and trains under a small infantry guard by the best wagon road.

Before you leave make strong reconnaissance, so that you may be sure the enemy will not attack you coming here.

If there is the slightest chance of an attack, of course you must not put your artillery on the cars.

The only information given General Shields, and which caused him to change the manner of his leaving from that ordered by me, was that received through the War Department from General McClellan, General Frémont, and General Banks himself.

The following is General Shields' telegram:

FRONT ROYAL, *June 20, 1862—6 p. m.*

The Fourth Ohio left in cars at 4 p. m., since which time your dispatch respecting re-enforcements having reached the enemy is received. I found on consideration the separating troops would increase the danger and not insure a speedy arrival of the whole at Manassas. Upon inquiry of the superintendent I found it impossible to move the rear of my command from this place in less than three days, taking the delay of road into consideration. I concluded to put the whole column in motion to-morrow morning at 5 o'clock by Manassas Gap route, sending baggage and foot-sore and sick by rail this evening.

General Banks had been early notified of the intention to withdraw General Shields. If General Banks has now means satisfactory to himself of getting over the river he can occupy Front Royal whenever he sees fit. The road hence to Front Royal is by the orders of the War Department under his control, and General Geary, also under his orders, reoccupies the line. There is a telegraph operator at Rectortown. The whole matter is now entirely, it seems to me, with General Banks.

Since writing the above the following has been received from General Banks, which would go toward justifying General Shields' manner of leaving Front Royal:

MIDDLETOWN, *June 22, 1862—1.45 p. m.*

Major Town, First Michigan Cavalry, made a reconnaissance toward Luray yesterday, returning at 2 a. m. Union people reported the enemy in force in and about Luray. At Milford it was fully believed that Jackson, lightly equipped, was moving toward the railroad to intercept Shields. A majority of people would say nothing of enemy's position.

I have a report at 1.30 p. m. to-day from General Shields, at Salem, which would put him beyond danger of being intercepted without he

has allowed his command to straggle. It is perhaps officious in my doing so, yet I venture to repeat that the line of communication hence to Front Royal is liable to constant disturbance if a point is not held in the valley near Luray.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 22, 1862.*

Major-General McDOWELL, *Manassas :*

The following dispatch has been received from General Banks:

MIDDLETOWN, VA., *June 22, 1862—1.45 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War :*

Your dispatch received 1.15 p. m. Major Town, First Michigan Cavalry, whose advance toward Luray I mentioned in my dispatch last night, reports that Union people represented on his route that the enemy was in force near Luray. It was fully believed that Jackson was moving toward Manassas Gap Railroad, lightly equipped, to intercept General Shields. Ewell was also said to be at Luray. A majority of the people would not say anything of the position of the enemy. We are looking well to the west, in which direction the enemy threatens a movement. Will keep constantly advised. Have telegraphed General McDowell as above.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

Last evening I was informed that the whole force of Shields, all the transportation, and the telegraph office, were removed precipitately from Front Royal, leaving about fifty miles of telegraph wire to be taken by the enemy. I think some effort should be made to secure it. If you have any information affecting General Banks' security you will, of course, inform him.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 22, 1862.*

Major-General BANKS, *Middletown :*

I am very glad you are looking well to the west for a movement of the enemy in that direction. You know my anxiety on that point. All was quiet at General McClellan's headquarters at 2 o'clock to-day.

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 22, 1862.*

Major-General BANKS, *Middletown :*

Your telegram to me has been forwarded to General McDowell. From what I learn of Shields' command, it is doubtful whether, until reorganized, it would not embarrass more than it would assist you. Frequent reports from you are desired.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
Near Front Royal, June 22, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. W. CRAWFORD,
Commanding First Brigade :

In compliance with your verbal order of the 21st instant I have the honor to report that I proceeded to Front Royal, and thence on the Luray road to Milford, leaving my camp about 3 p. m.

About 6 miles from Front Royal, near what is called the Manor Line, I learned from citizens that Captain Marshall, of the Confederate service, with a company of cavalry, reported to be from 50 to 60 in number, bivouacked on what is called the Manor Farm, on the night of the 20th, and that early on the morning of the 21st he left that vicinity with his command with the avowed intention of attacking some weak point on the Manassas Gap Railroad and destroying the track. From the Manor Line to Milford nothing of interest was discovered. Upon interrogating the citizens between these places a majority of them professed to know nothing of the whereabouts of General Jackson or any part of his force, but other and more loyal ones acknowledge that the enemy were in force in and about Luray.

Upon arriving at Milford I readily obtained the information desired from Union inhabitants of the town. It was fully believed that General Jackson is moving toward the Manassas Gap Railroad with his troops, lightly equipped, for the purpose of intercepting General Shields. It was also well known to these citizens that General Ewell, with his entire command, was at Luray ; that his advance of four companies of cavalry were quartered a short distance from Milford, on the Luray road, at that time.

I was also credibly informed that a strong detachment of cavalry was on my left and rear, on a by-road. Not deeming it prudent to camp for the night with so strong a force in front and flank, I ordered a retrograde movement, and reached the river about 2 a. m. to-day.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

CHAS. H. TOWN,
Major, Commanding First Michigan Cavalry.

BALTIMORE, MD., June 22, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

I have just returned from Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg. I cannot spare the Eighty-seventh Regiment, for the following reasons: We want all the spare regiments to guard the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. I have two and a half regiments at Harper's Ferry that can be relied upon, although two of them are three-months' men, but one of them is not instructed in the drill of the regiment. In order to guard that place I ought to have at least another regiment. I want a regiment to guard Martinsburg and a place called New Creek, both important points, where there is a large amount of public property, especially at New Creek, where there is property valued at \$1,500,000, intended for Frémont's troops. We ought to have at least two companies at the Point of Rocks and two at Monocacy, and certainly one company each at various other points on the road. For Harper's Ferry I intended the Eighty-seventh Regiment, and for Martinsburg and New Creek the Sixty-seventh.

It is reported by persons considered reliable that Jackson will in a short time attack Banks and his forces. Banks reports his position to be at Middletown. General Sigel, whom I saw to-day at Harper's Ferry (he having met me there at my request), informed me that General Frémont was 5 miles from Banks' command. Sigel also stated that it was reported that Jackson had from 40,000 to 60,000 men and seventy pieces of artillery. This number I consider probably exaggerated.

The forces under Banks and Frémont amount to about 18,000 effective men, exclusive of Shields' command, ordered by you to march. I saw at Martinsburg some twenty guns of small caliber, intended for Frémont. This battery I ordered forward at once, and it will probably reach General Frémont's camp some time to-morrow. I also saw several Parrott guns on the cars this afternoon, which left for Winchester.

If Jackson has the number of troops reported, I think we ought to be looking after Washington. I profess not to be an alarmist, but I think we ought to be at least on our guard; and from the rumors of the day my convictions are strengthened, as heretofore expressed, that there should be a reserve corps of 50,000 men placed between here and Washington without delay.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Baltimore, June 22, 1862—7 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

It is reported to me through the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, derived by them from General Kelley, that 4,000 of the enemy are within 35 miles of New Creek, where we have a large amount of property, a thousand car loads, besides 2,000 mules. I have ordered Colonel Mulligan, with his regiment and light battery, to that place; also the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania from this place, to protect the property if possible.

To do this you perceive I am compelled to reduce the force at Harper's Ferry and at this city, which I would not do but from necessity to save public property.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

CAMDEN STATION, June 22, 1862—5.45 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington D. C. :

I have just received the following dispatch from our agent at Cumberland :

CUMBERLAND, June 22, 1862.

General Kelley has information of the enemy, with General Ewell, moving toward Moorefield and Petersburg with 4,000. The forces in this valley are too weak to oppose that number. General Kelley is much depressed for the situation of the road under these circumstances, and wishes you to communicate to the War Department, and, if possible, have a battery of six or ten guns, fully equipped and manned, sent to New Creek as soon as possible.

L. C. BOEHM,

The exposed condition of the immense supplies at New Creek we have apprehended would invite attack. I observe large quantities of stores are still being shipped from Wheeling and Parkersburg. May I suggest that orders be given that until the position becomes more assured further shipments be deferred to that point? Our agent at Wheeling advises that the Second Chicago Regiment, for which we have prepared, will probably have route changed to Pittsburgh, and then east by Pennsylvania Railroad. Can it not be got via Wheeling more quickly to the point of danger than other forces? By immediate and most vigorous movement New Creek may yet be saved, as our line is yet clear, and re-enforcements can be sent rapidly either from the east or west. I shall communicate at once with Major-General Wool.

J. W. GARRETT,
President.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
Strasburg, June 22, 1862.

Brigadier-General KELLEY, *Cumberland, Md.:*

Order concerning Eighty-fourth Regiment rescinded. You will retain the regiment until further notice for service in the valley. For the present it seems best that it should be stationed at Romney. You will also direct the commanders at Petersburg and Moorefield to be extremely vigilant, and, if threatened by a superior force, to fall back upon that regiment. If the four guns already ordered have been sent to Lieutenant-Colonel Harris, Major Constable will be ordered to send to you a battery of 3-inch guns just received at Wheeling.

Latest information says that Ewell with 4,000 men is marching by Brock's Gap upon Moorefield, and that Imboden with a guerrilla force of 800 marched on the 17th for McDowell and Beverly. These reports are most probably exaggerations, but it would be well to guard against the chance of their being true. Captain Hollister, of Company E, Second Virginia, with detachments under his command, is ordered to report here via Winchester.

By order of Major-General Frémont:

ALBERT TRACY,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 21.]

FLAT TOP, *June 22, 1862.*

Col. ALBERT TRACY,

Headquarters in the Field, Mountain Department:

The rebels still occupy the defiles in force. Wharton's brigade at Rocky Gap and part of Heth's force at Narrows. A Union prisoner, released at Richmond, reported yesterday. The train on which he came to Newbern brought a regiment to re-enforce the enemy in front, and, as he was informed, some artillery. Colonel Crook moved yesterday toward Union to feel of the rebels' right wing. His dispatch, stating the fact, did not reach me till last night, or I should have tried a movement to co-operate with him. He neglected my directions in this respect, but may have had sudden intelligence which made it proper.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

MANASSAS, *June 23, 1862—3 p. m.*

Brigadier-General PATRICK, *Near Catlett's :*

The major-general directs that you proceed with your brigade, and all troops that pertain to King's division, to Falmouth at the receipt of this order.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel, Chief of Staff.

MANASSAS, *June 23, 1862—5.30 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Washington :*

I have the honor to report the arrival of Shields' division at Bristoe, 4 miles from here, at 1.30 o'clock.

The residue of King's division has been ordered to Falmouth from Catlett's.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

GAINESVILLE, *June 23, 1862—10.15 a. m.*
(Received 1.30 p. m.)

Colonel SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff, Manassas :*

The advance of this division has arrived at this place. I will turn it to Bristoe Station, and there await further orders.

JAS. SHIELDS,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

RECTORTOWN, *June 23, 1862.*

Colonel SCHRIVER :

I have been ordered by General Banks to join his column with my entire command. I must therefore withdraw my troops east of the mountains, already of little strength, and upon hearing from you will issue the necessary orders. Please answer immediately.

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MANASSAS, *June 23, 1862—1.30 p. m.*

Brigadier-General GEARY, *Rectortown :*

Your telegram has been submitted to General McDowell, who directs me to say, in reply, that if you withdraw your troops from east of the mountains this line of railroad will be without guard. As the line is for use of General Banks, and as it is the design of the War Department that he shall have the control and protection of it, you must get your instructions from him.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MAJOR-GENERAL SIGEL'S DIVISION,
Middletown, Va., June 23, 1862.

Major-General FRÉMONT, *Strasburg :*

General Banks has just received the following dispatch from Colonel Miles at Harper's Ferry :

Just received a dispatch from General Wool, saying that the enemy, 4,000 strong, is within 35 miles of New Creek. Twenty-third Illinois, Colonel Mulligan, and a battery leaves here at 5 a. m. for that place. Another regiment follows from Baltimore.

General Banks will send a scouting party to Moorefield to-day.

LYON,

Captain and Aide-de-Camp to General Sigel.

STRASBURG, June 23, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

Many rumors of forces moving from southward. Among them a force of 4,000 reported moving toward Moorefield. Colonel Downey's spies returned a few days since to Petersburg, report no enemy at McDowell or Monterey. To guard against chance of first-mentioned report proving true, have directed General Kelley to advance Eighty-fourth Ohio to Romney, and retire upon it the garrisons of Petersburg and Moorefield if threatened by superior force. Have also sent General Kelly a battery of rifled guns and sent four guns to Lieutenant-Colonel Harris. The rumor is that the Jackson force is largely strengthened by troops from Beauregard.

J. C. FRÉMONT,

Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH,

Near Middletown, June 23, 1862.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,

Adjutant-General:

The commanding general directs me to report the following forces present for duty:

General Williams' division: Infantry, 4,814 men; artillery, sixteen guns, 284 men; cavalry, 484 men. Aggregate, 5,582 men.

General Sigel's division: Infantry, 5,220 men; artillery, nine guns, 197 men; cavalry, 353 men. Aggregate, 6,050 men.

General Hatch's cavalry brigade, 1,979 men.

Aggregate: Of infantry, 10,034 men; artillery, twenty-five guns, 48 men; cavalry, 3,116 men. Grand total, 13,631.

A report has been weekly forwarded from this department. The monthly report for May was forwarded by mail, and was supposed to have been received.

R. MORRIS COPELAND,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Major.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,

Baltimore, Md., June 23, 1862.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,

Adjutant-General U. S. Army:

In reply to your telegram of this date I send you the following statement of the troops in the department I command, which is correct as far as we have returns, to wit:

Infantry stationed at Baltimore, Harper's Ferry, Martinsburg, New Creek, Annapolis, and Eastern Shore of Virginia, as per returns, 7,969; cavalry, 2,248; artillery, 634. Total, 10,851. Of the infantry, two regiments from Maryland will not leave the State. They number 834, and call themselves Home Guards. Of the cavalry, only 65 are mounted. The residue are not mounted, 2,183. It will therefore be perceived that we have only 7,834 effective troops—a very small force to guard a line extending from the Eastern Shore of Virginia to Annapolis, Baltimore, Harper's Ferry, Martinsburg, New Creek, and Winchester, and several other points.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General, Commanding.

MIDDLETOWN, VA., *June 23, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army:

I herewith submit the effective strength of this division: Infantry, 4,498 men; cavalry, 548 men; artillery, 454 men. Aggregate, 5,500 men. Twenty-one guns.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

FALMOUTH, *June 24, 1862.*

Colonel SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff:*

We had a tremendous storm last night. The rain fell in torrents for several hours, producing a great rise in the river. The railroad bridge is almost entirely swept away and carried with it the canal-boat bridge. Most of the material of the latter will be recovered. The pontoon bridge was swung around and secured to the north bank, and will be replaced as soon as the river subsides. The river is already 15 feet, and still increasing. The block-house built for protection of canal-boat bridge has been carried off by the freshet. The bridges across the Potomac and Accokeek Creeks are safe as yet. The Harris Cavalry will be here to-day, and the Michigan cavalry will leave on their arrival.

A deserter from Jackson's army came in last night. He left eight or nine days ago, and says Jackson has there 40,000 men and has since been re-enforced.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General.

FALMOUTH, *June 24, 1862.*

Colonel SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff:*

The Harris Cavalry [Second New York], Patrick's brigade, and the two batteries of artillery have arrived here.

The Michigan cavalry will march for Catlett's at 5 a. m. to-morrow.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General.

BRISTOE STATION, *June 24, 1862.*

Colonel SCHRIVER,

Chief of Staff, First Army Corps, Manassas :

COLONEL: Two of our brigades are here. The other two are on the Gainesville side of Broad Run, the rain of yesterday having made that stream impassable. We expect them to be able to cross this afternoon. Our supplies are running low, as we had to march light over such roads.

The commissary of the First Brigade goes to Manassas for supplies. I hope supplies will be forwarded to us by rail, as our horses and men are worn-out.

Yours, respectfully,

JAS. SHIELDS,

*Major-General, Commanding Division.*MIDDLETOWN, *June 24, 1862—8 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

No movement of the enemy has occurred to-day to indicate a change of position or increase of strength. His pickets are strong in advance at Luray. The people decline to give any information of his whereabouts. Our own troops are improving in spirit, and are being fully equipped. Their position is very strong, being within the line formed by Cedar Creek on the west, the North Fork of the Shenandoah on the south, and the Shenandoah on the east. We can defend against any force the enemy can bring, if no other movement is made. Nothing heard from the west.

N. P. BANKS,

*Major-General.*HEADQUARTERS THIRD PROVISIONAL BRIGADE,
Meadow Bluff, June 25, 1862.

Capt. G. M. BASCOM,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Flat Top :

CAPTAIN: Having positive information that General Heth, with some 2,500 men, was stationed at Salt Sulphur Springs, stripping that country of all forage, provisions, and stock, also impressing in his ranks all persons able to bear arms, thereby preventing farmers from attending to their crops, I left this place on the 22d instant with 1,600 infantry, 150 cavalry, and battery of artillery for the purpose of attacking him or driving him out of that country.

The first day I marched 2 miles beyond Alderson's Ferry, capturing 5 prisoners. The next morning I started to Salt Sulphur via Centreville, sending part of my cavalry via Union to make a feint from that direction. Near Centreville I found some of their cavalry pickets, capturing one of them. On my arrival at Salt Sulphur I learned that the enemy had fled in great confusion on their first hearing of our approach in the direction of Newport across Peter's Mountain, from all accounts in a perfectly demoralized condition, leaving some commissary and quartermaster's stores and some 200 head of beef cattle behind them. Finding it useless to follow them, I returned here to-day.

Although the enemy fled without giving us battle, I regard the expedition as having a very important effect of not only demoralizing their force, keeping hundreds out of their ranks, and allowing the farmers to attend to their crops, but in case of a movement on the Narrows our left flank will be entirely free.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE CROOK,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

MANASSAS, June 25, 1862.

Colonel SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff:*

I have just returned from Bristoe. It seems that General Shields had not ordered his division out for inspection to-day. I found Brigadier-General Ferry, temporarily in command of the division, had ordered the three brigades on the south side of Broad Run to cross over to this side, and this movement was being executed when I arrived. General Ferry said it would be late when the brigades would get over, and the whole day would be required to arrange the new encampment. I then ordered the inspection to-morrow morning. General Ferry informed me that he supposed the effective strength of the division to be not over 5,000 men. That the men were broken down, and it would take at least two weeks to recuperate them or bring them into a state fit to take the field. The reason I postponed the inspection yesterday was that General Shields reported Broad Run not fordable.

H. VAN RENSSELAER,
Inspector-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
June 25, 1862.

General VAN RENSSELAER, *Manassas:*

General McDowell directs me to inform you in reply to your telegram about the inspection of Shields' division that it should proceed at once, the object being to ascertain its condition and not to see how good it is.

ED. SCHRIVER.

HEADQUARTERS,
Middletown, June 25, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Nothing has occurred to-day. Yesterday our cavalry had a sharp skirmish with the rebels on the roads toward Luray, which are heavily picketed by them. No indication of immediate movements on the part of the enemy are reported to-day. Rumors of an intended invasion of the valley from the west—crossing the mountains from Woodstock and coming down the Cacapon Valley upon Winchester by the way of Pugh-town. Though these reports come from respectable sources, nothing has yet occurred to verify them, so far as we can ascertain. Our cavalry is kept well to the front.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 25, 1862.*

Brigadier-General KING, *Falmouth:*

Please ascertain and inform me immediately how long it took to transport McCall's division to where they disembarked, counting from the time of the first arrival of the transports; and answer, if possible, the following specific questions: 1. On what day did McCall commence embarking his force for Richmond? 2. On what day did the last of his force leave Fredericksburg or Falmouth? 3. Where was his force landed? 4. When did the first troops of McCall reach that place? 5. When did the last troops reach that place? 6. What transports are now in the Rappahannock and where? 7. What is the state of the river and the means of crossing? 8. Were any other bridges on the road to Richmond swept away besides those at Fredericksburg? 9. What is the condition of the bridges between Fredericksburg and Aquia? Immediate attention and full and exact answer is requested.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 25, 1862.*

Major-General BANKS:

Please state the exact position of your force at this time; the numbers at each point; whether it is in marching condition, and, if not, what is wanted, and how soon it can be put in marching condition. An immediate answer is requested, and state the hour at which this is received and your answer sent.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to Major-General Frémont.)

HEADQUARTERS KING'S DIVISION,
Opposite Fredericksburg, June 26, 1862—10.30 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I send herewith as full and exact answers to the questions contained in your dispatch as it is in my power to give:

First. McCall's division commenced embarking on the 9th June.

Second. The division has not all left yet. A squadron of cavalry, quartermaster's and commissary stores still remaining. They expect to get away to-morrow.

Third, fourth, and fifth. I don't know where McCall's force was landed nor when, but understand that they went to White House; the cavalry still here are under orders for that point.

Sixth. There are two or three transports in the Rappahannock River 6 miles below Fredericksburg. More expected to-day.

Seventh. The river has fallen to nearly its usual level. Our means of crossing at present are the pontoon bridge, a few row-boats, and the steam ferry-boat. The canal-boat bridge will be replaced in two days; the railroad bridge in a week or ten days.

Eighth. No other bridges than those at Fredericksburg were swept away, so far as I can learn. Our information on this point, however, is not definite.

Ninth. The bridges between Fredericksburg and Aquia are in good order. Should I obtain any further information bearing on your questions I will telegraph immediately.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1862.

Brigadier-General KING, *Falmouth:*

How far beyond Fredericksburg toward Richmond have the bridges been replaced and to what distance is the road unbroken? Give me the number of McCall's cavalry, and also of any other force still at Falmouth. State also the number and description of transports engaged removing McCall.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS KING'S DIVISION,
Opposite Fredericksburg, June 26, 1862—3.30 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I reply as far as possible to your last dispatch:

First. The track and bridges are in good condition for 8 miles beyond Fredericksburg. For the next mile the track has been torn up, but can be repaired in twenty-four hours. Thence to the North Anna River, 31 miles from Fredericksburg, the railroad communication is uninterrupted. The bridge across the North Anna, 400 feet long and 25 feet high, of trestle-work, has been burned. Beyond that point we have no information.

Second. McCall, I understand, had 1,000 cavalry, about 200 of whom are still here. There is no other force here except my division, the Seventy-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers, Battery B, Second Battalion New York Artillery, Doubleday's brigade, and Captain Mayer's battery of mountain howitzers.

Third. I have not yet succeeded in learning what number and description of transports were engaged in moving McCall. When my division moved from here toward Front Royal General McCall was left in command, and he had moved before I returned. I will transmit the information the moment I can obtain it.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Washington, D. C., June 26, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I take the liberty to say that the readiest way of getting the forces now under my command in the Department of the Rappahannock to join General McClellan before Richmond is to march those now at Manassas (a three days' march) to Fredericksburg, there to join

King's division and thence to march (a four days' march, or five at most) by way of Bowling Green across the Mattaponi and Pamunkey.

It took General McCall's division three weeks to get away by water from Fredericksburg.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH,
June 26, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

General Williams' division, 4,554 men, all armed, and fourteen guns, is opposite Front Royal, guarding river west to Passage Creek. Sigel's division, 5,500 men and twenty guns, on east side Strasburg turnpike, guarding river east toward Passage Creek. Hatch's cavalry, 900, is on Strasburg pike, with detachments on Shenandoah at Snicker's and Berry's Ferries. Geary and 1,200 men near Snicker's Ferry, *en route* for me. Total, including Geary, 12,050. Major-General Frémont's effective force, supposed to be 12,000, is west of Strasburg turnpike. Troops can be put in marching order in two days. Will telegraph more definitely to-morrow of condition.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
June 26, 1862—1 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

Your dispatch of 25th instant, 11 p. m., received at 12.20 a. m. My exact force, including General Milroy's brigade, is 12,000—three in position on Cedar Creek to the right of General Sigel, and a division with General Milroy's brigade. Banks' advance at Strasburg. The number is increasing daily by return convalescents and detachments which are called in from every direction. The troops need two days' rest and wholesome food, which is now on hand, to be in marching order.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General.

MIDDLETOWN, *June 26, 1862—1 a. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

In answer to your previous dispatches, I have no positive knowledge of the whereabouts of Jackson's forces, but rumors from different sources seem to indicate a movement from Woodstock over Great North Mountain and down the valley of the Cacapon, with the view of turning our position and attacking Winchester in our rear from the west.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., June 26, 1862.

Ordered, 1st. The forces under Major-Generals Frémont, Banks, and McDowell, including the troops now under Brigadier-General Sturgis at Washington, shall be consolidated and form one army, to be called the Army of Virginia.

2d. The command of the Army of Virginia is specially assigned to Maj. Gen. John Pope, as commanding general. The troops of the Mountain Department, heretofore under command of General Frémont, shall constitute the First Army Corps, under the command of General Frémont; the troops of the Shenandoah Department, now under General Banks, shall constitute the Second Army Corps, and be commanded by him; the troops under the command of General McDowell, except those within the fortifications and city of Washington, shall form the Third Army Corps, and be under his command.

3d. The Army of Virginia shall operate in such manner as, while protecting Western Virginia and the national capital from danger or insult, it shall in the speediest manner attack and overcome the rebel forces under Jackson and Ewell, threaten the enemy in the direction of Charlottesville, and render the most effective aid to relieve General McClellan and capture Richmond.

4th. When the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Virginia shall be in position to communicate and directly co-operate at or before Richmond the chief command, while so operating together, shall be governed, as in like cases, by the Rules and Articles of War.

A. LINCOLN.

(Telegraphed to Banks, Frémont, and McDowell.)

MIDDLETOWN, VA.,
June 26, 1862—9.50 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The President's dispatch * received at 8.45 p. m. Nothing has occurred to-day to excite alarm. Part of my command is ready to move at an hour's notice; part will require time. About a week would put all in condition for marching. Preparations will be made with all dispatch. All my dispatches state the hour; if omitted, it is the fault of operators.

N. P. BANKS.
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
Meadow Bluff, [June] 26, [1862.]

General JACOB D. COX, *Commanding*:

Nothing special since my return. I have been satisfied all along that the large number of the enemy reported at different points in front of division is all humbug, and this trip to Salt Sulphur convinces me that my judgment was correct, and that there has only been a part of the Thirty-sixth Virginia Regiment and a small detachment of artillery,

* Probably the executive order of same date, above.

with some two or three pieces, stationed at the Narrows for the last month; in all not 1,000 men. Their position is strong, and I think it better to turn their position and make them evacuate. Heth's force will not fight.

GEORGE CROOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD PROVISIONAL BRIGADE,
Meadow Bluff, June 26, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JACOB D. COX,
Commanding Kanawha Division, Flat Top Mountain, W. Va.:

GENERAL: I regret exceedingly that my expedition to Salt Sulphur interfered with your plans, for I can assure you that I have never had any other idea than that of a most hearty co-operation with you, and it was in furtherance of your plans, as I supposed, that I made the expedition, in order that when your proposed move on the Narrows was made I would have no enemy in my rear. I did not know the day before I would make the move, but did it on information just received. I must say, however, that I was greatly surprised to receive such a communication in an unsealed envelope, with the flap of the envelope folded inside, showing that it was not inadvertence—a transaction that in all of my military experience I had never heard of before. Coming in this way its contents gained certain publicity, and as it contained certain reflections on my motives, justice to myself requires that an investigation of the whole affair, by proper authority, should be made. I shall reserve all particulars until the proper time.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE CROOK,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

MANASSAS, June 27, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL, *Washington, D. C.:*

The first two trains are nearly ready to start with a part of Shields' division. The remainder will load up as soon as the track is clear. Orders have been issued to Carroll's brigade to join Sturgis' command at Cloud's Mills, and the artillery, cavalry, and wagons of Shields' division will march to-morrow morning. I have telegraphed to Captain Ferguson what troops to expect, and to inform me what transportation there is for to-morrow, so as to know how many troops to send.

I am expecting shortly to hear from General Ferry, who has been ordered to move with the advance, and will give more particulars.

SAML. BRECK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 1. }

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, June 27, 1862.

In accordance with instructions from His Excellency the President of the United States, the undersigned assumes command of the forces comprising the late departments of Major-Generals Frémont, Banks,

and McDowell, together with the forces in and around Washington, now under command of Brigadier-General Sturgis. The headquarters of this command will be established for the present in Washington.

JNO. POPE,

Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., June 27, 1862.

Major-General BANKS, and

Major-General FRÉMONT:

Will you please inform me at once of the exact condition of your command; the quantity of supplies, of provisions, and of ammunition; the number of wagons to a regiment and to your supply train, and their condition, and all other information concerning your command which it is important to know.

I will say to you that I design to march at once, and everything should be arranged with that view.

Perhaps you had best send me your chief quartermaster, commissary, and ordnance officer to answer my inquiries.

JNO. POPE,

Major-General, Commanding.

MIDDLETOWN, *June 27, 1862—3.30 p. m.*

(Received *June 27, 1862, 4.45 p. m.*)

General JOHN POPE:

Your dispatch received 2.45 p. m. The insecurity of our position has prevented the accumulation of supplies upon our line. Everything is to be had in plenty via Martinsburg from Cumberland and via Harper's Ferry from Baltimore. Williams' division is well supplied with transportation; 13 wagons to each regiment and 50 for each brigade train. General Sigel's division has less. There is sufficient for both if shelter-tents are supplied. Supply of ammunition is good. Will take several days to put all in good marching order. Quartermaster and commissary are at Winchester. Have informed them of your desire, and will communicate further to-night. Effective force 9,900, not including Frémont's; thirty-four guns. Williams' division opposite Front Royal. Sigel's on Shenandoah, east of Strasburg turnpike.

N. P. BANKS,

Major-General, Commanding.

MIDDLETOWN, *June 27, 1862—12.30 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

I respectfully ask that the President will relieve me of my present command. I submit for his consideration that the position assigned me by his recent order is subordinate and inferior to those hitherto conceded me, and not fairly corresponding with the rank I hold in the army. I further desire to call his attention to the fact that to remain in the subordinate command to which I am now assigned would virtually and largely reduce my rank and consideration in the service of

the country. For these reasons I earnestly request that the President will not require the order to take effect so far as I am concerned, but will consent immediately to relieve me.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 27, 1862.*

Major-General FRÉMONT, *Middletown:*

Your telegram requesting to be relieved from duty has been received and laid before the President, who directs me to say that, Congress having by special resolution vested him with authority to assign the chief command between officers of the same grade as he might consider best for the service of the country, without regard to priority of rank, he exercised that authority in respect to the Army of Virginia, as he has done in other instances, in the manner which, in his judgment, was required for the service, and without design to detract from the "rank and consideration" of any general. General Pope was the junior in rank, but of the same grade not only of yourself but also of Generals Banks and McDowell, neither of whom have considered their rank and consideration in the service of the country as a condition upon which they would withdraw from that service.

The President regrets that any officer in the service should withdraw from the service of his country in any position where he is lawfully assigned by his commander-in-chief, but he cannot consistently with his sense of duty grant your request that an order made according to his judgment for the welfare of the nation should not be required "to take effect so far as you are concerned." The obligation of duty is the same upon all officers in the service, whatever their rank, and if there be any difference it should be most readily observed by those of highest rank. Your request, therefore, to be relieved from your present command is granted.

You will turn over your command and orders to the officer next highest in rank to yourself, and direct him to report to the Department for further orders.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 27, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. John C. Frémont having requested to be relieved from command of the First Army Corps of the Army of Virginia because, as he says, the position assigned him by the appointment of Major-General Pope as commander-in-chief of the Army of Virginia is subordinate and inferior to those heretofore held by him, and to remain in the subordinate command now assigned would, as he says, largely reduce his rank and consideration in the service:

It is ordered by the President that Maj. Gen. John C. Frémont be relieved from command.

2d. That Brig. Gen. Rufus King be, and he is hereby, assigned to the command of the First Army Corps of the Army of Virginia in place of General Frémont, relieved.

By order of the President;

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War,

MANASSAS, June 27, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL:

My inspection report of Shields' division is just finished. It is too long to telegraph. Shall I send it by mail? Infantry present: First Brigade, 2,242; Second Brigade, 1,325; Third Brigade, 1,090; Fourth Brigade, 1,217; artillery, twenty-two guns, 458 men; cavalry, 427 men.

H. VAN RENSSELAER,
Inspector-General, U. S. Army.

MANASSAS, June 28, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL, *Washington:*

The Third and Fourth brigades of Shields' division are off—the Third last night, the Fourth early this morning. The others are loading up and moving as fast as the railroad department can furnish transportation. General Ferry reports that the order to go on himself did not reach him in time to go last night, and he did not go until early this morning. He is by this time, I think, in Alexandria. His orders are to superintend the embarkation. What shall be done with the cavalry and artillery of the division? The last order suspends all action in regard to them. Shall they go by rail or not?

The wagon train passed headquarters this morning; from the time occupied in passing I should think it between 3 and 4 miles long. The troops would get off faster if cars could be furnished.

SAML. BRECK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MANASSAS, June 28, 1862—3 o'clock.

Col. E. SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff:*

SIR: I have 1,583 men for duty, viz: New Jersey cavalry, aggregate for duty, 613; Pennsylvania cavalry, aggregate for duty, 738; Bucktails, aggregate for duty, 184; mountain howitzer battery at Fredericksburg, estimate, 48; total, 1,583.

The sick are: New Jersey cavalry—sick, 22; horses serviceable, 625. Pennsylvania cavalry—sick, 64; horses serviceable, 853. Bucktails—sick, 13. Shoes, boots, haversacks, canteens, poncho-tents, and wagon wheels, which are absolutely indispensable, are at Fredericksburg, sent there in anticipation of our moving thither. Can I order them by telegraph sent on here? My brigade is in no condition to move at present. To-morrow or next day I expect a good many stores that are needed.

We have only three kegs of horseshoes to shoe 500 horses. All they send here are No. 5, and entirely too large.

Yours,

GEO. D. BAYARD,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,
June 28, 1862—1 p. m.

Major-General BANKS:

Please hurry forward your preparations to move, with all supplies you can carry. I think not less than 140 rounds of ammunition to the man

should be taken and 250 rounds to the gun for artillery. All the subsistence stores possible should be carried, omitting all articles of the ration except hard bread, sugar, coffee, and salt. Accumulate a large herd of beef cattle to be driven. Your arrangements should be made so that you can concentrate your corps as soon as possible at Front Royal.

I cannot hear from Frémont, who has been superseded by King or Sigel. The two army corps will be united near Front Royal. Please inform me as soon as you can of the character and condition of the road from that place to Stanardsville. What do you hear of Jackson or Ewell? They are sure here that both are at Richmond and that no considerable force remains in the valley. I will be obliged to you for any views or suggestions you entertain. Please communicate them to me frankly and freely, as I have great confidence in your judgment.

JNO. POPE,

Major-General.

MIDDLETOWN, June 28, 1862—9.30 p. m.

Major-General POPE, and

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War*:

Your dispatch was received at 2 p. m. Have been at camp. Orders were given in consonance with its suggestions, and preparations for marching made as rapidly as possible. The roads are very good from Front Royal to Stanardsville. They will answer well at this season of the year. It is almost impossible to obtain positive information of the enemy. I am quite confident he is not in force within 30 miles of us. It is by no means certain that he is in the upper part of the valley, but I believe he is preparing for an attack here. All the people regard it certain. Yesterday I ordered reconnaissance in force to Luray, with instructions to avoid engagements, but to capture citizens, travelers, fugitives, &c., with a view to gain intelligence. If my plan has been carried out I shall have positive information to-morrow. Williams' division is in moving condition. General Sigel requires more assistance. A march to Stanardsville must be made with expectation of attack. Innumerable rumors as to invasion of West Virginia, but our scouts in every direction west fail to find the enemy. Will communicate to-morrow. Reports from Gordonsville to-night. No enemy found.

N. P. BANKS,

Major-General.

FRÉMONT'S HEADQUARTERS,

June 28, 1862—11.40 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Major-General Frémont has this day turned over to me, as next in rank, the command of the forces of the Mountain Department, constituting the First Army Corps of the Army of Virginia. He directs me to report to the War Department for further orders, which I have the honor now to do. What will be the relations of this army corps to the other forces in the Mountain Department and to the command generally of that department?

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,

Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,
June 28, 1862.

Brigadier-General SCHENCK, *Headquarters*:

Your dispatch, dated 11.40 a. m., to the Secretary of War, received. The army corps to the command of which you have succeeded comprises the force under the immediate command of General Frémont when he was relieved. Cox's command will for the present act separately. Kelley's forces have been turned over temporarily to General Wool, who has charge of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Please inform me how Cox can be reached and what is the latest news from him. You are no doubt aware that the Mountain Department, as well as those of the Shenandoah and Rappahannock, have been abolished and the forces consolidated into the Army of Virginia. I desire you will hurry forward preparations to move. Let me know at once the condition of your command, the quantity of all kinds of ammunition and supplies on hand, the number of wagons to a regiment and to the supply trains, and all other necessary information. I wish you to be ready to march at a moment's notice. Bring all the supplies you can possibly carry, omitting every article of the ration except coffee, sugar, salt, and hard bread. Accumulate beef cattle—a considerable herd.

Let me know as soon as possible what you hear of the enemy in the valley. Do you think any considerable force is left there? It seems certain that Jackson and Ewell are at Richmond. Give me your views. Expedition is everything, and you may expect orders to march at any hour. Telegraph me fully on receipt of this. Send Col. J. W. Turner to me at once.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

MIDDLETOWN, VA.,
June 28, 1862—6.45 p. m.

Major-General POPE:

General Cox, I understand, when last heard from, was on Flat Top Mountain. Colonel Tracy, assistant adjutant-general of General Frémont, informs me that the correspondence with General Cox was by General Frémont's direction, and by telegraph; that General Frémont has taken away the telegrams, and there is no information here on file. The only other thing I can learn is that General Frémont a few days ago told Captain Piatt, my assistant adjutant-general, that Cox was on the mountains, with 8,000 or 9,000 men and 14,000 of the enemy opposed to him. I can hear of no such officer as Col. J. W. Turner who is here or has been here.

I do not find on my accession to the command that things are in a good condition in this corps for immediate movement, but I will labor and hurry to prepare as speedily as possible. Captain Goulding, assistant quartermaster, has gone to you with a full statement of our transportation. I will send you to-night a further report, which I am getting in, as to ammunition. Captain Mallory, commissary, reports on hand 244,000 rations hard bread, 60,000 beans, 60,000 rice, 80,000 coffee, 60,000 sugar, 175,000 salt, 20,000 mixed vegetables, 30,000 desiccated potatoes, 20,000 candles, and also 300 beef cattle, besides some more which have been issued to brigades. The medical director, Dr. Suckley, is away on sick leave, and hospital and medical attendance deficient. Some sick are yet at Strasburg I find, where Milroy's bri-

gade remains, but I am getting sick all up here this evening. Hospitals are here and at Winchester. Where shall the sick and wounded be sent if we leave this valley? The operator has made your dispatch ambiguous as to rations. What are the rations of which you say we should carry most?

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding First Army Corps.

MIDDLETOWN, VA., *June 28, 1862—6.45 p. m.*

Major-General POPE:

Yesterday a strong reconnaissance by cavalry and infantry from Milroy's brigade was made as far as Woodstock. A few of the enemy were seen, who evacuated the town on approach of our troops, and General Milroy reported no strong body of rebels near on the road south of us; but an escaped prisoner to-day brings intelligence that 20,000 of the enemy are certainly 4 miles south of Woodstock, where he escaped from them Thursday. I do not credit it, but have sent out a strong cavalry patrol to-night to ascertain what truth there is in the statement.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding First Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE KANAWHA,
Flat Top, June 28, 1862.

Col. GEORGE CROOK,

Commanding Third Brigade, Meadow Bluff:

SIR: The following report of numbers and positions of enemy's troops in this vicinity is the most reliable I have been able to obtain, and I present it to you for your information, and also that you may give any changes of the report which your examinations may enable you to make.

Heth's force at Salt Sulphur was said to consist of the Twenty-second and Forty-fifth Virginia Regiments, Edgar Battalion, two or three companies Eighth Virginia Cavalry, and two batteries of three guns each.

At the Narrows, the Thirty-sixth Virginia and four pieces of artillery.

At Camp Wabash, 5 miles south of Giles Court-House, Wharton's and Houndshell's regiments, the numbers of the regiments not known, they being commonly spoken of by their commanders' names.

At Rocky Gap, the Fiftieth Virginia; some artillery being also reported both at this place and Camp Wabash; also some cavalry.

At Wytheville, General Floyd was reported to be with 1,000 to 1,200 [new] troops—conscripts.

Between Rocky Gap and the East River Cross-Roads a considerable portion of Humphrey Marshall's force was reported to be, Marshall himself being supposed to have been ordered into East Tennessee with part of his former command. This report in regard to [Marshall], except his having gone toward Tennessee, I place no reliance on. The remainder of the report seems well authenticated.

The singular interruption of communication between my headquarters and department headquarters leaves me in doubt as to the present policy of the commandant of the department in regard to the Tennees-

see Railroad. My own conviction is that the true course is not to destroy, but to seize and hold it, so that the whole line from the Potomac to Memphis may be opened as speedily as possible, and used as a new base of operations for the whole army, except that which is advancing from the sea-board. Some intimations lead me to the belief that such will be the policy adopted, and I am daily looking for instructions on the subject in answer to views submitted by myself early in the month.

The present condition of matters in the Shenandoah Valley and the delay both at Richmond and in Southern Tennessee make some delay here a matter of policy, since the progress of events elsewhere must now completely draw attention away from this quarter and leave me at liberty to act at the proper moment with less liability of interruption.

From the statement I have made of the enemy's troops it is evident we have no occasion to doubt the result of meeting them, if we properly concentrate our own, and are not in danger of finding them at liberty to use the railroad for a rapid concentration from distant points.

Changes are reported to be making in the command of departments in Virginia, and the report of General Buell's advance in Tennessee must be either confirmed or authentically denied in a very few days. Within such short period also I confidently anticipate dispatches from department headquarters which shall remove any doubt as to the general policy in which we are to take part, and I wish to be prepared for continued action and rapid movements, either to disperse and destroy the force in front with a view to holding the railroad or to cut it as a line of communication for the rebels.

The result of your advance to Union and Salt Sulphur is good. You will, however, appreciate the necessity of letting the movements of the two columns of the division be made in concert and secure permanent results.

I keep all parties of the enemy behind the East River. They very rarely venture even a cavalry scout for this side.

Whatever information you are able to obtain in regard to the road by Salt Pond to Bladesburg [Blacksburg?] or Christiansburg you will forward, as well as a report of the country in which you passed for military operations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *June 29, 1862—9.25 a. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

In reply to your dispatch of yesterday: In the city, infantry, 2,659; artillery (regulars), 173; artillery (volunteers), 600; cavalry (volunteers), dismounted, 778. Total force, 4,300.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Baltimore, Md., June 29, 1862—10.20 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

Brigadier-General Kelley informs me by telegram that the enemy has dispersed the troops at Moorefield, and it is anticipated that their

intention is to attack New Creek and Cumberland. I have given instructions to General Kelley to adopt the most energetic measures to protect the property at New Creek. I would recommend that you require your generals to take care of their rear, and especially their supplies.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 29, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY, *Cumberland:*

You will extend your command temporarily to include all the small posts in Western Virginia formerly under your command or which may have been recently established by General Frémont. Report to this Department the names of these posts, and the number of troops and amount of stores at each.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

MIDDLETOWN, VA.,
June 29, 1862—2 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

According to orders received of the Secretary of War I am appointed Commander of the First Army Corps, and hereby report myself for duty to you.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
No. 2. } *Washington, June 29, 1862.*

Col. George D. Ruggles is announced as assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff at these headquarters.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington City, June 29, 1862.

Maj. Gen. FRANZ SIGEL, *Middletown:*

Proceed to the headquarters of the First *Corps d'Armée*, assume command of that corps, and prepare it for immediate service. Report the condition and strength of the corps at the earliest possible moment, and state at what date you can march with it, with fifteen days' rations, omitting all articles of the ration excepting sugar, coffee, bread, and salt.

Assemble a considerable herd of beef cattle to be driven.

By command of Major-General Pope:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL SCHENCK'S HEADQUARTERS,
Near Middletown, Va., June 29, 1862—8 a. m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

Some days ago I obtained permission from General Frémont to send an officer for the division I commanded to collect our knapsacks, tents, and baggage left at Petersburg; also to bring up the men left behind there and elsewhere, sick or broken down by hard marching. All will arrive to-day, adding much comfort and about 500 effective men to the command.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Brigadier-General.

MIDDLETOWN, VA., *June 29, 1862—10.40 a. m.*

Major-General POPE:

The cavalry sent by General Milroy last night reports no large body of the enemy believed to be within 3 or 4 miles of Woodstock. The examination was not as close as I desired, and I will have it extended to Edenburg to-day. Has a commander of an army corps power to accept an officer's resignation or must it be referred to you?

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Brigadier-General, Comdg. First Army Corps.

MIDDLETOWN, VA., *June 29, 1862—12 m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I see to-night by the published order of the President that the command turned over to me by Major-General Frémont is assigned to Brig. Gen. Rufus King. I respectfully request to be relieved from further service with the Army of Virginia.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington City, June 29, 1862.

Brigadier-General COX,
Cox's Headquarters in Kanawha Valley:

What is the condition and strength of your command? Is there any enemy in your front? What operations are you engaged in? Report immediately.

By command of Major-General Pope:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

FLAT TOP MOUNTAIN, *June 29, 1862.*

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington City:

Yours of this date, with General Pope's orders, Nos. 1 and 2, received. My command is the District of the Kanawha. I have in camp here six

regiments of infantry, two batteries of artillery, six guns each, out of which five are mountain howitzers, and five companies of cavalry. My position is where the road from Raleigh Court-House to Princeton crosses the mountain. At Meadow Bluff, Greenbrier County, on the road from Gauley Bridge to Lewisburg, Colonel Crook has three regiments of infantry, five companies of cavalry, and a six-gun battery. Between here and the Ohio, and extending from Summerville to Wyoming Court-House, I have scattered three other regiments of infantry and three companies of cavalry, guarding lines and keeping quiet the country. The regiments average about 650 men for duty.

The enemy in front is in command of General Loring. Near Monroe Court-House General Heth has three regiments of infantry, a six-gun battery, and some cavalry. The Narrows of New River are occupied by General Loring with three or four regiments of infantry, some cavalry, and from four to six cannon. The road from Princeton to Wytheville leading through the Rocky Gap is occupied by General Williams, with a force about as strong as that at the Narrows. A force reported at 4,000, lately Marshall's, is at Tazewell Court-House. Floyd is said to be at Wytheville with about 1,500 conscripts. Some other troops are scattered along the railroad. Loring is understood to be in command of the whole. The East River Mountains are impassable, except at the two defiles, which are each about 2 miles in length, crooked, with precipitous sides. I am now about as far advanced as my force warrants; my transportation being also inadequate to supply us on a longer line.

My expectation has been that the occupation of the railroad line by the columns in the Shenandoah Valley and in Tennessee would be the signal for our going to the railroad, which would be made a new base of operations.

Since the reverses in the Shenandoah Valley my force has necessarily been one of occupation and observation chiefly, as the enemy can concentrate a superior force at any point behind the mountain barrier, which is menaced, besides having very great advantages of position by reason of the difficulty of the passes. The whole country is a terribly wild and broken one. I have been in command in the valley since we first entered it, a year ago, advancing gradually to this position.

I respectfully report for orders.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, June 30, 1862.

Major-General SIGEL:

I learned through General Wool that the enemy has driven our forces from Moorefield and is threatening New Creek and Cumberland. Let me know if this be true. I desire you to have brought forward to your command twenty days' rations, excluding all articles except sugar, coffee, flour, or hard bread, and double rations of salt. As soon as you have done this, and have issued the quartermaster stores and clothing necessary for your command to march, break up the depot at New Creek and forward all stores now there to this city. Bear in mind that you may get an order at any moment to march and you must be prepared to do so.

Keep me advised frequently of your progress and of any news of the enemy. I do not believe that there is any considerable force in the

valley. It is my purpose to concentrate the First and Second Army Corps in front of Front Royal, and your arrangements must be made accordingly.

Assemble a large herd of beef cattle for your command.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

MIDDLETOWN, VA.,
June 30, 1862—10.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

General Crawford states that he entered Luray this morning after a march of 5 miles; met and drove in the enemy's pickets, capturing one. The enemy retreated from the town. The prisoner says four companies of cavalry were in the town. Four companies of cavalry are in hot pursuit, with a view to capture the train. Part of Jackson's force is at Gordonsville, the balance farther south. One thousand five hundred of Ashby's cavalry are at Harrisonburg.

Dispatch dated Luray, 8.45 a. m. Later dispatch says infantry is well up.

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Second Corps.

MIDDLETOWN, VA.,
June 30, 1862—1.10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

I assumed command this morning, and am now with General Schenck, to get all information necessary in regard to our troops and the enemy.

Moorefield, according to different reports, is taken, and the enemy burned the covered bridge 8 miles west of Wardensville to prevent our troops reaching Moorefield from here. All the valley is full of small guerrilla bands. It is difficult to get spies through. I will send a strong detachment in the direction of Wardensville and Moorefield, but it would be too late for me to stop the enemy in front on his march to New Creek. This should be done from Cumberland or New Creek. I have telegraphed to New Creek to remove the stores to Washington. I am not aware whether the enemy is really in strong force beyond Woodstock, as reported. I made preparations to find out.

The troops forming the First Corps are not in good condition; they are weakened and poorly provided. The organization is not complete, and the whole cavalry force consists of not more than 800 effective men and horses. They are scarcely sufficient for picket and patrol duty, so that I can hardly make a reconnaissance. General Banks has a strong force of cavalry, of which I brought one regiment (the First Maryland) from Harper's Ferry. As soon as I am a little better posted I shall report again.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General, Commanding.

Abstract from Return of the Mountain Department, Maj. Gen. J. C. Frémont commanding, for June, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.			
District of the Kanawha (Cox's).....	327	7,902	9,931	11,805	} No reports. Strength estimated on original as of May 31, 1862.
Railroad District (Kelley's).....	161	4,235	4,667	4,812	
Blenker's division.....	386	7,855	8,627	10,333	
Milroy's brigade.....	134	2,780	3,555	3,779	
Schenck's brigade.....	93	2,242	2,668	3,150	
Grand total.....	1,101	25,014	29,448	33,879	

Abstract from Return of the Department of the Rappahannock, Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell, U. S. Army, commanding, for June, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.				
Department staff.....	22	—	—	—	—	Opposite Fredericksburg. Near Manassas and Weaversville. Opposite Fredericksburg. Warrenton Junction.
King's division.....	456	8,300	9,814	11,945	24	
Ricketts' division.....	394	8,051	9,746	11,471	22	
Doubleday's brigade.....	95	1,763	2,121	2,341	6	
Bayard's (cavalry) brigade.....	92	1,421	1,731	2,197	—	
Miscellaneous:						Battery E, Fourth U. S. Artillery. First Rhode Island Cavalry. Swett's Third Maine Battery.
Bristoe.....	1	78	89	96	4	
Manassas.....	25	527	616	844	—	
Pontoniers.....	5	126	138	150	—	
Signal Corps.....	7	16	23	23	—	
Total.....	1,097	20,282	24,278	29,067	56	

Abstract from Return of the District of Washington, Brig. Gen. James S. Wadsworth commanding, for June, 1862.

Troops.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
Infantry.....	100	1,613	1,955	2,263
Cavalry.....	30	554	644	693
Provost guard.....	57	1,514	1,759	1,902
Total.....	187	3,681	4,358	4,858

HDQRS. MAJOR-GENERAL SIGEL'S ARMY CORPS,
Middletown, Va., July 2, 1862.

[Colonel RUGGLES:]

COLONEL: No news of great importance. A detachment sent by me from Strasburg toward Edenburg found a picket of 30 men at Woodstock and will proceed to Edenburg. From another detachment sent toward Moorefield I received report that about 60 rebels were at the burnt bridge beyond Wardensville. They drove in some of our cavalry stationed there, but were attacked by our troops and fled toward Moorefield. Colonel Geary, stationed between Middletown and Front Royal, behind Cedar Creek, reports a force of 800 infantry and two pieces of artillery 7 miles from his camp, on the south side of the North Fork of the Shenandoah. His scouting party was attacked to-day and 2 men were wounded. He will send a strong detachment out to-morrow in the same direction.

Jackson has probably left a small corps of observation near Brock's Gap and near Luray, from which scouting parties are sent out against our lines. If we leave here they will probably come down toward Winchester. It would therefore be well to have our position occupied when we leave, as it has great advantages and can easily be defended.

F. SIGEL.

I am doing all in my power to be ready for your order.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 2, 1862.

Maj. Gen. FRANZ SIGEL,

Commanding First Corps d'Armée, Middletown, Va.:

One hundred and fifty wagons are being sent to Manassas, which will join you as soon as you have taken up your position in front of Front Royal. They are intended for the use of your command. The day after General Banks marches you will move forward to the position which will be designated to you to-morrow. You must contrive to move forward your stores to that point as well as possible with transportation now in your possession, even if it be necessary to make two trips with your wagons for that purpose. You will leave for the present one brigade of your command with one battery of artillery at Winchester to intrench themselves strongly in that position. They will be relieved as soon as practicable. A regiment of cavalry will be in Winchester to take post in a day or two. Telegraph here a memorandum of what you need for your command, so that it may be furnished.

Your dispatch in regard to Ashby's cavalry was received at 6 p. m. to-day.

By command of Major-General Pope:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

BALTIMORE, MD., *July 2, 1862—6.32 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I informed Major-General Pope yesterday that I would, if you had no objections, send a regiment nearly a thousand strong to Winchester,

where we ought to have a considerable force intrenched. The position ought to be occupied, especially as it commands several roads leading to the Ohio and Baltimore Railroad. This, with a force at Leesburg and Romney, would command all the important roads leading to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and would supersede the necessity of the number of smaller posts which have been hitherto established in the interior of the country, one of which was a few days since captured by a small cavalry force of the rebels at Moorefield. As soon as I am made acquainted with the movements of Major-General Pope's command I shall know what to do, which I presume he will make known to me before he leaves Washington.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Warrenton, July 3, 1862.

Brigadier-General KING, *Falmouth:*

It is reported from the Army of the Potomac and James River that the enemy are evacuating Richmond. Major-General Sigel reports the same information, obtained by his cavalry on the front of his corps from the country people, who were so informed by the secession outposts before they fell back. The enemy has withdrawn his pickets from the Rapidan. It is especially desired to ascertain whether any troops are passing or have lately passed up or down the Virginia Central Railroad between Richmond and Gordonsville. The Richmond papers say that part of this road is not in use. Can you ascertain? How is the Catharpin road for such a purpose? It is more than ever necessary that we continue to obtain the valuable information which your efforts have heretofore secured. I send the Rhode Island cavalry, under Duffie, to the Rappahannock Station, and when he arrives will instruct him to patrol through the Germanna Mills Crossing of the Rapidan, under your orders.

IRVIN McDOWELL.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 3, 1862.

Maj. Gen. I. McDOWELL,
Commanding Third Army Corps:

GENERAL: I think you had best push Ricketts' division as far as Warrenton and direct it to take post there. A small force will be sufficient at Manassas. Your cavalry brigade should be posted at Warrenton Junction, with strong pickets as far as the Rappahannock. The corps of Banks and Sigel will take post as follows: The latter at Sperryville, the former between that place and Warrenton. I desire to arm our whole front for at least 20 miles with strong cavalry pickets.

I hear nothing from General King. How much cavalry has he and where is it? Direct him to communicate every day to me, that I may know what is going on, and instruct him also to keep his cavalry well to the front on the other side of the Rappahannock. Will you please have these arrangements made without delay? I desire also to hear from the division at Warrenton at least once a day.

Very respectfully, yours,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *July 3, 1862.*

Major-General RICKETTS, *Manassas*:

General McDowell directs that you move your whole division to Warrenton town and take post there. Extend your pickets well out to the front. Report daily by telegraph to these headquarters. Bayard's brigade is to be stationed at Warrenton Junction.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, *July 3, 1862—8 p. m.*

Major COPELAND, *Middletown, Va.*:

Have been ill, but will leave to-morrow evening. We shall move immediately without large tents. Set pioneer corps upon block-houses for defense of Front Royal Bridge. Reconnoiter for strong positions from Sperryville toward Warrenton, 10 miles, without delay. Telegraph if six companies cavalry can march safely to Front Royal with artillery. Muskets will be sent Cooper's division. Have Nordendorf's commission. News is more favorable from Richmond. Wagons will be looked after.

N. P. BANKS,
[Major-General].

No. 2.]

FLAT TOP MOUNTAIN, *July 3, 1862.*

Major-General POPE,

Commanding Army of Virginia, Washington:

In view of the report that the disciplined troops are wanted at the East, I call your attention to the fact that my division is among the best-seasoned and oldest troops in the field, and for discipline and drill will compare favorably with any. We are desirous of joining the principal column, especially if the work here for a time is to be that of garrisoning the country, as it probably must be.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[JULY 4, 1862.—For Pope to McClellan, in reference to military co-operation, and McClellan's reply of July 7, see Series I, Vol. XI, Part III, pp. 295, 306.]

HEADQUARTERS KING'S DIVISION,
Opposite Fredericksburg, July 4, 1862—1 p. m.

Col. E. SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff*:

SIR: I sent out parties of cavalry this morning to patrol the roads thoroughly in front of Fredericksburg. Others go out to-morrow, and each day I shall direct the reconnaissance to be pushed farther and farther in the direction of Richmond. A party will also be sent up the river on this side from day to day to watch the fords and other crossing places and pick up information. The gunboat Freeborn arrived here at

10 a. m. this morning, having left the mouth of the river yesterday. She reports all quiet along the river, but the officers say that small guerrilla parties are organizing on the Neck between the Rappahannock and Potomac, and that recruiting parties for the Confederate service are at work in the same quarter.

Colonel Morgan, a loyal citizen, who resides 9 miles up the river, informed me this morning that contrabands, who came in from Culpeper and Gordonsville yesterday or day before, reported that Ewell was at Gordonsville with a small force, 2,000 or so, and probably in observation. No force of any kind has crossed the river above us for a long time. I am promised early information of any movement of the kind.

I sent a man to the general, who left Richmond Sunday morning last at 8 o'clock, though he does not seem to have a great deal of information, having been a prisoner there for many weeks.

I should very much like an increase in the cavalry force here. I have barely 300 available for patrol and reconnoitering parties, as well as other duties devolving upon them.

Very respectfully,

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *July 4, 1862.*

Brigadier-General KING, *Falmouth:*

I have submitted your telegraph to the general. He directs me to inform you General Bayard's brigade has been ordered to Warrenton Junction, with directions to send out strong pickets in advance of that place to the Rappahannock, and to keep it under observation between your pickets and the left of General Ricketts', whose division is at Warrenton. General Sigel's corps is ordered to Sperryville, and General Banks' to a point between it and Warrenton.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

WARRENTON JUNCTION, *July 4, 1862.*

Col. E. SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff:*

I had camped at Warrenton Junction, in compliance with your first instructions, before I received your second. It is 10 miles to the Rappahannock, which makes a pretty long ride, but on account of convenience in getting rations I should prefer to remain here. Shall I move out any farther to-morrow? I have sent a squadron to follow the railroad until they can get where they can see the river; one company on the road to the right and another on the left-hand road. The first two parties will leave each an officer and 25 men on picket about 5 miles from here; the last an officer and 10 men about the same distance. To-morrow I shall send one battalion to the right and one to the left of railroad to explore all the country around down to the Rappahannock.

Where is General Ricketts posted and how far will I have to send scouting party to meet his? How far out does General King send his parties? They have just withdrawn the workmen from the repairs of the railroad and sent them to Manassas.

I have just received your second dispatch. I could do nothing to-day

more than I have done on account of its being so late in the day when I got here.

GEO. D. BAYARD,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, *July 4, 1862.*

Brigadier-General BAYARD,
Warrenton Junction:

The general says you can stay where you are. Send out your pickets more to the left, toward General King, than to the right. Push your scouts down the Rappahannock as far as the mouth of the Rapidan. Ricketts is at Warrenton. Inquire of him as to his pickets.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 4, 1862.

Major-General SIGEL, *Middletown:*

The day after General Banks marches with his corps you will also march on Front Royal, cross the Shenandoah at that place, and pursue the road on the west side of Blue Ridge as far as Luray Gap. Pass through the Gap to the east side and establish your corps at Sperryville, putting yourself immediately in communication with General Banks, who will be posted 5 or 6 miles east of Sperryville. Detach your cavalry force to watch the valley of the Shenandoah between Luray Gap and New Market, as also south toward Swift Run Gap. General Banks will cover your front toward Culpeper Court-House and Gordonsville with strong cavalry pickets for at least 20 miles in advance of you.

Do not postpone your movement a moment after the time here designated. Your depot of supplies for the present will be Front Royal, and your line of communications by the Manassas Gap road to Alexandria. Carry with you to Sperryville at least ten days' rations, by which time arrangements will be completed for supplying you from Front Royal. Call in your small posts except the brigade at Winchester. You will have no further communications with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad after you march for Sperryville.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *July 4, 1862.*

Major-General WOOL, *Baltimore:*

I have instructed Sigel to intrench one brigade of infantry and battery of artillery at Winchester. I have no troops for Romney. Cannot one or two of the new regiments coming to you from the West be sent there? Leesburg will be covered by my advance. I cannot begin to carry out my operations until something more definite is received from McClellan. Until then my forces are posted as follows: One of McDowell's divisions moves to Warrenton with cavalry brigade and section of artillery at Warrenton Junction; strong pickets beyond Rappa-

hannock. King, at Fredericksburg, is ordered to picket the country 20 miles in front of him with strong cavalry vedettes. The army corps under Sigel moves forward to occupy Luray Gap (Sperryville). Banks' army corps to take position 5 or 6 miles east of him, so that in case of necessity the three corps can rapidly concentrate behind Bull Run. These positions render it dangerous for the enemy to penetrate into the Shenandoah Valley from the direction of Richmond, as I can rapidly unite the two army corps of Banks and Sigel, and by marching on Gordonsville and Charlottesville cut off their retreat, at the same time covering the country between Richmond and Washington.

It was my purpose to have marched on Charlottesville and thence along north side of James River toward Richmond, destroying the railroad east of Lynchburg by pushing cavalry upon it at many points, but I dare not now move from the position I shall take up unless better assured of McClellan's situation. I should be glad of any suggestions from you on the subject of these movements.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 5, 1862—9.45 a. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER SECOND CORPS D'ARMÉE,
Middletown, Va.:

Has any portion of your command moved; if not, when will it move? General Pope expects it to move to-day.

By command of Major-General Pope:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, July 5, 1862—11 a. m.

General KING:

The critical condition of affairs at Richmond and the danger of an advance by the enemy in this direction render great vigilance and precaution necessary on your part. I have directed General McDowell to send you another regiment of cavalry. Keep the country in front of you closely watched for 25 miles both in direction of Richmond and Gordonsville. Spare no expense in spies or to obtain constant information. Communicate with me every day at least once.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

FALMOUTH, July 5, 1862—11.45 a. m.

Major-General POPE:

Your dispatch is received. I have just reported to General McDowell that we can hear of no enemy in our front or on our right, save small parties of cavalry, for many miles. Our patrol last night attacked and dispersed a cavalry picket 20 miles from here, on Telegraph road to Richmond, killing 1 man and bringing in 4 prisoners. The prisoners

say that there are no troops of any consequence within 25 miles. I will use every effort to watch the front and procure information.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General.

MIDDLETOWN, VA., July 5, 1862—1.30 a. m.

Colonel RUGGLES,
Chief of Staff to General Pope:

In reply to your inquiries, I have to say that my transfer from a division which I had just succeeded in organizing, equipping, and making effective to the command of the First Army Corps, which I found to be in a very bad condition in regard to discipline, organization, construction of divisions and brigades, equipments, and, to a great extent, demoralized, has imposed severe labor upon me. In addition to this, I have been greatly inconvenienced by the removal of all papers and documents by General Frémont, so that I have had to learn everything by direct inquiries and inspections. However, I have succeeded in arranging the corps into divisions and brigades, as follows: First Division, General Schenck commanding, consists of two brigades: First, commanded by General Stahel, consisting of four regiments of infantry, one battery, and two companies of cavalry; Second Brigade, Colonel McLean commanding, consists of the same as First Brigade. Second Division, General Steinwehr: First Brigade, Colonel Koltès, three infantry regiments, one company of cavalry, and one battery; Second Brigade, Colonel Lloyd, two cavalry regiments and the reserve artillery, consisting of three batteries, this being the division of reserve. Third Division, General Schurz: First Brigade, General Bohlen, three infantry regiments, one battery, one company of cavalry; Second Brigade, Colonel Krzyzanowski, consisting of three infantry regiments, one battery, and one company of cavalry. Independent Brigade, General Milroy, consisting of four regiments infantry, one battery, and three companies of cavalry; this will be the advance brigade. Detached brigade, General Piatt, consisting of three regiments of infantry, one battery, and the regiment of cavalry you mentioned. This brigade will proceed to Winchester to-morrow, where the cavalry regiment will have to join it. When this brigade is relieved from duty at Winchester, which I trust will be very soon, it will be joined to the Independent Brigade, to form a division, under General Milroy.

This arrangement of the corps was made after consultation with all the generals in the corps, and seems the only one that would give general satisfaction. The effective strength in detail will be sent to you to-morrow from the morning report. The division of General Blenker does not exist. One of his late brigades is attached to General Schenck's command. One was and is now attached to General Schurz, and one forms a part of the division of reserve, under General Steinwehr. The interests of the service required this reconstruction, as there were serious differences between the commanding officers of these brigades.

Your order in regard to transportation is being strictly executed by Captain Justice. An engineer officer has been sent to Winchester to make the necessary preparations for intrenching the place. The brigade ordered to proceed to Winchester to-morrow would have been sent before had not your previous order directed me to send a brigade there when we left this place.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 5, 1862—12.50 p. m.

Maj. Gen. FRANZ SIGEL,
Commanding First Corps d'Armée, Middletown, Va. :

The 150 wagons that were to be sent you will be sent to Major-General Banks to replace those taken by you. Have you received the orders of General Pope of yesterday in regard to the direction of your march?

By command of Major-General Pope :

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

MIDDLETOWN, VA., July 5, 1862—2.35 p. m.

Major-General POPE, *Commanding:*

From my inspection of General Sigel's army corps I am satisfied that he should have several days more—say six or seven—to organize his command and provide it with many articles absolutely necessary for its efficiency. The quartermaster's department in particular needs organization; without it, and with the transportation on hand, it will be difficult, if not impracticable, to keep it in supplies. I leave in a few minutes to inspect General Milroy's brigade, which is now *en route* to Front Royal.

R. JONES,
Assistant Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 5, 1862.

Major-General BANKS, *Middletown:*

The critical condition of affairs near Richmond and the danger of an advance of the enemy in force on Washington make it necessary that your movements be made with all dispatch. Intrench one regiment and section, or, better still, a battery, at the bridge near Front Royal. I am sending to Warrenton, to await your orders, three good batteries of artillery, six companies of cavalry, and 150 wagons.

You must throw forward your cavalry, as soon as you approach your new position, to Culpeper Court-House, and carefully watch the whole country toward Richmond and Gordonsville. This watch must be very vigilant and constant, and in sufficient force not to be driven back by small parties of the enemy. One of McDowell's divisions will occupy Warrenton permanently to-morrow. You had best take post from 5 to 10 miles—not more—east of Sigel at Sperryville.

The cavalry picketing in your front toward Gordonsville and Richmond is of vital importance and must be carefully attended to. One of your staff officers should be frequently sent to inspect these pickets, see that they are well posted, and do their duty.

You will be removed to Washington as soon as you are in position. I will have telegraph line to connect with you.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

MIDDLETOWN, VA., July 5, 1862—4.15 p. m.

Major-General POPE:

Your dispatch received at 4 p. m. My whole command will be at Front Royal to-night and will march to-morrow. Your instructions will be faithfully executed.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

FLAT TOP, July 5, 1862.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,

A. A. G., Hdqrs. Army of Virginia, Washington:

On the 3d I telegraphed to the commanding general in regard to substituting raw troops for my division. Would say in addition that at Fayette Court-House are works constructed last winter, which make it a strong position. Near Hawk's Nest, on the other side of New River, is a position equally strong by nature. Troops at those points could protect the valley, leaving my disciplined and experienced troops available. The army here is most eager in its desire to be transferred to a larger field, where they can be of more service, and I present the facts above as showing the feasibility.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FREDERICKSBURG, July 6, 1862—10.30 a. m.

Colonel SCHRIVER,

Chief of Staff, McDowell's Corps, Washington:

SIR: Our cavalry patrols, which were sent out on all the roads yesterday from 10 to 15 miles beyond Fredericksburg, could not hear of hostile force in our front in any direction. They brought in no intelligence except that almost daily postal communication is kept up between Fredericksburg and Richmond, messengers and mail-carriers passing to and fro constantly. This, of course, cannot be prevented, unless we throw a considerable force across the river and inclose Fredericksburg within our lines.

I send herewith the Richmond Examiner of the 3d and 4th of July, containing very full details of the six days' fighting in front of Richmond. They are the papers I telegraphed to the Secretary of War about.

I hope to be able to send you every day the latest Richmond papers. All quiet in our vicinity.

Very respectfully,

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General.

FRONT ROYAL, VA., July 6, 1862.

Major-General POPE, *Commanding:*

General Williams' division moved forward to-day, embracing Crawford's, Gordon's, Geary's, and Hatch's commands. General Cooper is here. He met with an accident, which may disable him for field service.

His command will move to-morrow, if possible. The officer intended for this division should be sent forward as soon as possible. There is no report of the enemy on our front. The wagons should be sent forward at once.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

FRONT ROYAL, VA., July 7, 1862—7 a. m.

Major-General POPE, *Commanding*:

My first brigade camped last night at Sandy Hook, 9 miles beyond Front Royal; Gordon's and Geary's brigades in the rear. They continued the march this morning: Sigel's first brigade (Milroy) just passed this town. No report of enemy. Weather intensely hot for marching.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 7, 1862—12.10 p. m.

Major-General BANKS, *Middletown*:

As soon as you approach your position near Sperryville send forward the whole of your cavalry and a battery of artillery, under General Hatch, to make a night march upon Culpeper Court-House and the crossing of the Rapidan, so as to save the bridges over Mountain Creek and the Rapidan, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. General Hatch had best make his headquarters at Culpeper Court-House, with your whole cavalry force, or nearly so, posting strong pickets to Orange Court-House and at least 20 miles in front of Culpeper toward Richmond.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 7, 1862—4.38 p. m.

Major-General BANKS, *Middletown*:

I understand by dispatch received by Colonel Beckwith from your assistant adjutant-general that your command is to remain two days at Front Royal.

This delay would derange all my operations, and therefore I desire that you move forward to the point designated with as little delay as possible.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

FRONT ROYAL, July 7, 1862—8.45 p. m.
(Received July 8, 1.20 a. m.)

Major-General POPE:

Williams' division camps at Amissville to-night, 5 miles from Sperryville, where three brigades will be to-morrow. General Cooper marches

to-morrow morning. One of his brigades may be detained till next day. My headquarters will be at Sperryville to-morrow.

Your dispatch of 11.10 o'clock received at 4.10 p. m. Cavalry instructions will be observed strictly and promptly. No news of enemy here. Secessionists here represent their loss at Richmond very great as well as ours.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 7, 1862—12.12 p. m.

Major-General SIGEL:

If you have not left Middletown please turn over your command temporarily to General Schenck and come to Washington for a day or two. If you have left, come here as soon as you have established your corps in position at Sperryville. In either case give very precise and detailed instructions to General Schenck in relation to posting the command, establishing pickets, and using his cavalry in the valley. If you are at Middletown, send forward my dispatch of this date to General Banks.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

MIDDLETOWN, VA., *July 7, 1862—2 p. m.*
(Received 2.5 p. m.)

Major-General POPE, *Commanding:*

Your dispatch is just received and sent to General Banks. I will proceed to Washington immediately after turning over my command to General Schenck and giving him the necessary instructions. General Milroy will be 3 miles south of Front Royal to-day. General Schenck is at Front Royal. The other troops are behind him.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 155. } *Washington, July 7, 1862.*

* * * * *

IX. Brig. Gen. J. P. Slough, U. S. Volunteers, is, at his own request, relieved from his present command with the army corps of Major-General Banks, and Brig. Gen. G. A. Scroggs is assigned to the command late exercised by General Slough, and will report for duty accordingly.

* * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
Amissville, Va., July 8, 1862—10 p. m.

Major-General POPE :

Before leaving Washington I directed General Williams, with his division, to take a strong position within 6 or 8 miles east of Sperryville, which I understood to be in accordance with your orders when I saw you. He took position yesterday at Amissville, 14 miles east of Sperryville, but as far in advance as that place. I supposed he would have moved to-day, but will order him toward Sperryville to-morrow, unless otherwise directed. Please suggest the place directed by you. General Cooper will be at Sperryville to-morrow. General Hatch at the earliest moment will execute your orders referred to him. The Michigan cavalry now at Warrenton should be ordered here at once. It will be necessary to assemble our entire cavalry force. There is no reason to doubt the success of the enterprise. Nothing is heard of the enemy here.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 8, 1862.

Brigadier-General Cox, *Flat Top :*

Do you think by leaving 2,500 men, with battery of artillery, strongly intrenched at or near mouth of Gauley, the valley of the Kanawha will be reasonably safe; if so, with what force will you be able to march on Staunton? How long will it take you to get there, and what resistance are you likely to meet?

Answer in detail immediately.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
Meadow Bluff, [July 8, 1862].

General Cox :

My information as regards their force corresponds quite accurately with the news I have received. Your letter received this evening. All satisfactory. Nothing special here. We are in great suspense here with regard to Richmond.

GEORGE CROOK,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD PROVISIONAL BRIGADE,
Meadow Bluff, July 8, 1862.

Capt. G. M. BASCOM :

Captain Harrison arrived here this evening. He will go to Monroe day after to-morrow. I learn that General Heth's force, increased by another regiment, is again back to Salt Sulphur. I think, probably, they would give me battle were I to go after them, and if they do I think I could trap them.

Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE CROOK,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

FRONT ROYAL, VA., July 9, 1862.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I want to join my troops in the direction of Luray to-day, especially if we have any fight; but I am extremely anxious to open communication by telegraph from here to Washington. Am endeavoring to do it, but line seems to be down. Will try to get a party, with guard, down the railroad toward Manassas. Cannot a party be sent up immediately, by a train, to repair the line? And we must have transportation by rail as soon as possible for stores from Alexandria here. I have got forward all the little forage I could from Winchester, but artillery and cavalry horses are literally starving in the field.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding First Army Corps.

MIDDLETOWN, VA., July 9, 1862.

General ROBERT C. SCHENCK,
Commanding First Corps, Army of Virginia:

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows: I have loaded over 100 teams, which is all I have. The enemy are in sight on the opposite side of Cedar Creek, and are working to cut off my retreat to Front Royal, and by and with the advice of the commanding officers of the various corps I will fall back toward Winchester and come around by the way of Newtown.

General Piatt is hastening to my rescue, and I have no doubt of perfect ability to take care of my men. If we are forced to leave we will have to destroy some Government property, say 20 wagon loads, but not of a very valuable character—rations, &c.

Trusting that my course will suit you and meet your approbation, I am, your most obedient servant,

WM. LOOMIS DE BECK,
Captain, Commanding Forces at Middletown, Va.

FRONT ROYAL, VA., July 9, 1862.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

I found it necessary to have 250 wagons to remove stores from Middletown. I hope all will be finished and the town emptied to-day. A panic there last night about enemy at Strasburg. I believed it was causeless, but I sent back two companies of Indiana cavalry, and orders to General Piatt to give aid from Winchester, if necessary. The Fourth New York Cavalry is still there.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK.

FRONT ROYAL, VA., July 9, 1862.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I received early this morning the following report from General Milroy, dated from camp, on Jeremies River, yesterday:

From various sources of information I am led to believe that there is a considerable force at Luray (from at least 3,000 to 5,000 strong), under Generals White, Ewell, and

Johnson. I will advance until I come in contact with them, when I shall await further re-enforcements. The Sixth Ohio Cavalry has not yet joined me. I am informed by a reliable guide here that the route through Thornton's Gap is impassable by reason of being blockaded by stone, which cannot be removed by us. The guide who gives me this information informs me that there is an excellent road toward Gordonsville through Swift Run Gap. I should have more cavalry with me at once.

I have replied to General Milroy that he must not bring on any general engagement until all divisions and brigades have closed up, but to ascertain the force and position of the enemy and await orders. I have directed him to ascertain and report as soon as possible as to the condition and obstructions on road over Thornton's Gap, but have told him that to attempt to go by Swift Run Gap or toward Gordonsville is not within my present instructions. The Sixth Ohio Cavalry failed to get here until last night. They went forward to General Milroy at 3 o'clock this morning. Send me orders.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding First Corps.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 9, 1862.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT C. SCHENCK,
Comdg. First Corps d'Armée, Front Royal, via Winchester, Va.:

Your dispatches have been received. The major-general commanding does not conceive that it is necessary to give you instructions in the matter. You have at least 10,000 men. The enemy, according to your own account, have but 3,000 to 5,000. The rule to be followed is to attack the enemy wherever you find him on the route you are ordered to pursue unless he greatly outnumbers you. Proper persons are charged with construction of telegraph lines and location of telegraph stations. It is desired that you push forward in accordance with your orders without regard to telegraphic communication. The general desires you to send to Middletown a proper officer to bring off the stores safely who will not be frightened by rumors of the enemy. The general considers that there is not sufficient foundation for the stampeding reports that have been forwarded to him.

By command of Major-General Pope:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

WINCHESTER, VA., *July 9, 1862.*

Major-General SIGEL:

I have sent a company of 115 infantry to load and protect stores. At Middletown one section of artillery and three companies of infantry. Enemy reported in sight by Captain De Beck, commanding at Middletown. I shall support them with my whole force, if necessary. Cavalry not reported, and are eminently necessary.

A. SANDERS PIATT.

FLAT TOP, *July 9, via Wheeling, July 10, 1862.*

Adjutant-General RUGGLES:

General Pope's of yesterday just received. Four regiments, with some cavalry and artillery, would make the valley below Fayetteville

reasonably safe. I would place two regiments in the existing intrenchments at Fayetteville, one on the Lewisburg road a little above the Gauley Bridge, and one in reserve at Gauley Bridge. These, with cavalry and artillery, would make about 3,000 men. The balance of my command would be about eight infantry regiments, three squadrons of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery, numbering very nearly 6,000 for duty. With the force here my shortest route would be to cross New River near the mouth of Blue Stone, join the force at Lewisburg, and then move forward together. The whole distance is about 170 miles, and, including river crossings, would make eleven or twelve days' march. The only force of the enemy in the way which I know of is Heth's old force, some 3,000, near Monroe Court-House. These would probably run toward Christiansburg on our approach. After leaving Lewisburg our communication with Gauley Bridge would be entirely broken, and we should have to rely on meeting supplies at the end of the march. We could take train enough to carry stores, driving our own cattle. The permanent safety of this valley with the force above stated would, of course, depend upon the advance on other line. If great delay should occur on the other line, the enemy would probably make an effort to drive such a garrison out.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
July 10, 1862—12 noon.

Col. E. SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff:*

Reports are current in Fredericksburg this morning that the Confederate troops, under Stonewall Jackson, are advancing in this direction. It is said they intend coming by Gordonsville and Orange Court-House. I have no confirmation yet of this report from my scouts or patrols, but it is fully credited by the leading secessionists in Fredericksburg. A citizen, who left Richmond Sunday, says that he saw Generals McCall and Reynolds last Friday; that they were well, in good spirits, and kindly treated, and that they wished their families to be so informed. I have sent a spy to Gordonsville, and shall dispatch a heavy cavalry patrol up the plank road this afternoon.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FLAT TOP MOUNTAIN, W. VA.,
July 10, 1862.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

In addition to my dispatch of yesterday I would say that this position is perhaps the best strategic one in this valley, since, by the nature of the country, it covers more perfectly all in rear. If the troops can be obtained, three new regiments, with three of mine, could hold this position and Meadow Bluff, on the Lewisburg road, with the country behind. This would liberate nine of my regiments. I could concentrate these toward Lewisburg, driving the enemy beyond Peter's Mountain in doing so. At Lewisburg I could draw such supplies from Gauley Bridge as would be needed for a long march. The demonstrations on the roads would tend to mislead as to our ultimate movement.

Some reasons make it desirable to hold all we have gained here. If the new troops can possibly be procured for the purpose in this arrangement I would place two regiments here, from which a detachment should hold Pack's Ferry and Ford Two, at Meadow Bluff; half a regiment at Raleigh and Fayetteville; one at Gauley Bridge, and half a regiment in post down the valley to protect transportation from mouth of Blue Stone downwards. New River is a torrent, without fords, flowing through a literal chasm. There were formerly ferries at three places, but they were always difficult, and no boats now exist there.

J. D. COX,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 10, 1862.

Brigadier-General SCHENCK, *Middletown* :

Your several dispatches have been received. Your instructions were to march forward promptly with the First Corps to Luray and thence through Thornton's Gap to Sperryville. With the construction of telegraph lines and the establishment of depots of supplies, &c., I do not understand that you were charged. Be pleased to take charge of the First Corps at once and move forward as you have been directed. Of course you are to provide for the security of your trains of supplies by such details from your command as are necessary. I regret to see that there is so great a tendency in your command to unnecessary alarms and "stampedes." You had best send more officers to Middletown to conduct your trains less frightened than the one now in charge, and who will think less of "rescue and retreat," and more of advance. I have no idea that there is any considerable force of the enemy in Shenandoah Valley, nothing that for a moment could confront your command. Banks, with his whole corps, is just east of Thornton's Gap, and if there had been 5,000 of the enemy there he must have been crushed between you. I have no idea there is any force there at all. Nothing is so demoralizing to a command as this constant alarm. You had best correct it by marching forward and not backward. I am surprised and ashamed of the ridiculous performances at Middletown since the bulk of the command left there. Send back an officer of discretion and nerve to bring up your trains, with such force as is necessary. Do not allow Milroy to leave any of his baggage on the road.

JNO. POPE,

Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 10, 1862.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Commanding First Corps d'Armée, Front Royal,

Major-General BANKS,
Commanding Second Corps d'Armée, Front Royal,

Major-General RICKETTS,
Commanding at Warrenton,

Brigadier-General KING,
Commanding opposite Fredericksburg :

Every brigade, division, and *corps d'armée* of the Army of Virginia will hold itself ready to march, with two days' rations, at an hour's notice,

and no supplies will be kept on hand except such as are necessary for this purpose. The surplus baggage, subsistence, quartermaster's and ordnance stores, as also medical supplies, will at once be sent to the depot at Alexandria, so that no delay whatever shall occur when the order to march is received.

Every brigade, division, and army corps commander will be held responsible for immediate compliance with this order, and no excuse will be listened to for any failure.

By command of Major-General Pope :

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 10, 1862.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,

Commanding Second Army Corps, Sperryville, via Catlett's :

Have you left a regiment and a battery of artillery to intrench themselves at Front Royal Bridge, as I requested you? If not, please have it done without the least delay, and send an officer to oversee it and report. I wish to know exactly what has been done about it, and to receive a daily report of all that transpires in your command of importance.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 10, 1862—3.30 p. m.

Major-General BANKS, *Front Royal :*

I understand that a portion of one of the Pennsylvania regiments belonging to your corps has been left behind at Martinsburg. I wish all your detachments called in, except such as are necessary to protect your trains coming up. Do not delay to send forward your cavalry as I have directed, and push your patrols as far as possible toward Gordonsville.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WARRENTON, VA., *July 11, 1862—10.45 a. m.*

Major-General POPE, *Commanding :*

Your dispatch of 10th, 11.25 a. m., was received to-day at 12.50. My command is now this side Hedgeman's River—the right 6 miles from Warrenton. Every effort will be made to put it in immediate marching order. One regiment was left at Front Royal. A battery of four guns was sent there to-day. General Hatch makes a cavalry reconnaissance in force to Culpeper to-morrow. Three men brought into our camp yesterday and to-day. They report no large force this side Gordonsville and saw none there. My belief is that a considerable force of cavalry and infantry may be at Orange Court-House.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS PIATT'S BRIGADE,
Near Winchester, Va., July 11, 1862.

Major-General POPE, *Commanding* :

I have had to send one regiment to Front Royal, 400 to Middletown, and one section of artillery from the two regiments left here. There are four companies in Winchester, with the provost-marshal. This has so weakened my force that the work progresses slowly in the trenches.

Colonel Trimble sends me word from Middletown, which he received from a paroled prisoner, that General Robertson is up the valley with a large force. The man came to see me and made the same statement.

It is impossible to construct the trenches rapidly in the scattered condition of my force. In view of this I am satisfied that another regiment ought to be sent here immediately, besides the cavalry, who have not reported. The scattering of my forces is for the protection of the stores, which cause a failure of the desired end.

Very respectfully,

A. SANDERS PIATT,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP AT SPERRYVILLE, VA.,
July 11, 1862.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

I have the honor to report to-day the whole of the First Corps in position at or near this place, having arrived here by the march and at the exact time directed by my order, made in pursuance of the instructions from General Sigel. This has been accomplished with troops suffering from heat, from insufficient transportation, and without forage. I think some credit is due them for exact performance under such difficulties.

General Milroy's brigade was established last evening $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles down the Culpeper road, and the First Division, Col. Von Amsberg, near the village on the right, and the Third Division, General Schurz, to-day on the left. The Second Division, General Steinwehr, is in the rear, at Thornton's Gap. The rest of the small force of cavalry we have (Eighth New York and Sixth Ohio) is toward Luray. These are the dispositions as I was ordered. The baggage left at Luray and Milford without my orders has all been secured and sent back to Front Royal.

If, without failing in the execution of the orders given me, either as to time or any other particular, I have been able at the same time by my exertions to help save a large amount of public property; to get hospital accommodations for our many men falling sick; to have subsistence and forage forwarded without delay, and, if I have sought to secure early facilities for communication and transportation to Front Royal, where I was instructed that our depot was to be, I supposed I might win approbation instead of being surprised by rebuke. Hence I am not a little astonished at the contents and tone of your telegram, and that of your general commanding of yesterday, which I have just received. For some explanation of my acts I refer to copies of papers that I have sent you by mail, and I ask for the fullest and strictest inquiry into my conduct.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding First Army Corps.

SPERRYVILLE, VA., July 11, 1862.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES:

A small body of rebel cavalry left here yesterday morning before the arrival of my advanced brigades. Squads of them infest the roads and country about us. May I be permitted to suggest that we need immediately a greater cavalry force? We had an officer of the day fired on to-day while visiting our pickets. Can you tell me if a rebel force is at Culpeper Court-House?

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding First Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 11, 1862—10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. FRANZ SIGEL,
Commanding First Corps d'Armée, Winchester, Va.:

The major-general commanding desires you to see personally that the work on the intrenchments at Winchester is being pushed forward as it ought to be and that they are provided with the proper artillery. It is essential to our movements and to the safety of that garrison that the work be finished in the shortest possible time.

By command of Major-General Pope:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 12, 1862.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Second Army Corps, Warrenton, Va.:

The major-general commanding desires me to state that the position he desired and designated for your right flank was a point about 8 miles east of Sperryville. He still desires you to take that position, if not already occupied. It would be even better to have your right resting not farther than 5 miles from Sperryville. If your right, therefore, is now more than 10 miles from that place, you will at once move by the right flank and take up the position indicated.

General Pope does not desire a simple cavalry reconnaissance toward Culpeper. He wants that to be occupied in force, and directs that General Hatch take up his headquarters there, throwing out strong cavalry pickets for at least 20 miles in the direction of Gordonsville and Richmond. Refer to telegraphic dispatch hitherto sent you for instructions concerning the operations of your cavalry and the position of your army corps.

By command of Major-General Pope:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

NEAR WARRENTON, VA., July 12, 1862—10.25 p. m.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES:

Yours of this day was received at 9 p. m. There is some mistake in

my orders. My position was taken in obedience to an order by telegraph of the 9th instant, 12.30, and received 9.30 p. m., as follows:

The major-general commanding desires that you take post with your *corps d'armée* between Sperryville and Warrenton, your right flank resting at least 5 miles from Warrenton.

This was followed by an order from Col. E. G. Beckwith, dated 9th July, to send my wagons to Warrenton for supplies instead of Front Royal, and one from Colonel Ruggles, 10th July, 11.25 a. m., and received 11th July, 12.50 p. m., when on the march, to the same effect; and an additional order, 10th July, and received 11th July, 12.50, to send all surplus stores to Alexandria. As these several orders seemed to be in answer to my inquiries, when in position near Amissville, 14 miles east of Sperryville, whether I should move nearer to Sperryville, it did not seem to admit of doubt that a position nearer to Warrenton was intended. I am mortified that this mistake should have occurred.

Orders were issued to-day to send back all surplus stores and for ten days' rations. We will march the 14th instant toward Sperryville. General Hatch understands he is to occupy Culpeper as his headquarters. He has the entire cavalry force, a full battery, and the infantry he desired, and will scout the country in advance as far as he is able. The detachments at Martinsburg will be ordered back. General Wool promised to relieve them long since.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 12, 1862—11.50 p. m.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Second Corps d'Armée, near Sperryville:

What progress is being made by the regiment and battery ordered to be intrenched at Front Royal? What progress has been made in the occupation of Culpeper by your cavalry? Report daily full details of progress of movements.

It is desired that your army corps be encamped in line of battle in due form, and that every description of guard duty be performed strictly in conformity with army regulations.

By command of Major-General Pope:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 12, 1862—12.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. FRANZ SIGEL,
Commanding First Corps d'Armée, Front Royal, Va.:

The depot for supplies for your command will be at Warrenton. When you need subsistence stores send your wagons, with sufficient escort, to that place, and notify these headquarters thereof, that the necessary stores may be furnished.

The major-general commanding does not see the necessity of sending a regiment back to Front Royal, as General Banks has been ordered to intrench a regiment and one battery of artillery at that place. Gen-

eral Wool has been written and telegraphed to send one regiment of cavalry from Martinsburg to Front Royal.

By command of Major-General Pope:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

(Copies of this letter furnished Brigadier-General Piatt and Brigadier-General Schenck, same date, July 12, 1862.)

WASHINGTON, *July 12, 1862—2.20 p. m.*

Major-General SIGEL, *Warrenton, Va.:*

Have some immediate disposition made of the stores at Middletown, so that General Piatt's regiments can go back to him. His force at Winchester must not be weakened on any account. See that his works are pushed forward rapidly. Three days ought to be enough to put his command in strong intrenchments.

Our whole operations will be embarrassed by any delay, and I shall hold him responsible if he sustains any accident. He can easily surround his command with trenches and rifle pits in two days. Let him do so.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

MARTINSBURG, *July 12, 1862.*

(Received Washington, D. C., July 12, 4.50 p. m.)

Major-General POPE, *Washington, D. C.:*

There are seven companies of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry here. They should move to Winchester immediately if that is the regiment to be under command of General Piatt. They have no carbines, but are fully equipped otherwise. Colonel Voss, the commander, left here for Washington this morning and will see you. In the mean time I would recommend to you to let the regiment go to Winchester. I leave for Front Royal immediately.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

WINCHESTER, VA., *July 12, 1862—9.30 p. m.*

Major-General POPE, *Commanding:*

Just arrived. Find General Piatt stationed here with only two regiments of infantry, one of his regiments being at Front Royal, with two pieces of artillery. But he has no cavalry—not a single man. I advised you by telegraph from Martinsburg that the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry (seven companies) were there. Can they not be ordered on here immediately? They have no fire-arms, but there are 500 Colt's revolvers here they can have. General Piatt cannot well get along without them any longer. Shall inspect the fortifications to-morrow and go to my corps.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
Meadow Bluff, July 12, 1862.

Capt. G. M. BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I sent two companies of cavalry with Captain Harrison. They met the rebel cavalry at Alderson's Ferry; had a skirmish, killed and wounded 7 rebels, got some 10 or 12 horses; only got two of his children; others scattered about through the country near Union, and the oldest the rebels have in prison. Do you wish me to get the children for him? I would like, if possible, to have Captain Harrison's company here, since he is so familiar with this country.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE CROOK,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 13, 1862.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Second Army Corps, near Warrenton, Va.:

On referring to my records I find my retained dispatch of the 9th instant directed you to take up position, your right resting at least 5 miles from Warrenton. At the same time I understood perfectly that your right flank was to be near Sperryville. The retained copy of the dispatch is not in my handwriting, and there may have been a mistake in copying the original. At all events I am responsible. I shall so inform the major-general commanding, and that you have obeyed your instructions. I can only account for such carelessness on account of the hurry and confusion of organizing my office for an early departure for the field. I can assure you that the keen mortification experienced by me in this matter will preclude the recurrence of such mistakes in future. Your depot for supplies was and is intended to be at Warrenton. Please continue to comply with instructions in regard to sending surplus stores to Alexandria.

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, D. C., July 13, 1862—10.50.

Major-General BANKS,
Commanding Second Corps d'Armée, Warrenton, Va.:

The major-general commanding desires you to instruct General Hatch to picket the country carefully on the east side of the Blue Ridge, toward Gordonsville and Stanardsville, in front of Sigel's command. Remember that the whole of Sigel's cavalry is scouring the Shenandoah Valley on the west side of Blue Ridge, and that, as you have been informed, he depends upon you to picket the country in his front with cavalry.

By command of Major-General Pope:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

WINCHESTER, VA., *July 13, 1862—8 a. m.*

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I inspected this morning, with General Piatt and Captain Powell, the engineer officer, the intrenchments near Winchester, and found everything going on pretty well. The intrenchments are laid out on commanding points, and will be large enough to take up all the troops, baggage wagons, and stores. One redoubt armed; three of the 20-pounders are nearly finished and an abatis made around the camp, so that surprise is impossible. In a few days General Piatt will be enabled to make a good resistance against a superior force. He has now with him six 20-pounders, four 6-pounders, and four mountain howitzers, all well provided with ammunition. He will also send for twelve Ellsworth guns, now at Wadesville. These guns will be of better service behind intrenchments than in the field.

The cavalry has not arrived yet. Seven companies are now at Martinsburg. They could be immediately sent here, as there are here 500 revolvers, with ammunition, to arm them. General Piatt has no cavalry at all, and needs it very much. All stores are removed from Middletown, and the troops stationed there have left for Front Royal or Winchester. At Martinsburg there is one regiment of infantry (the Sixty-fifth Illinois), besides the seven companies of cavalry. At Harper's Ferry are four regiments of infantry, and one militia regiment guards the railroad from Winchester to Harper's Ferry. Nothing new from General Kelley or Moorefield, and all quiet toward Strasburg. I will leave for Front Royal in half an hour.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

No. 6.]

FLAT TOP MOUNTAIN, *July 13, 1862.*

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Army of Virginia, Washington, D. C.:

Nothing from you since my Nos. 4 and 5 were sent. Fear some miscarriage of dispatches. Everything here is kept in action, as the commanding general's last dispatch received seemed to imply the speedy forwarding of instructions, and any considerable movement here might interfere with orders. I shall hope to hear soon. Some skirmishing with bushwhackers and reconnoitering parties of the enemy occasionally.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

FLAT TOP, *July 13, [1862.]*

Colonel GEORGE CROOK,
Commanding, &c., Meadow Bluff:

I am kept in hourly expectation of the decision of General Pope as to plan of operations, but it has not yet come. The large re-enforcements sent to McClellan appear to have interfered with this department, yet we do not get permission to act alone. There have been some indications of the enemy's preparing to concentrate on your side of the river. I am watching, and we will have a rap at them, if not otherwise ordered. They are reported to have twelve cannon in vicinity of Union, and I

suspect reserves of troops within call. The intimation was so strong that immediate and full instructions would come from Washington that it will not do to move till that matter is settled. Meanwhile we shall get better information of the rebel plans. Some skirmishing in front with scouting parties. I hear one passed your right and intercepted your mail. Is that so?

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MEADOW BLUFF, *July 13, 1862.*

General Cox, *Commanding:*

The rebels have three regiments and some 800 cavalry, besides their batteries, at Salt Sulphur; they expect a re-enforcement of 3,000 more men, and intend attacking me in a couple of days. This information comes from so many corroboratory sources, and from their suspicious movements I am satisfied it is all so. General Loring will command probably. I will fight right here. Can't you send the whole of the Eleventh to my assistance at once, which will be quite sufficient? The rebels may, to get in my rear on Big Sandy, have the regiment make forced marches. We have some six days' provisions on hand. Pitch in.

GEORGE CROOK,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

NEAR WARRENTON, VA.,
July 14, 1862.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES:

A dispatch just received from General Hatch, dated 13th, reports all quiet at his headquarters. Major Deems' Maryland cavalry returned from the front this morning; had some skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry, in which they left Lieutenant —— mortally wounded. He reports that the party sent to burn small railroad bridges by mistake of orders destroyed the Rapidan Bridge. The people there believe that a large force is moving against us.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 14, 1862.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Second Army Corps:

Your dispatch has been received. I regret very much indeed that any orders were given to burn any railroad bridges, great or small. The object of your movement was to preserve the road, not to destroy any portion of it. We are advancing and shall continue to advance, and the roads must be preserved for our use. I again beg of you to dismiss any idea that there is any purpose whatever to retreat from the positions which you are instructed to take up or that there is any design whatever to await any attack of the enemy. I wish the roads kept

clear and in good order in front of you. By injuring them you are obstructing our own movements, not those of the enemy. Be particular therefore to impress positively upon all your officers that they are to repair the roads in advance, not to destroy them. If you have a corps of workmen set them to work immediately to rebuild the small bridges that you have ordered destroyed as rapidly as possible. There is only a force of 200 infantry and a small force of cavalry at Gordonsville, nothing that for a moment could delay the troops led forward by General Hatch. Desire him to seize Gordonsville, and, if possible, Charlottesville, as I telegraphed you to-day. At the latter place there are large supplies for the enemy, which had best be destroyed if it can be accomplished.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 14, 1862.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Second Army Corps, near Warrenton:

I am glad to hear of your success at Culpeper. Keep your cavalry going. Push strong cavalry force to Gordonsville, and if possible destroy the track east and west of that place. If you meet no serious resistance there push on your cavalry to Charlottesville, and try to destroy the track between there and Lynchburg. Tell Hatch his commission awaits his success. Promptness and vigor, quick and long marches, boldness and skill are only needed. No time should be lost. If he destroys the railroad east and west of Gordonsville his return from Charlottesville with cavalry cannot be seriously molested. Hold your command in constant readiness for an advance.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEAR WARRENTON, VA.,
July 14, 1862—1.20 p. m.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your dispatch just received. My only embarrassment now refers to the disposition of General Cooper. No important news to-day. General Augur has been assigned to command of his division.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, D. C., July 14, 1862.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Army of Virginia:

By special assignment of the President of the United States I have assumed the command of this army. I have spent two weeks in learning your whereabouts, your condition, and your wants, in preparing

you for active operations, and in placing you in positions from which you can act promptly and to the purpose. These labors are nearly completed, and I am about to join you in the field.

Let us understand each other. I have come to you from the West, where we have always seen the backs of our enemies; from an army whose business it has been to seek the adversary and to beat him when he was found; whose policy has been attack and not defense. In but one instance has the enemy been able to place our Western armies in defensive attitude. I presume that I have been called here to pursue the same system and to lead you against the enemy. It is my purpose to do so, and that speedily. I am sure you long for an opportunity to win the distinction you are capable of achieving. That opportunity I shall endeavor to give you. Meantime I desire you to dismiss from your minds certain phrases, which I am sorry to find so much in vogue amongst you. I hear constantly of "taking strong positions and holding them," of "lines of retreat," and of "bases of supplies." Let us discard such ideas. The strongest position a soldier should desire to occupy is one from which he can most easily advance against the enemy. Let us study the probable lines of retreat of our opponents, and leave our own to take care of themselves. Let us look before us, and not behind. Success and glory are in the advance, disaster and shame lurk in the rear. Let us act on this understanding, and it is safe to predict that your banners shall be inscribed with many a glorious deed and that your names will be dear to your countrymen forever.

JNO. POPE,

Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 15, 1862.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Second Army Corps, via Warrenton, Va.:

The major-general commanding regrets that your army corps has not yet moved into the position designated for it, as its presence there is of the first importance. He desires you to move at once, and to leave a sufficient party to construct a temporary bridge over Hedgeman's Creek strong enough to cross your supplies. He desires no re-enforcements other than those he has himself already designated to be sent to Front Royal. He considers the garrison as designated by him to be strong enough for all purposes.

By command of Major-General Pope:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1862.

Brigadier-General BAYARD,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Warrenton Junction:

March to-morrow with your cavalry to Culpeper Court-House, and report for temporary service to Brigadier-General Hatch, whose headquarters are at that place. The infantry and artillery now with you will repair to Warrenton and report temporarily to General Ricketts.

Acknowledge the receipt of this immediately.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

WINCHESTER, VA., *July 15, 1862.*

Major-General POPE:

I herewith make the following report: The Garabaldi Regiment, commanded by Major Hildebrandt, with one company of cavalry, was ordered to this point from Front Royal by way of Middletown, where I had stationed them to protect stores. They were attacked this evening, after passing Middletown $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, by three columns of rebel cavalry, supported by infantry. He deployed the right and left of the road to prevent being flanked, and after a sharp engagement had to fall back; 2 men wounded and 4 missing. The enemy were in sight until he passed Newtown.

He arrived at this point at 9 p. m.

A. SANDERS PIATT,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 16, 1862.

Brigadier-General PIATT, *Winchester, Va.:*

Your dispatch received. A regiment of infantry in such a country is more than a match for a dozen regiments of cavalry, and ought never to retreat before them. Neither do I quite understand your calling an affair in which 2 men were wounded a "sharp engagement." I hope you will infuse a much bolder spirit in your men. The idea of retreating before a cavalry force with only 2 men wounded is hardly up to the standard of soldiership. In such a country no cavalry force is able to make your infantry give back a foot if they will only fight. How is it known that these cavalry columns are supported by infantry; who saw the infantry, and, if there were any, were they not dismounted cavalry? Please investigate the matter thoroughly. I do not like the idea of an infantry regiment of this army retreating without more loss and better reasons than are set forth in your dispatch.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, D. C., July 16, 1862.

Major-General BANKS, *near Warrenton:*

The cavalry of the Fifth Corps, under General Bayard, moves forward to-day to Culpeper, with orders to report to General Hatch. I desire to push the cavalry forward boldly to the front for the purposes I have named to you.

With such a cavalry force as Hatch now has there is opportunity for great successes, not against masses of the enemy, but against their lines of supply and communication. Could we destroy the road from Charlottesville to Lynchburg and the canal along James River the evacuation of Richmond is certain. Urge forward the cavalry operations with all energy. Do you think the officer left in command at Front Royal a suitable person for that position? It will be well to send a good staff officer there to inspect and see that all is going on as it should be. Intrenchments should be thrown up, as well as block-houses.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1862.

Major-General BANKS, *near Warrenton*:

Send word to Hatch that no time should be lost in his movement; to be particular to destroy the Virginia Central east and west of Gordonsville. If he meets no considerable resistance at Charlottesville, to push a cavalry force down to James River, only 21 miles, and destroy the canal. I spoke to the President this morning, and he assures me that if Hatch accomplishes this, which he can easily do if he will only move quickly, his promotion will be made; urge him forward. If he is successful, the access to Shenandoah Valley is closed and our future operations greatly simplified.

Bayard goes at once to Culpeper with all McDowell's cavalry. Use him as you please, but always far to the front.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WARRENTON, VA., July 16, 1862.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A dispatch from General Hatch, dated 15th, this moment received. He says if I will place one regiment at Rixeyville by sunset the 16th he will have Charlottesville by Saturday. Two good regiments were sent him the 14th, and must have arrived there yesterday. There is nothing, therefore, to check his enterprise. He reports only small bands of guerrillas in the neighborhood.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

WARRENTON, VA., July 16, 1862.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Hatch reports that the two regiments have reached him. He occupies Rapidan to-night; to-morrow Gordonsville. Rumor, he says, reports Jackson at Charlottesville, with large force.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

NEAR WARRENTON, VA., July 16, 1862—5.35 p. m.

Major-General POPE,
[*Commanding Army of Virginia*]:

Your dispatch 4 p. m. just received. Five p. m. dispatch from General Hatch, who has received my dispatches, and says: "I will act as soon as possible."

He is much annoyed by reports of large body of infantry on his left flank. His scouts do not find them, and he thinks they may be our troops on the railroad. We hear of no force in that direction.

I shall send express to-night and insist on immediate action.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, *July 16, 1862—11.50 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN POPE:

I have seen a number of letters from Winchester and Martinsburg, stating that the rebels are in the valley of Virginia, and an attack is expected on Winchester, Harper's Ferry, or Martinsburg. You probably may know if there is any foundation for the rumor.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
Baltimore, July 16, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Maj. A. G. A. Constable, ordnance officer, stationed at Wheeling, will hand you this communication. He can give you much interesting information.

You did me the honor to assign me to the command of the Middle Department and all officers and troops on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for its protection from Baltimore to Wheeling and from Harper's Ferry to Winchester.

The duties thus assigned me have given me no rest scarcely day or night. Since I assumed command I have found myself embarrassed by orders from Major-Generals Banks and Sigel, who, disregarding me as the commander, have frequently given orders for the removal of officers and troops on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad without the slightest notice to myself; among others, Major Constable, ordnance officer, and the commissary at Wheeling, with the ordnance and commissary stores at that place, breaking it up as a place of deposit, which, as it appears to me, ought not to be done. This interference has compelled me to issue orders forbidding any officer on the roads placed under my charge from obeying any orders from any general without my sanction or approval, excepting supplies designed for the command of those generals and those for General Frémont, the amount of which was extraordinarily large.

It would appear that these generals neither knew what they wanted nor how much. At New Creek more than a million of dollars' worth of munitions of war were deposited without the slightest protection, but has been ordered, as I am informed, to Alexandria; as also a large supply of provisions deposited at Harper's Ferry have been sent to Baltimore by my orders in order to save them. The ordnance supplies and provisions at Wheeling have, I believe, been ordered to Washington.

When I was at Martinsburg I found twenty cannon of small caliber on their way to General Frémont's army, which I ordered forward at once, and so reported to the general. These guns, with other property, were recently found in some by-places without any protection. I ordered them, with the other property, to Harper's Ferry. I believe Major-General Sigel has since called for them.

If the Union is not bankrupt it will not be because of the enormous waste and destruction of public property by men ignorant of the profession which called them into the field. Why, sir, they have furnished the rebels with arms, ammunition, and other supplies sufficient to last them through a six months' campaign.

Permit me to ask how long do you think the Northern States will

submit to the enormous expenditures of money and the great waste of munitions of war, to say nothing of the thousands and tens of thousands of lives unnecessarily sacrificed?

The telegraph operator at Wheeling is suspected of being a friend to the rebels. Inquire of Major Constable about his character.

If the depot at Wheeling is to be broken up I should be very glad to have the ordnance officer and the commissary ordered to Harper's Ferry, where they are much wanted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, *July 16, 1862.*

General JOHN POPE:

I have been disappointed in the cavalry at Martinsburg not being prepared to take the field. Colonel Voss was here on Saturday with requisitions for fire-arms and ammunition, and proceeded to Washington for arms, &c. He promised to call on his return. He has not yet returned. As soon as he is prepared he will be ordered to patrol between Winchester and Romney. Instead of 1,000, he has only 595 men.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *July 16, 1862—5.15 p. m.*

Major-General WOOL, *Baltimore:*

Your dispatch of this date just received. My force at Winchester is strongly intrenched, with abundance of artillery. No fears of an attack are felt by the officer commanding there. I have heard of no force in the valley except some cavalry.

My advance is being pushed to Charlottesville, and if there be any force of the enemy in the valley it must be cut off. I left no cavalry at Winchester, as I hoped from what you said that you would send the cavalry now at Martinsburg up there. Can you not do so? It is much needed.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[JULY 17, 1862.—For Pope to McClellan, in reference to military operations, and McClellan's reply, July 19, see Series I, Vol. XI, Part III, pp. 325, 328.]

WASHINGTON, *July 17, 1862—12 m.*

Brigadier-General KING, *Fredericksburg:*

I send down to you a man named Humphreys, vouched for by Mr. Ely and others, who knew him in Richmond. He may be able to give you some information.

I desire you to watch the country in front of you with the utmost

vigilance. I desire you to send a strong force of cavalry to make a forced march in the night, and endeavor to destroy some important bridge on the Virginia Central Railroad, say Beaver Dam Bridge. It cannot be more than 35 miles from Fredericksburg. This man Humphreys knows the whole ground, and can go as guide, with the assurance that he will be shot if he makes a mistake. By making a forced march and acting vigorously and rapidly a cavalry force of 300 or 400 men can easily destroy this road so that it cannot be used. Stimulate your cavalry to some enterprise. What I suggest can easily be accomplished, and the command get back in thirty-six hours. They must carry nothing except two days' cooked rations on their persons.

JNO. POPE,

Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
No. 3. } *Washington, July 17, 1862.*

Commanders of a *corps d'armée* or of a division of this command may grant passes for the day to officers and men of their commands, which must be signed by one of two staff officers, who must be designated for the purpose, and whose signatures are to be immediately reported to the provost-marshal of the *corps d'armée*.

These passes will not be construed to permit their bearers to leave the vicinity of their respective stations or to visit the city of Washington.

Except as above specified, no officer or soldier of this army will be permitted to leave his command on any pretense whatever without special authority from these headquarters. All officers found absent from their commands five days after the date of this order will be arrested and tried for disobedience of orders; all soldiers absent after that time will be confined and returned, under guard, to their regiments for trial by court-martial.

By command of Major-General Pope:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,

Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
No. 4. } *Washington, July 17, 1862.*

The following officers are announced as comprising the staff of the major-general commanding, viz:

Col. George D. Ruggles, assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff.

Col. John N. Macomb, chief of engineers.

Col. Robert E. Clary, chief quartermaster.

Col. Edward G. Beckwith, chief commissary.

Col. Christopher A. Morgan, aide-de-camp.

Col. Speed Butler, aide-de-camp.

Col. Louis H. Marshall, aide-de-camp.

Col. Benjamin Welch, jr., aide-de-camp.

Lieut. Col. T. C. H. Smith, aide-de-camp.

Surg. T. A. McParlin, medical director.

Maj. Roger Jones, assistant inspector-general.

Maj. James F. Meline, aide-de-camp and judge-advocate,

Capt. Myer Asch, aide-de-camp.
 Capt. Douglass Pope, aide-de-camp.
 Capt. John H. Piatt, aide-de-camp.
 Capt. Charles B. Atchison, aide-de-camp.
 First Lieut. Francis J. Shunk, chief of ordnance.
 First Lieut. and Brevet Capt. William E. Merrill, assistant to chief of engineers.

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By command of Major-General Pope :

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND PROVISIONAL BRIGADE,
Flat Top Mountain, July 17, 1862.

G. M. BASCOM,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General :

SIR : I have the honor to report that upon information from the outpost on Princeton road a band of guerrillas, directed by a man in uniform, is burning and destroying the farm of Mr. French, about 6 miles from camp. I sent the cavalry and half the picket out to apprehend, if possible, the fanatics. I also detailed another detachment to start at sunset beyond Lill's farm to lay in ambush and apprehend bushwhackers who are prowling about our pasture grounds, cursing the pasture guards this morning from a safe distance.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. MOOR,
Col., Twenty-eighth Ohio Regt. Infy., Comdg. Second Prov. Brig.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Warrenton, July 18, 1862.

Col. OWEN JONES,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Culpeper :

COLONEL : I send herewith a copy of instructions just received from Headquarters of the Army of Virginia, and am instructed by Major-General McDowell to direct that you take measures immediately to carry them into effect.

You may either go yourself with the Pennsylvania regiment to Gordonsville or send the New Jersey regiment, if it is still in the hands of an able and judicious officer.

Endeavor to procure a map of the country, so as to see clearly the best way of carrying out the instructions communicated to you, and endeavor also to obtain such information as will enable you to take the best road to Gordonsville in view of the crossing of the Rapidan River, which the present rain may have made impassable, save on bridges.

The officer sent on this service has a most important duty to discharge, and cannot be too vigilant and too active. Nothing must be allowed to stand in the way of accomplishing his object, to wit, of preventing any of the enemy's force approaching to get behind General Hatch whilst he is in front of Gordonsville, without his and the forces at Culpeper receiving timely notice. Make all your arrangements for sending him word, so that there shall be no failure.

Whilst it is of the first importance that you should be vigilant, avoid giving any false alarm, which would be productive of as much evil as if the enemy were actually approaching.

Report to me when and which regiment leaves Culpeper on the above duty.

Very respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,

Colonel, Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure.]

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1862.

Maj. Gen. I. McDOWELL, *Warrenton*:

Send forward from Culpeper one regiment of your cavalry to proceed to Gordonsville to watch the rear of Hatch's command. Direct the commanding officer to throw out his pickets at least 15 miles to the east and west of Gordonsville until General Hatch has returned, when he will report to General Hatch for duty. He will be held responsible that no force of the enemy gets into General Hatch's rear from the east or west, without timely notice to General Hatch and to the forces at Culpeper.

General Hatch has gone from Gordonsville to Charlottesville.

By command of Major-General Pope:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,

Colonel, Chief of Staff.

WARRENTON, July 18, 1862.

Colonel RUGGLES, *Chief of Staff*:

The officer who was sent to carry dispatches to the commanding officer of the cavalry brigade at Culpeper returned after going a short distance, to report, on the authority of one just in from the front, that the river was swollen to a rapid torrent half a mile wide, and impassable in its present state. I told him to return and use every means and keep at it until he crossed. I have sent a duplicate of the dispatch by another officer to try and cross at another place lower down, where, if the stream is broader, it may not be as rapid.

IRVIN McDOWELL,

Major-General.

WARRENTON, VA., July 18, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

Dispatch just received from General Hatch, 17th instant, 5.5 p. m., camp $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Madison, says:

Yesterday Maryland and Virginia cavalry made reconnaissance 6 miles beyond Madison. It is reported Ewell is at Gordonsville with his division and Second Virginia Cavalry. I will to-morrow make a junction with the troops at Orange Court-House, and, placing my infantry and artillery with the train on the pike to Sperryville, will make a reconnaissance in force to Gordonsville. If Ewell is not there will enter and destroy road. If he is, I shall push train, artillery, and infantry to Sperryville, and try the other plan before mentioned.

It does not distinctly appear what this plan is. Colonel Anisansel, First Virginia Cavalry, transmits this dispatch, and by request of Gen-

eral Hatch; that he (Colonel Anisansel) met the enemy's pickets in Madison, killed 1, wounded several, and captured 5, now on their way here. His scouts inform him that Ewell was advancing from Gordonsville to Orange Court-House and contemplated attack on Culpeper, Hatch ordered back the First Virginia Cavalry to Culpeper, taking the road to Madison himself on account of some obstructions. Two regiments of Bayard's cavalry were to join Hatch this morning. Anisansel's dispatch is dated 9 last night, but General Hatch has later news. Both are forwarded in full.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 18, 1862—9.50 p. m.

Major-General BANKS,
Commanding Second Corps d'Armée, near Sperryville:

Keep General Sigel advised of General Hatch's movements and operations.

By command of Major-General Pope:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

WARRENTON JUNCTION, *July 18, 1862.*

General BANKS, *New Market:*

On my reconnaissances several times this week I have endeavored to find out the strength of the enemy at the Rappahannock, but from the brokenness of the country have as yet been unable to do so. From the extent of the earthworks and the number of troops in and about them it must be considerable. A number of shots were exchanged to-day. Two days since one man and one or two horses wounded. None on our side to-day, although the firing was heavy.

J. J. ABERCROMBIE,
Brigadier-General.

MILLER'S FORD, *July 18, 1862—6.30 p. m.*

Major-General POPE:

Several dispatches are just received (6.30 p. m.) from Headquarters Army of Virginia. It has been with the greatest difficulty that I could get communication with Warrenton, on account of freshet, until now. Two reports received from General Hatch's column, full abstracts of which were sent at noon. He would be in Gordonsville to-day, unless enemy was found there in large force. River fallen 4 feet.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 18, 1862—12.40 p. m.

Major-General SIGEL, *Sperryville:*

Report to me every day by telegraph, that I may know precisely what

is occurring in your command. Push forward your cavalry reconnaissances as far south of Luray as possible, even if it should lead to daily conflicts with the enemy.

Keep yourself advised as far as possible, and spare no money for the purpose of [learning] every movement of the enemy from Harrisonburg and along the west side of the Shenandoah. I desire especially to know the position and character of the bridges and fords over that river.

JNO. POPE,

Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, D. C., July 18, 1862.

General PIATT, *Winchester, Va.:*

I have had no report from you for several days. What is the condition of affairs around you? I see reports in the papers of a force advancing against Winchester and talk of your force retreating toward Harper's Ferry, &c. Let me hear from you immediately. Report to me every day.

JNO. POPE,

Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, D. C., July 18, 1862.

General PIATT, *Winchester, Va.:*

You are to understand that your command is posted and intrenched at Winchester to defend that place to the last. It is better to lose your whole force than to make a hasty or discreditable retreat. I apprehend no attack on Winchester which you cannot readily repel, and if large forces are advanced against you be sure that I shall assault them in the rear before they can make any impression on you.

JNO. POPE,

Major-General, Commanding.

WINCHESTER, VA., *July 18, 1862—4.40 p. m.*

Major-General POPE:

Your dispatch, giving me definitely to understand what I am here for, is just received. The tone of the dispatch would intimate that I had in some way given you to believe that we would not hold this place. I have no knowledge of such an intimation or what would give rise to it. In my reports to you I have endeavored to state explicitly what is doing here. This I believe to be my duty. The reports that come to me represent the people jubilant in Winchester over some good news. Their pickets are at Newtown. This may be the case, but let it be what it may, they will find us here.

A. SANDERS PIATT,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, D. C., July 19, 1862.

Major-General BANKS, *Sperryville, Va.:*

I was greatly surprised to learn from General Hatch's dispatch to you, which I received last night, that he had gone to execute the duty I assigned to him, with infantry, artillery, and a wagon train. I never dreamed of such a thing. The whole movement, as you will see from all my dispatches, was purely a cavalry operation, to be made rapidly and for a specific purpose. Do not on any account permit the infantry and train to go beyond Gordonsville. I fear the whole object of the expedition is frustrated by the terrible delay occasioned by this strange misapprehension. The cavalry should have pushed through to Charlottesville within thirty-six hours after my orders were received. It has been a great mistake, and may possibly lead to serious consequences. Send forward at once and stop the infantry and train. Had General Hatch pushed forward when and as I directed he would have found no enemy at Gordonsville, and from all accounts none at Charlottesville. Please refer to my dispatches, and require from General Hatch a written explanation why he departed from my instructions.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS KING'S DIVISION,
Fredericksburg, July 19, 1862.

Col. J. M. DAVIES:

COLONEL: As soon as you can cross the river with your command I desire that you will proceed with all dispatch to the line of the Central Virginia Railroad, in the vicinity of Beaver Dam, and endeavor, as far as possible, to break up the railroad communication, destroy the depots, and intercept the telegraph. To perform this work effectually your movements must be both secret and rapid. A night march is the best adapted to the purpose, and the men should carry with them as little as possible besides their arms, accouterments, and two days' cooked rations.

For forage you must depend mainly on the country, but whatever is necessary must be taken by the proper officers, and in the way pointed out by General Orders, Nos. 5 and 6, Headquarters Army of Virginia. A guide acquainted with the country will accompany you, and all necessary precautions will be taken against surprise or attack by a superior force.

In addition to the special service required, you will collect what information you can in regard to the Central Railroad, its bridges, depots, guards, &c., and also to the strength, positions, and movements of any bodies of the enemy between Richmond and Gordonsville or anywhere on our front.

The telegraph operator at Fredericksburg will give you information as to the readiest mode of intercepting communication by the wires.

I have only to say in conclusion that, with vigilance, promptness, and daring, all that is desired may be accomplished at little risk, and it is believed within thirty-five or forty hours.

Very respectfully,

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, D. C., July 19, 1862.

General KING, *Fredericksburg*:

Your movement of cavalry upon Beaver Dam should not be delayed a moment or it may be too late. I hope you made it last night. A rapid march in the night will certainly effect the purpose before daylight. Have you a cipher telegraph operator?

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 19, 1862.

General PIATT, *Winchester, Va.*:

Your dispatches of yesterday received. I have heard so much talk of retreating since I took command of this army that I hardly know what to believe. I regret extremely if I have wounded your feelings, and beg to apologize for it.

Winchester must be held, and I am glad to have received from you the first confident assurance on the subject. Strengthen your position in every way possible, and keep always twelve or more days' supplies on hand.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, }	HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
No. 8. }	Washington, July 19, 1862.

Capt. B. F. Fifield, commissary of subsistence of volunteers, is announced as the agent at these headquarters of Col. D. C. McCallum, military director and superintendent of railroads.

Whenever transportation for troops or supplies is required, requisitions setting forth the amount and kind of transportation will be made on Captain Fifield at these headquarters.

Whenever it may be necessary to construct or repair railways (except in cases where the repairs can be made immediately by the troops upon the ground), application will be made to Captain Fifield, who will give such orders as may be necessary in the case.

The running of railway trains will be exclusively under the charge of the railroad officers, and these officers will not be interfered with in the discharge of this duty by any officer or soldier of this command.

No officer or soldier will be permitted to travel on any railroad train without a proper pass from his division or army corps commander.

By command of Major-General Pope:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 20, 1862.

Major-General BANKS, *near Sperryville*:

Your dispatches of yesterday render it almost certain that General Hatch has made a failure. It is due simply to his astonishing opera-

tion of taking infantry and wagon trains, when he was ordered to make a cavalry movement purely. For three days after he should have moved on Gordonsville there was no enemy there. As I informed you yesterday, his course must be explained.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp six miles east of Sperryville, July 20, 1862—5 a. m.

Major-General POPE:

Three dispatches received from General Hatch this morning, dated 19th. He reports (8 a. m.) that he has failed to make the contemplated movement. He has no doubt that Ewell is in strong force between his camp near Madison and Gordonsville his lines, extending from Liberty Mills to Wolfstown. Report says he has large force, with large amount of artillery. He (Hatch) will remain on Ewell's front to keep us advised of his movements. A second dispatch, 19th July, 9.20 a. m., states that a man representing that he had been sent to Richmond by General Geary and having Geary's pass, was brought in from Standardsville road. He represents Ewell's force as 6,000, and says he has been expecting and awaiting his (Hatch's) attack. General Jackson is reported at Louisa Court-House; his whole force, including Ewell's, about 30,000 men. General Hatch proposes to occupy a line in front of Sperryville extending to Culpeper, his right on the Madison and Sperryville road through Slate Mills. He reports one company Fifth New York Cavalry captured by enemy at Rapidan Bridge. Will advise General Sigel and send forward copies of dispatches immediately.

General Augur's train will cross to-day.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1862.

Brig. Gen. RUFUS KING:

It is reported to me from an advance at Madison Court-House that Ewell is at Gordonsville with 6,000 men and Jackson at Louisa Court-House with 25,000. Watch well the road to Gordonsville, that the enemy may not make a push so as to separate your division from the rest of the command. Let me hear from you as soon as you get anything from the expedition you have sent out. Spare no pains nor money to get information from your front every day or oftener.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 20, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL, Warrenton:

I send you copy of a dispatch from General Banks. Put yourself in communication with him. He is directed to keep you advised of all

that goes on in his front. If the enemy should undertake to advance the probable point of our concentration will be Banks' position.

I do not credit the report that Jackson is at Louisa Court-House with such a force, but be ready to move at a moment's notice. How are the roads to Banks' position and to Culpeper and the exact distance to each? Halleck will be here the day after to-morrow. The President is unwilling for me to leave here until he arrives.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS,
Fredericksburg, July 20, 1862—10.30 a. m.

Colonel [SCHRIVER]:

I explained, in reply to your dispatch of yesterday, why it was that General McDowell had received no reports from me for two days. The telegraph communication was interrupted for that length of time, so that I could not send anything by the wires, but I wrote to you daily.

In obedience to orders from Major-General Pope I dispatched the Harris Light Cavalry last evening on an expedition to the Virginia Central Railroad, in the neighborhood of Beaver Dam, with instructions to break up, if possible, both the railroad and telegraph communication at that point. They had a cool, pleasant night for their march, and will, I hope, accomplish their object.

We have on hand our ten days' rations, and expect to-day our extra ammunition, which will give us 140 rounds per man and 250 per gun. In all other respects the division is ready to move at an hour's notice.

Everything has been quiet in our front for the past two days, and we can hear of no movements of the enemy.

Is it desired that we should continue to send an orderly daily to headquarters?

Very respectfully,

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 20, 1862—9.35 a. m.

General PIATT, *Winchester:*

Spare no means through spies and others to inform yourself of the movements of the enemy's cavalry in the valley. It is reported to me that Jackson is on the road to Moorefield. Spend whatever money is necessary to keep yourself fully advised of what is going on within 50 miles south of you.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 20, 1862—10.25 a. m.

Major-General WOOL, *Baltimore:*

It is reported that Jackson is on his way toward Romney, with the pur-

pose of making a descent into Maryland. It is possible, but I hardly think it probable.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, *July 20, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

I have just received your dispatch of to-day. Its contents have been communicated to all my commanding officers, viz: At Cumberland, Martinsburg, and Harper's Ferry. Brigadier-General Kelley has command of all the troops west of Cumberland.

It is my intention to go as far as Cumberland to-morrow, visiting all the troops on this side. You ought, my dear general, to be with your troops. Jackson is an enterprising officer. Delays are dangerous.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
Meadow Bluff, July 20, 1862.

Capt. G. M. BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No foundation for Mr. Houston's rumor. I moved camp for sanitary reasons. The rebels are continually threatening, but so far have been very respectful. I have no doubt but that their intention is to try and retake Kanawha Valley if things turn out right at Richmond, and this will be their route. Captain Harrison starts for Gauley in the morning with his family. If possible, send me all the Ninth Virginia.

Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE CROOK,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[JULY 20-21.—For Pope to McClellan, July 20, and McClellan's reply, July 21, see Series I, Vol. XI, Part III, pp. 329, 330.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Fairfax [Culpeper], July 21, 1862.

Col. E. SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff:*

SIR: I have the honor to report that General Hatch has to-day returned to this place, finding it impossible to advance any farther than Orange Court-House. General Jackson is at Gordonsville, I think, with General Ewell and 30,000 men, says report. I know nothing.

I have the honor to ask you to expedite as much as possible the organization of that battery and send it on with the Bucktails. I would respectfully ask the latter force if the battery cannot come.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. BAYARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS D'ARMÉE,
Near Washington, Va., July 21, 1862.

Brigadier-General HATCH :

DEAR SIR : By the inclosed dispatch * you will see that General Pope has been greatly disappointed at the result of the reconnaissance contemplated toward Gordonsville and Charlottesville. If it had been carried on successfully it would have been of great importance to us all. You will know better than I whether this was possible under the circumstances. In compliance with the request embodied in the dispatch I hope you will take occasion immediately to make such an explanation of the facts as the case will warrant.

With very great regret for the disappointment, shared, I am sure, by us all, I am, general, very truly, yours,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEAR WASHINGTON, VA.,
July 21, 1862—10.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General HATCH :

DEAR SIR : Major-General Pope directs that you keep your cavalry busy, first on one flank of Ewell and then on the other. He desires you will not only watch, but harass the enemy, to prevent his doing the same to you. Colonel Colgrove reports on the 19th that his regiment, with 325 cavalry, is the only force at Culpeper. It is the most central point for operations against the enemy as against us, and should be strongly held. Please report where the other regiments are to-day.

Do not fail to push and press the enemy from this point, and ascertain his force, position, and plans. Report often. I have no news of you since the 19th. Please report your position and present plans at once. There is no general news more than you will find in the paper inclosed. Can you obtain a report of the loss of the company of cavalry, how it occurred, &c.?

Very truly, yours,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

WARRENTON, *July 21, 1862—12.15 a. m.*

Major-General POPE,
Commanding Army of Virginia :

The distance from Warrenton to Culpeper is said to be 25 miles. Between this and the river, 7 miles, it is a turnpike ; from the river to Culpeper is a dirt road, which is good in ordinary weather. Just now it is muddy, but fast drying. The river still impassable for teams, but falling fast. The distance from Warrenton to General Banks' headquarters is said to be 24 miles, and is a turnpike road.

I will communicate with General Banks by his messenger, who returns in the morning. General King informs me all is quiet in his front, and that he has sent a party on an expedition for thirty-three hours by your order. He does not inform me of the object.

* See Pope to Banks, July 20, p. 485.

A Frenchman came to-day from Culpeper, who left Richmond nine days since. There was nothing on the road when he came through but 80 cavalry of the Scott Rangers at Gordonsville. They were talking at Gordonsville of the return of Jackson, whom he left beyond Richmond. The Frenchman, who has been a resident of Richmond, says they have but six divisions, and that their force amounted to 90,000 at the outside. I sent him to your headquarters. He may arrive to-morrow night.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 21, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL,
Commanding Third Corps d'Armée, Warrenton, Va. :

Move your entire division at Warrenton, with the exception of one regiment, to the crossing of Hedgeman's River, on the road to Sperryville, but do not cross the river till you receive orders to do so from these headquarters. The one regiment above specified will be left at Warrenton.

By command of Major-General Pope :

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 21, 1862.

Major-General BANKS :

I send you copy of dispatch just received from General King : *

FALMOUTH, VA., *July 20, 1862—12 midnight.*

Major-General POPE :

The cavalry which left here at 7 o'clock last evening have just returned. They fully accomplished the object of the expedition. Arriving at Beaver Dam early this morning, they broke up the Central Railroad for several miles, burnt the depot at Beaver Dam, cut the telegraph communication, and created a general alarm in that part of the State. In the depot destroyed were 100 barrels of flour and 40,000 cartridges, besides other goods. The cavalry must have made a march of 80 miles in the thirty hours. They bring back one prisoner, a captain in the Confederate service. They report that about four brigades have passed up the Central Railroad during the last few days, and that the enemy are expecting us to attack them at Gordonsville or Louisa Court-House. Only one private was wounded during the march. I will send full particulars by mail in the morning.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

You perceive from this dispatch what cavalry can do when led boldly, vigorously, and rapidly. The mistake of General Hatch was in taking infantry and wagon trains, by which he lost an opportunity to distinguish himself greatly and to render immense service to the country. He has still the chance, and I trust for his own sake he will not lose it. Direct him to take four regiments of cavalry, with two days' cooked rations, and nothing else, and make a forced march upon Charlottesville to destroy the railroad between that place and Gordonsville and be-

* Copy of King's dispatch also sent to McDowell.

tween that place and Lynchburg. If he can, to make a descent upon James River Canal, only 20 miles south of Charlottesville. He must take nothing with him except what I specify and live upon the country. It does not matter what force of infantry the enemy has either at Gordonsville or elsewhere. Infantry cannot pursue cavalry. I do not care that Hatch should enter either Gordonsville or Charlottesville, but pass around out of reach of infantry or artillery and destroy the track and telegraph. Burn heavy bridges if possible, as they are not easily repaired. Tell Hatch speed is the great thing by day and night. He ought not to think of stopping more than a couple of hours at any time. He can return by any other route he pleases. Let him seize guides in the country as he goes along, with the understanding that they are to be shot if they mislead him. He must understand all this. He can either turn Ewell by going along the east side of the Blue Ridge or crossing through Swift Run Gap and descending upon Charlottesville from the northwest. Let him destroy the bridges and railroad east of Charlottesville before he goes west of that place. He can take five cavalry regiments if he pleases; four are enough. Leave Bayard or any other good officer in command of the forces between and at Madison Court-House and Culpeper.

Let Bayard amuse Ewell in front and on his (Ewell's) right flank with cavalry and watch closely every movement, reporting daily or oftener both to yourself and General Sigel. Hatch must move at once and with the utmost rapidity.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEAR WASHINGTON, VA.,
July 21, 1862—9 a. m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

The first report of Jackson's force at Louisa Court-House from General Hatch. It was reported among the people that a man named Whitlock had been sent toward Richmond two weeks since by General Geary, and returned while Hatch was near Madison and was taken up by his scouts. Whitlock left Richmond last Thursday; went by way of Lynchburg to Charlottesville into our lines. He says they refused to allow him to travel by Gordonsville, the road being used for troops. He is confident troops were sent from Richmond this way. At Charlottesville he heard Ewell was at Gordonsville. At Richmond it was the common impression that Jackson, with about 30,000, was on his route to Gordonsville. They did not talk at all of Jackson entering the valley again. His object was to threaten Washington, to draw troops from General McClellan, &c. This is Whitlock's interpretation of opinion and information at Richmond. I think it is the substantiated authority for the report that Jackson was at Louisa Court-House. Whitlock seems a sensible and honest man, not pretending to know too much. General Geary says he is a reliable man. He was born in Connecticut, but has lived in Virginia. He brought paper of 17th, arriving here yesterday

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, VA., *July 21, 1862.*

Major-General POPE:

I have just received a dispatch from Colonel Anisansel, First Virginia Cavalry, dated Culpeper, July 21. He says:

I received orders from General Hatch to strike the Richmond and Gordonsville Railroad in the neighborhood of Louisa Court-House, on Gold Mine Creek, and burn the bridge.

He started Friday, 3 p. m., with five companies of First Virginia Cavalry; arrived within 4 miles of Louisa Court-House; learned with certainty that Jackson had been there at 2 p. m. Saturday, 19th July. Jackson was received with great rejoicing, and left with 10,000 or 12,000 men by land on the State road for Gordonsville, with a large force of artillery. He left rear guard at Louisa Court-House of 3,500 men and one regiment of cavalry. Colonel Anisansel proceeded to the left of Louisa Court-House, but was informed by prisoners and contrabands that no bridges or culverts were between Gordonsville and Hanover Court-House. He failed in attempting to tear up the track for want of tools and the presence of rebel troops moving on the State road to and fro. He reports that he heard the cars running, and a great stirring up was evident on his left, toward Hanover Court-House. He finally made a dash at his right, upon consultation with his officers, to destroy what he could, but encountered a heavy body of cavalry in moving one-half mile, and withdrew slowly, being ordered not to engage the enemy. He thinks they were the first Yankees in that quarter. He says he would have destroyed the bridges had he found them, and ordered officers to go back to the same neighborhood, about 50 miles from Culpeper Court-House, and destroy stores.

I have not heard of this enterprise from General Hatch, and now receive the news direct from Colonel Anisansel. Have sent report of the information relating to the enemy to General McDowell and General Sigel. Your orders to General Hatch have been forwarded to him at Culpeper.

No other news of importance.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

NEAR WASHINGTON, *July 21, 1862.*

Major-General McDOWELL:

Wrote you to-day. Have just received dispatch from Culpeper. Colonel Anisansel, First Virginia Cavalry, reports that he was ordered to go toward Louisa Court-House and burn the bridge on Gordonsville Railroad. He left Friday, 18th, 3 p. m., and arrived within 4 miles of Louisa Court-House. Learned with a certainty that Jackson dined there Saturday, the 19th, at 2 p. m. Was received with great joy, and left for Gordonsville with 10,000 or 20,000 men and a large force of artillery by land, as he says, on the State road. Anisansel encountered a heavy body of cavalry near Louisa Court-House and withdrew to Culpeper. He reports hearing the cars running at Hanover Court-House and a great stirring up.

No other news.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Warrenton, Va., July 21, 1862.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
*Commanding Second Army Corps, &c.,
Headquarters six miles east of Sperryville:*

GENERAL: I received a few hours since a copy of your dispatch of 20th instant to Major-General Pope, and am instructed by him to communicate with you concerning matters in our front. I take advantage of the return of your messenger to write you this note and request information as to the situation of our forces and the supposed position of the enemy. All that I have of either is from your dispatch above referred to.

By the order of the major-general commanding my cavalry brigade (two regiments) went to Culpeper, there to join General Hatch, and I have no report from its commander.

Will you please inform me, general, if in your power, what is the position of the First Corps as well as your own? I have one division (King's) at Fredericksburg, and, as you know, my Second Division here.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Near Washington, July 21, 1862—1.45 p. m.

Major-General McDOWELL,
Commanding Corps d'Armée, Warrenton, Va.:

MY DEAR SIR: Had I known you were at Warrenton I should have written you earlier. In answer to your note, which I received by my messenger, I have the honor to report that my corps is encamped on the Sperryville and Warrenton turnpike, 6 miles from Sperryville and 1 east of Washington, fronting toward Culpeper. General Hatch, with our whole cavalry force, occupies Culpeper. There are three regiments of infantry also in that neighborhood under his command. His instructions are to watch and harass the enemy supposed to be at Gordonsville under Ewell, and represented to be 6,000 strong.

It was my purpose, and more in accordance with my orders, to have placed my corps on the direct road from Sperryville to Amissville, which is shown by the maps, but my engineer, who selected the ground, reported this road wholly impracticable for moving trains or wagons, and not adapted to the purposes which I was to aid in carrying out. A second reconnaissance confirms his report. I am therefore on the direct road from Sperryville to Warrenton, 6 miles from Sperryville and Warrenton. It is a good pike road all the way, and not subject to any interruptions, unless it be at Hedgeman's River. The ford may become impassable at any time, and the bridge we have just constructed, supported by piers and trestles, may be carried away by freshets. This is to be feared. A road leading from Gaines' Cross-Roads to Culpeper is the only route, east of Sperryville and west of the river, to that place. It is the old Richmond road, very bad, not traveled nor repaired for many years. It is hardly practicable for any force, unless cavalry, and small bodies at that, so it is reported to me.

General Sigel is at Sperryville, his advance at Woodville, and his cavalry scouting east of Blue Ridge forward.

The enemy has not shown himself except by scouts. They are seen mostly in the neighborhood of the mountains.

General Hatch reports that Ewell is at Gordonsville, with 6,000 men. There is a cavalry force at Orange Court-House, as is reported by a prisoner captured yesterday, of one regiment and some straggling infantry; nothing further so far as we know. A man named Whitlock, living in Virginia, was sent to Richmond two weeks ago by General Geary. He returned yesterday by the way of Lynchburg and Charlottesville. He says the people at Richmond believed that Jackson was on his march in this direction with about 30,000 men, including Ewell's command; that he was not bound for the valley, but more in this direction. The railway men refused to pass him over the Gordonsville road, because it was wanted for troops. He heard and believed that Jackson was at Louisa Court-House and Ewell at Gordonsville; this from various sources which he cannot describe, but which produced conviction in his mind. This is about all we know of the enemy, except the daily contact with his scouts.

In obedience to instructions from General Pope, as well as in accordance with our feelings, I shall keep you posted upon the events of each day as they occur. The freshet created a great embarrassment, as it separated my command in the midst of a march. We have nearly overcome its inconveniences.

I am, general, with much respect, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,

Major-General.

SPERRYVILLE, *July 21, 1862.*

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES:

The following shows the number, kind, and caliber of pieces of artillery of this corps: Thirteen 10-pounder Parrotts, eight 6-pounder Wiard steel, four 12-pounder Wiard steel, four 12-pounder brass howitzers, six 3-inch rifled, four 6-pounder brass rifled, ten 6-pounder brass smooth bore, two 6-pounder iron smooth bore, six 12-pounder mountain howitzers; total, fifty-seven. Of these, there are 6-pounder brass smooth bore, two 6-pounder iron smooth bore at Winchester, in Brigadier-General Piatt's brigade, stationed there as garrison.

F. SIGEL,

Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. ARMY OF VA., *Washington, D. C., July 21, 1862.*

Major-General SIGEL,

Commanding First Corps d'Armée, near Sperryville, Va.:

Information has been received that a considerable force of troops of the enemy has passed up the Virginia Central Railroad toward Gordonsville. It is stated that their probable destination was Staunton; some believe it was Lynchburg. Push your cavalry out as far as possible toward Staunton. Send out scouts and spies to ascertain if there is a considerable force of the enemy in the neighborhood of, or east of Staunton. Spare no expense in this regard. Keep these headquarter, fully advised of such information as you may be able to obtain.

By command of Major-General Pope:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,

Colonel and Chief of Staff.

NORFOLK, VA., July 21, 1862—7.30 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

I have information direct from Richmond that Jackson's and Longstreet's forces left Richmond four days ago. They are detached from the rebel army for roving service.

EGBERT L. VIELE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 10. }

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 21, 1862.

I. Capt. Alexander Piper, Third Artillery, having reported for duty to Major-General Pope, in obedience to Special Orders, No. 167, current series, from the Adjutant-General's Office, is announced as chief of artillery at these headquarters.

II. Hereafter no person will be allowed to visit Fredericksburg, Warrenton, or other places near the lines of this army except by authority direct from these headquarters. Passes for this purpose will only be granted to persons presenting proof of their loyalty to the United States, upon their giving full and satisfactory explanation of the nature and importance of the business requiring the journey.

By command of Major-General Pope :

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff.

WARRENTON, July 22, 1862.

Colonel RUGGLES,
Chief of Staff, Washington :

The orders to move the division from Warrenton to the crossing of the river on the way to Sperryville, except one regiment, have been received, and instructions given accordingly. I have just received the following dispatch from General Banks :

The division is prepared to leave immediately, but as the emergency does not seem to require it, I have given orders not to break the rest of the men and animals, but to have the march commenced after daybreak and breakfast in the morning. The troops can go easier and without loss of time, if the major-general commanding desires it.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 22, 1862—10.25 a. m.

Maj. Gen. I. McDOWELL,
Comdg. Third Corps d'Armée, near Warrenton, Va. :

Direct an officer to examine the bridge over Hedgeman's River, on the road to Sperryville, and if it is not sufficiently strong or secure against freshets, please report the same to these headquarters.

Your dispatch acknowledging receipt of order to move to Hedgeman's River was received at 4 o'clock this morning. The emergency did not require a movement before daybreak.

By command of Major-General Pope :

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

WARRENTON, *July 22, 1862.*

Colonel RUGGLES,
Chief of Staff, Washington:

My acknowledgment of the order to move Ricketts' division, which you report as having been received by you at 4 o'clock, was dispatched from here at 1.30.

Captain Hodge, the quartermaster of Augur's division, a very intelligent, just, and observing man, has just passed over the bridge over Hedgeman's River—referred to in your telegram of this a. m.; reports that it is 50 feet long and 30 feet high. It is a strong and well-made trestle bridge. The only danger to it would be from flood-wood in freshets. It may be replaced by a truss bridge, there being two abutments and two piers in good order.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

WARRENTON, *July 22, 1862.*

Colonel RUGGLES,
Chief of Staff, Washington:

I received from General Bayard this morning a note dated yesterday at Culpeper Court-House, stating that General Hatch had returned to that place that day, having found it impossible to advance any farther than Orange Court-House. Jackson with Ewell are reported to be at Gordonsville.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Warrenton, Va., July 22, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. B. RICKETTS,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The following, just received from Major-General Pope, is sent, with the directions of Major-General McDowell that it be carried into effect, commencing the movement early after breakfast this a. m.:

Move your entire division at Warrenton, with the exception of one regiment, to the crossing of Hedgeman's River, on the road to Sperryville, but do not cross the river until you receive orders to do so from these headquarters. The one regiment above specified will be left at Warrenton.

Let the men have their full sleep, and march after breakfast, immediately after daylight.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Warrenton, Va., July 22, 1862.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Comdg. Second Army Corps, &c., six miles east of Sperryville:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your

communication of the 21st instant and of your telegram of the same date.

I send herewith a copy of a telegram from General King to General Pope,* giving a detail of his cavalry operations at and near Beaver Dam.

General Ricketts' division, except one regiment, marched this morning to take position on this side of Hedgeman's River, at the crossing of Sperryville road. I remain here for the present.

Will you please instruct General Hatch to report any operations or movements in front to me direct, so that I may receive intelligence at the earliest moment. My cavalry brigade is now under General Hatch, and I depend on him to a great extent to cover my front. Hence it is I make the request.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL:

The following dispatch, just sent to Major-General Sigel, is forwarded for your information:

Major-General SIGEL, *First Army Corps*:

Information has been received that a considerable force of troops of the enemy has passed up the Virginia Central Railroad toward Gordonsville. It is stated that their probable destination was Staunton. Some believe it was Lynchburg. Push your cavalry out as far as possible toward Staunton. Send out some scouts and spies to ascertain if there is a considerable force of the enemy in the neighborhood of Staunton or east of Staunton. Spare no expense in this regard. Keep these headquarters fully advised of such information as you may be able to obtain.

By command of Major-General Pope:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

By command of Major-General Pope:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
 Washington, July 22, 1862—11.30 a. m.

Major-General SIGEL, *Sperryville*:

Please acknowledge always the receipt of my dispatches and keep me advised daily. I hear from several directions that the enemy is assembling a large force at Staunton or Charlottesville. Use every possible means to find out if there is any large force in that direction. Communicate with me every day.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

* See Pope to Banks, p. 490.

SPERRYVILLE, VA., July 22, 1862.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES:

General Orders, Nos. 5 and 6, received, and instructions concerning Luray Valley. I have ordered a strong expedition from Thornton's Gap to Cave Hill and Honeyville and across the Shenandoah Valley toward New Market.

The enemy has some cavalry and artillery between Harrisonburg and New Market, but no strong force. Different reports lead me to believe that no re-enforcements have been sent to Harrisonburg. Our position here is unchanged. Colonel Cluseret is stationed between Hazel River and the Madison road; has sent a strong scouting party 15 miles southwest of Hazel River without encountering any force of the enemy except a few bushwhackers. He made two of them prisoners, and also sent in a deserter from Ewell's division. His name is John Malloull. He is from Baltimore formerly, and left Ewell's division on the march from Port Republic to Richmond some four or five weeks ago. He says that Ewell had 8,000 or 9,000 men. They were First Maryland, Sixteenth Mississippi, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Louisiana, Tenth and Thirteenth Virginia, Thirteenth Tennessee, and some other regiments, also five or six batteries. The Sixteenth Mississippi had 800 men, the First Maryland 800 to 900, all well armed. The Ashby Cavalry is from 2,500 to 3,000 strong. He learned from some of the enemy's cavalry that Jackson would cross at Raccoon Ford, on the road from Orange Court-House to Culpeper Court-House.

I will send Malloull to General Wadsworth at Washington, to be disposed of there, as he wishes to go to Baltimore, where he has a brother, at No. 287 Franklin street. He wishes to enlist in a Maryland regiment. He says that the bridge at Rockingham, on the Shenandoah, is burned. Colonel Koltès, who crossed the Shenandoah on the road from Luray to New Market, reports that there is no bridge at that point and that the ford is pretty deep. There is a bridge at Front Royal, unless destroyed by the last freshet. I will send a more special report in regard to the bridges and fords as soon as I am enabled to do so. Spies have gone in the direction of Charlottesville and Staunton. The cavalry regiment mentioned by you has not arrived yet. Please inform me if I can appoint the examination board and the military commission. I can hardly get on without them.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 22, 1862.

Maj. Gen. FRANZ SIGEL,
Commanding First Army Corps, near Sperryville, Va.,

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Second Army Corps, Sperryville, Va.:

Under the provisions of General Orders, No. 5, from these headquarters, you will seize for the use of the United States all horses and mules in the vicinity of your command, especially in Culpeper County, that are not absolutely needed by the inhabitants of the country. You will also seize all stores and supplies in the same vicinity that are not absolutely necessary for the maintenance or subsistence of the inhabitants.

For these vouchers will be given, payable as prescribed in General Orders, No. 5.

By command of Major-General Pope:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

(The above instructions furnished General McDowell on July 25.)

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Warrenton, Va., July 23, 1862—1.45 p. m.

Brig. Gen. RUFUS KING:

Use every effort and employ all the means in your power to obtain constant and reliable information of the enemy at Louisa Court-House and Gordonsville. Employ spies and send out scouts. Hire as many negroes as you can for this purpose, but do not let any one know that others than himself are sent, so that we may compare the different accounts.

Let this be going on every day, if possible. Contrive by the free use of money to have some one get into Louisa Court-House and Gordonsville, and if this cannot be done by the means at hand, try and have them engage negroes that live at any of these places to go in and bring back word. Keep the Gordonsville road under especial observation as far down as you possibly can.

I have just seen your telegrams of this morning, reporting the return of the missing patrols, save six. On what road were they posted? This is the first I have heard of the fact. Congratulate the Harris Light Cavalry for me on their successful expedition to Beaver Dam. Keep your division in constant readiness to march and report to me frequently and fully.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

FALMOUTH, July 23, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL:

Your dispatch of this date came to hand. I will apply all means to obtain the information you desire. I sent dispatch to you yesterday about that missing cavalry patrol. They were on the Telegraph road, about 22 miles from here. I sent out a large force last night to look up the Confederate cavalry reported to be at Orange Court-House. I have so many and such contradictory reports about Jackson and his forces that I do not send a great force until better authenticated. The Harris Cavalry did well, and will, if the opportunity offers, do better. My division is all ready for work at the shortest notice.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 23, 1862.

Major-General BANKS, near Sperryville:

I beg to call your attention again to the condition of things in front

of you. There is no doubt that a large force of the enemy is at Louisa Court-House, Gordonsville, and perhaps still farther west. Do you know what they are doing, and which way, if any, they are moving? There ought not to pass a day without your being advised of these movements through spies, scouts, and reconnaissances.

As I have heard nothing from you for a day or two on the subject, I presume you have no advices. You are in the presence of an active, vigilant enemy. Omit no precautions and spare no expense in keeping yourself constantly posted as to his movements.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 23, 1862—10.5 a. m.

Major-General McDOWELL, *Warrenton :*

I have cautioned Banks repeatedly about affairs in his front. There is no doubt that a large force of the enemy is at Louisa Court-House, Gordonsville, and perhaps farther west. Use your efforts through spies and scouts to watch these movements. They ought not to be lost sight of a moment. As Banks has given no information for several days concerning them, I infer that he knows nothing. I hope you will use every means and spare no money to get information constantly and regularly from that direction.

Halleck arrived last night and I shall probably go to Warrenton or beyond to-morrow.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WARRENTON, *July 23, 1862.*

Major-General POPE,
Commanding Army of Virginia, Washington :

I have not heard from General Banks for two days. I have requested him to instruct General Hatch, who has command of the country in front of my Second Division, to inform me direct of everything going on in his front. General King is instructed in the most special manner to exhaust every means to obtain information of the enemy at Louisa Court-House and Gordonsville. I will endeavor to find some one to go from this place. I am glad to hear you are coming. Shall a house be taken for you? Please make my regards to General Halleck and give him my congratulations.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 23, 1862.

Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States :

SIR: Have you yet considered the order I proposed to issue yesterday, which directs all male citizens living within the lines of the army

under my command and in the rear of it to be arrested? * Such as take the oath of allegiance and give sufficient security for its observance to be allowed to remain at home and pursue their accustomed avocations; such as do not, to be conducted South and put within the lines of the enemy, with a notification that if hereafter found within the lines or in the rear of the United States forces they will be considered and treated as spies.

I find it impossible to make any movement, however insignificant the force, without having it immediately communicated to the enemy. Constant correspondence, verbally and by letter, between the enemy's forces and the so-called peaceful citizens in the rear of this army, is carried on, which can in no other way be interrupted. A thousand open enemies cannot inflict the injury upon our arms which can be done by one concealed enemy in our midst.

I have the honor, therefore, to ask your decision in the case.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 23, 1862—11.48 a. m.

General PIATT, *Winchester :*

Your dispatches were received, and they are very satisfactory. I send you to-day the Ninth Vermont Regiment, 950 strong, as an addition to your force.

Push forward your works as rapidly as you can. You may have to use them soon.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD PROVISIONAL BRIGADE,
July 23, 1862.

General JACOB D. COX,

Comdg. Kanawha District, Flat Top Mountain, W. Va. :

GENERAL : I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 22d instant. I am very glad to learn your decision regarding Mr. Price, for I can assure you he is one of our most dangerous enemies. Captain Harrison can give you the particulars concerning him. My reasons for calling for re-enforcements were that the enemy with 8,000 or 10,000 troops could entirely surround me here before I could ascertain his force and cut off my retreat; whereas if I had another regiment he would not dare divide his force for fear of being taken in detail, thereby allowing me to retire before him.

If we were driven from here we could not make a stand this side of Mountain Cove, since the enemy could come in our rear by the old road at that point. Even then it is perfectly practicable for them to go to Gauley by the Wilderness road or via Huntersville. My reasons for thinking they would choose this route are that the resources of this

* See General Orders, No. 11, July 23, Part II, p. 52.

country would supply them with provisions to this place; consequently they would only have to transport from here to Gauley.

Please let me know as soon as possible about the Ninth Virginia. I really feel that under the circumstances I have not sufficient force here. This country, like most of Virginia, is full of roads, so that the enemy can get all around us with perfect ease.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE CROOK,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

FALMOUTH, July 24, 1862—1.30 p. m.

Colonel SCHRIVER,
Chief of Staff, Warrenton:

The cavalry I sent out on the Telegraph road Tuesday afternoon returned at 11 o'clock last night, having successfully accomplished their work. They attacked and defeated two bodies of Confederate cavalry, 200 or 300 strong; burnt one camp, and a quantity of corn, medicines, and other stores; broke up the telegraph line; chased the enemy to within a short distance of Hanover Junction, and brought in 3 prisoners, a number of horses, and sundry arms. We did not lose a man. The loss of the enemy was 3 killed and a dozen or more wounded. Our people behaved admirably.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 24, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

A cavalry expedition, sent out by General King on the 22d from Fredericksburg, returned last evening. Early yesterday morning they met and defeated a body of Confederate cavalry about 100 strong, stationed near Carmel Church, on the Telegraph road from Fredericksburg to Richmond, burnt their camp and six cars loaded with corn, and broke up the telegraph from Gordonsville.

An hour later a large body of Stuart's cavalry came up to attack them. These, too, were defeated, driven across the North Anna River, and pursued till within sight of Hanover Junction. Several prisoners, a large number of horses, and many arms were brought back. A march of 70 miles and the encounter and defeat of two bodies of Confederate cavalry was accomplished in twenty-nine hours and without the loss of a man.

I have not received as yet the name of the commanding officer and troops who have thus distinguished themselves, but will transmit them to you as soon as particulars are received. The damage to the Virginia Central Railroad by the expedition of the 19th is not yet repaired.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 24, 1862—1.15 p. m.

General KING, *Fredericksburg:*

Your dispatches in relation to your cavalry expeditions are highly gratifying and satisfactory, and the officers and men engaged are entitled to and will receive from the country high commendation.

Endeavor to ascertain if the Virginia Central Railroad has been yet repaired where you broke it the other day, and particularly whether more troops have gone over it either from or to Richmond.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS,
Fredericksburg, July 24, 1862—2.10 p. m.

Major-General POPE, *Washington:*

Your dispatch is just received, Lieutenant-Colonel Kilpatrick, who commanded the expedition, reports that no trains had passed over the Virginia Central Railroad since we broke up the track at Beaver Dam, and that two trains loaded with troops, which came up nearly to Beaver Dam on Sunday, were obliged to return to Richmond.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS,
Fredericksburg, July 24, 1862.

General GIBBON:

GENERAL: The general commanding the Army of Virginia is exceedingly desirous of obtaining information as to the strength and position of the enemy's forces in the neighborhood of Orange Court-House and Gordonsville.

The reports received from there by contrabands and others are so contradictory and seemingly unreliable that other means must be employed to obtain the intelligence sought for. I have therefore decided to send a light column up the plank road in the direction of Orange Court-House and Gordonsville, in the hope of thereby procuring the desired information. You will take charge of the expedition, and while carefully guarding against surprise and running no unnecessary risk, will use diligent efforts to ascertain what Confederate forces are at Orange Court-House and Gordonsville.

The light column will be composed of a regiment of infantry, a company of sharpshooters, two companies of cavalry, and a section of artillery. A supporting column of three regiments of infantry, two sections of artillery, and a squadron of cavalry will be stationed along the road at such points as you may deem most advisable. The men will take two days' cooked rations with them, and you will direct the several regimental quartermasters to send out to-morrow afternoon by train sufficient supplies for two days additional. It is desirable that you reach Orange Court-House or its immediate vicinity some time to-morrow night or early the following morning; that the march be rapid and quietly conducted, and that the expedition return as soon as possible after the work is accomplished.

Let me hear from you frequently and fully by mounted messengers, especially if any large force is found in your front and threatens attack or pursuit.

Very respectfully,

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FALMOUTH, *July 24, 1862.*

Colonel SCHRIVER:

By permission of General Pope I have sent out a light column this p. m. in the direction of Orange Court-House and Gordonsville to ascertain if possible what force the enemy have there. I expect to hear from them by Saturday.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS D'ARMÉE,
July 24, 1862—8 p. m.

Major-General POPE:

Information was received by Colonel Donnelly, Fairfax [Culpeper], that the enemy was in force 3 miles beyond Pisgah Church. He sent out a force which returned at 12 last night. They went directly south, crossed the Rapidan at Raccoon Ford, drove the enemy's pickets in, and returned by the Stevensburg road. Contrabands said the ford had been picketed four days, and that Jackson's forces were concentrating at Pisgah Church and at a point in Louisa County some 20 miles south of Raccoon Ford.

Colonel Clark, aide-de-camp, reports that Jackson's force is probably behind the Rapidan, between Orange and Fredericksburg. His troops are said to have left the railroad at Louisa Court-House. Scouts were sent out to-day to learn their whereabouts. Will forward report. Cavalry scout ordered in that direction. Colonel Clark thinks, from reports and information at Culpeper, there is no danger of attack by enemy at present. All roads leading from enemy's position to Culpeper are very bad. Watch will be very strict on all his movements. General Hatch was at Madison at 10 a. m. yesterday; route lay to James City, north of Fox Mountain, &c. No indication of enemy there. No further report of his movements.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 24, 1862.

Major-General SIGEL, *Sperryville,*
Major-General BANKS, *near Sperryville,*
Major-General McDOWELL, *Warrenton:*

The order sent you a few days since requiring the seizure of horses, mules, and supplies in your vicinity, and especially in Culpeper County, is not intended to apply to the property of well-known Union citizens.

By command of Major-General Pope:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
No. 12. } Washington, July 24, 1862.

Maj. Robert O. Selfridge, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, having reported to the commanding general, in pursuance of Special Orders, No. 169, current series, from the Adjutant-General's Office, is assigned to duty as assistant adjutant-general at these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Pope :

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Chief of Staff.

WARRENTON, July 25, 1862.

Colonel RUGGLES,
Chief of Staff, Washington :

Brigadier-General Bayard sends word from Culpeper that Jackson is at Louisa Court-House and Ewell at Gordonsville, with his advance at Liberty Mills. He does not say on what authority, if any, this statement is made, and I cannot say how much credit is to be given it. I send to Culpeper to-day to endeavor to obtain reliable information.

The sketch of the bridge over Hedgeman's River, on Sperryville turnpike, goes to you by to-day's mail. It varies materially from the account I telegraphed you on the verbal report I received. Two of the interior spans at least should be trestle. I have a competent construction corps of mechanics and bridge-builders, who can commence work immediately if requested.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

FREDERICKSBURG, July 25, 1862—1.15 p. m.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Chief of Staff, Washington :

In order to cut off all communication between Fredericksburg and the South, I think that one brigade of infantry should be stationed on the other side of the river, a mile or two beyond the town, and the town itself placed in charge of the general of the brigade. My orders from General McDowell were to send no troops across the river except the pickets and patrols. These are not enough to put a stop to the communication. Am I authorized to move a brigade or a part of one across the river for the object stated ?

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
July 25, 1862—8.30 p. m.

General McDOWELL, Warrenton :

The only movement of Jackson's forces which I apprehend is across the Rapidan and Rappahannock, at the fords above their junction, to interpose between General King and the remainder of the army. It is possible from reports which reach me that he is moving forward toward

the Rapidan with that purpose. A mixed column of infantry, artillery, and cavalry marched yesterday from Fredericksburg toward Gordonsville, and if any such movement of Jackson is in progress it will probably be discovered by this force.

I sent you day before yesterday a full regiment of cavalry from this place; use them far to the front—if possible to the lower ford or bridge of the Rapidan—and use scouts and spies as far as possible on the south side of that river. I have sent similar instructions to General King.

Will be with you on Sunday or Monday.

JNO. POPE.

WARRENTON, *July 25, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

Two of the regiments of Carroll's brigade arrived by cars this p. m. The full regiment of cavalry you sent from Washington to me day before yesterday has not been heard from. To use it to the best advantage for the purpose you have in view it should go to the United States or Richard's Ford on the Rappahannock, and operate over Ely's Ford on the Rapidan, and I will send it there as soon as it comes to hand.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

FREDERICKSBURG, *July 25, 1862—6.45 p. m.*

Major-General POPE, *Washington:*

Your dispatch is received.* We will continue to keep close watch of the fords near the forks of the Rapidan and Rappahannock, as well as of the roads in our front. Our cavalry patrols go out every day. If any such movement as you suggest is attempted we can hardly fail to get timely notice of it.

The expedition I sent out yesterday afternoon was 24 miles from here at 11 o'clock to-day, on the direct road to Orange Court-House and Gordonsville. Up to that time they had neither seen nor heard of any enemy. The advance will be in or close to Orange Court-House before daylight. We hope to obtain definite news there.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 25, 1862.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Second Army Corps, near Sperryville:

I must again ask your attention to the condition of affairs in your front and at Louisa Court-House. You should have reports at least once a day from your advance pickets. I desire to hear from you at least once a day. It will not do to trust anything to commanding officers of small detachments in front. You should send a staff officer who can be trusted to inspect your outposts at Madison and Culpeper and the

* See Pope to McDowell, 8.30 p. m.

pickets beyond, and enforce the utmost vigilance and the closest attention. Certainly twenty-four hours should not pass without your hearing from the front. Your position is such that you will be responsible for any surprise of the forces, and it is a responsibility which cannot be shifted from the commander, a part of whose forces occupy the advance. I beg you to give the closest attention to this matter. You are in presence of an active, enterprising enemy, who will lose no chance.

Do not trust to any one in advance, but see everything for yourself through the eyes of some good staff officer. I reiterate this caution to you because of the grave consequences which result from carelessness in our front, and it seems to be manifested in the failure to report to you every day. I must hear once a day, at least, from your outposts, as I have requested you.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 25, 1862—10.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Comdg. Second Corps d'Armée, near Sperryville, Va., and
Major-General SIGEL,
Comdg. First Corps d'Armée, Sperryville, Va. :

Send down word to-night to your advanced posts at Culpeper and Madison Court-House that a strong column of our forces is advancing from Fredericksburg to Orange Court-House, and will probably be at the latter place by daylight to-morrow morning.

By command of Major-General Pope :

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS D'ARMÉE,
July 25, 1862.

Major-General SIGEL :

A very careful reconnaissance of the road leading from Sperryville to Amisville satisfies me that it cannot be made a safe position for my corps, or one on which it would be possible for me to comply with my orders. I am to hold myself and command in readiness to move at any moment to the right or left. It is possible also that the right and left corps may be required to concentrate on the central position in case of attack.

These roads are for many years disused; are crossed many times by streams that are subject to continued, sudden, and heavy rises or freshets; they are wholly impassable after rains, and would be for the trains of either one or two of the corps on this line an impassible communication if suddenly called into action. I have had three parties examine the route, and cannot doubt the conclusion, in which they all concur, that it is impossible to place the command on this line with safety, so far as movement is concerned.

I see readily that it is the proper military position, and have regretted that it could not at once be made available. Some parts of it are so

rocky that a new route is impracticable, if time and men were at hand for the work.

I am, general, your most obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 25, 1862—12.10 p. m.

Major-General SIGEL, *Sperryville:*

I gave positive orders that all supplies should be brought from Warrenton. Please inform me whether there has been any departure from this order in your command, and, in particular, whether any trains for your command have pursued, or are pursuing, the road by Front Royal and Winchester.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 25, 1862—12.49⁸ p. m.

Major-General BANKS,
Near Sperryville:

Your dispatch in regard to capture of a train between Front Royal and Winchester surprises me. What train was pursuing that road and who sent it? My orders were positive for all supplies to be brought from Warrenton.

Allow no trains whatever to travel that road. Your supplies are at Warrenton and nowhere else. If the timid colonel at Front Royal is afraid of mounted bushwhackers or any sort of cavalry, when he is intrenched, with 400 men and a battery of artillery and the whole army in his front, for Heaven's sake send some one to replace him. There is not an infantry soldier of the enemy north of Harrisonburg. Please furnish me with the name of the officer who has ventured to disobey my positive orders in this way.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

No. 9.]

FLAT TOP MOUNTAIN, *July 25, 1862.*

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Chief of Staff, Army of Virginia, Washington:

I hear by telegraph that the small post at Summerville was attacked at daybreak this morning by the rebels, and most of the garrison, 200 in number, taken. I do not yet credit it, as such a surprise would look like neglect on the part of the officer in command—Lieutenant-Colonel Starr, Ninth Virginia. I sent a regiment to re-enforce the garrison at Gauley Bridge, where our chief depot is, and ordered parties forward at once to Summerville. I send also two companies to Guyandotte, where there is fear of guerrillas. Small parties of the rebels are active on all sides just now, and I am keeping detachments equally busy.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 13.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 25, 1862.

Hereafter no guards will be placed over private houses or private property of any description whatever. Commanding officers are responsible for the conduct of the troops under their command, and the Articles of War and Regulations of the Army provide ample means for restraining them to the full extent required for discipline and efficiency.

Soldiers were called into the field to do battle against the enemy, and it is not expected that their force and energy shall be wasted in protecting private property of those most hostile to the Government.

No soldier serving in this army shall hereafter be employed in such service.

By command of Major-General Pope:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., *July 26, 1862—4.45 p. m.*

Major-General POPE, *Washington, D. C.:*

I have just heard from our expedition. They arrived within 5 miles of Orange Court-House yesterday afternoon. Bivouacked there, and at daylight this morning advanced on the Court-House, driving in strong mounted pickets and following them to within $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the town. Satisfied from information there obtained that General Robertson was at the Court-House with two or more regiments of cavalry and perhaps a small force of infantry; that General Ewell with a large force of all arms was only 3 miles beyond, and that Jackson's force is strung along for 6 miles farther through Liberty Mills, General Gibbon, acting under my instructions, decided not to take his small force any farther. At 9 a. m. they were on their way home. General Gibbon says that he anticipates some pursuit, but is fully prepared. No man had been hurt on our side. I will send detailed report of the reconnaissance as soon as General Gibbon returns.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, D. C., July 26, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK,

Care of General Dix, Berkeley or Fort Monroe:

The enemy is massing in large force at Louisa Court-House and Gordonsville. The divisions of Jackson, Ewell, Hill, and Longstreet are already there. The strength of these divisions cannot be ascertained. The whole force of the enemy now in that neighborhood will not fall short of 35,000. They have as yet made no forward movement, but probably will attempt one soon. As soon as the troops under Burnside and Stevens are brought to Aquia Creek, if they should be brought, I will unite the division at Fredericksburg with the other division of McDowell's corps on the Upper Rappahannock.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

WARRENTON, *July 26, 1862.*

Major-General POPE,

Commanding Army of Virginia, Washington:

Six companies of the Sixth New York Cavalry arrived here this morning, under orders from General Sturgis to report to the commanding officer at this place. The two remaining companies are behind with the baggage and are expected to-night. General Tyler's brigade arrived here by rail this morning, under orders to report to General Banks. They will go forward as soon as transportation is provided. The full regiment of cavalry you ordered to me from Washington I hear is on the way.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

FREDERICKSBURG, *July 26, 1862—8.45 a. m.*

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,

Chief of Staff, Washington:

General orders, of date July 23, directing arrest of all disloyal male citizens, has reached us through the newspapers, but not otherwise, and creates great excitement in Fredericksburg, where nearly the whole population is disloyal. I anticipate a pretty general stampede from there. Is it expected that I shall put the order in force at once in that town? I have not yet heard from you about sending a brigade of infantry across the river to cut off all communication south.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FREDERICKSBURG, *July 26, 1862—9 p. m.*

Major-General POPE, *Washington:*

I have heard from our expedition up to 4 p. m. They have got within 23 miles of here. The enemy pursued vigorously and in force for some miles, charging our rear guard twice, but being repulsed and driven back with loss in both cases. General Gibbon did not expect to be further molested. The only man hurt on our side was one of the Indiana cavalry, who was thrown from his horse.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
July 26, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. W. CRAWFORD:

DEAR SIR: Your dispatches received this morning at 5.30 a. m.* We wait anxiously to hear from General Hatch. Please forward all information you can obtain. Your dispatches will be more explicit if the hour is stated. I observe the time of leaving is noted, but envelopes are sometimes easily lost or mislaid. Remember we have an active and wily enemy in our front, much encouraged by his successes, which

* Not found.

are the results of his own freedom of action and our restraints as much or more than the vigor or activity of his troops. We can receive nothing with credit but that which we see and know for ourselves, when it relates to the enemy in front of us. It is necessary therefore that the utmost caution and vigilance should be exercised to guard against unexpected attacks. The responsibility for a failure will be upon us, however much it may be beyond our power to guard fully against surprise. We must compensate by our activity and penetration for the impenetrability of the people among whom we are thrown—half enemies, half friends; receiving injuries, hoping favors.

Major-General Pope suggests that I send a staff officer to the front, and Colonel Clark will leave this morning for your post. He has great aptitude for the acquisition of intelligence and the management of scouts, and I have charged him with this duty. You will please assist him as far as it may be in your power.

The uncertainty that rests upon our movements prevents my sending Best's battery to your command.

Very truly, yours,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

WARRENTON, *July 27, 1862.*

Colonel RUGGLES,
Chief of Staff, Washington :

The officer whom I sent to Culpeper Court-House returned to-day, having left at 2 p. m. Everything was quiet when he left. From the best information he could gather the mass of the enemy was at Pisgah Church, Orange Court-House, Liberty Mills, and Gordonsville, with a force at Stanardsville, occupying in fact the right bank of the Rapidan, between Stanardsville and Raccoon Ford. What full regiment of cavalry is it that has been ordered to join me, as directed by General Pope? The last two companies of the Sixth New York Cavalry, making eight in all, and the baggage, got here to-day.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS,
Opposite Fredericksburg, July 27, 1862.

Brig. Gen. M. R. PATRICK:

GENERAL: In order more effectually to carry out the orders from headquarters Army of Virginia, prohibiting all intercourse, except through the military authorities, between Fredericksburg and points farther south, I desire that you will move two of your regiments to the other side of the river, stationing them at the most eligible points outside the town, and placing the other two regiments of your brigade within convenient supporting distance on this side of the Rappahannock. You will yourself make your headquarters in Fredericksburg, and assume control and authority there as military governor of the town and vicinity.

Should you need one or more companies of cavalry for patrol or other duty they will be furnished at your request.

Very respectfully,

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NEAR WARRENTON, VA., *July 27, 1862.*

Major-General McDOWELL:

Your dispatch just received. We have had reports for ten days past that Jackson was at Louisa Court-House with a large force and Ewell at Gordonsville. General Hatch, who returned last night from an expedition to Stanardsville, thinks there are not less than 4,000 cavalry at Gordonsville; this from reports of the people and contrabands. General Crawford reports this morning from Culpeper that a scout was sent to Barnett's Ford, on the Rapidan, yesterday. He drove in the pickets and pursued them for 1 mile, capturing a train with eight barrels of flour, which was destroyed. He reports the advance from Fredericksburg 4 miles from Orange Court-House, with two brigades of infantry and 1,500 cavalry.

Richmond papers, July 24, 25, captured from people within 2 miles of Orange Court-House, state that General Johnston is recovered and Tatnall acquitted.

A scout sent to Somerville Ford went $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond without seeing enemy. General Hatch believes if enemy moves upon us it will be by a cavalry raid. This is quite probable. General Crawford reports a signal-gun cannon fired at midnight in the direction of the Rapidan, and that his command was under arms during last night. No explanation of the signal gun has yet been received.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
[*July 27*], 1862—10.50 p. m.

Major-General McDOWELL:

Nothing new had occurred at Culpeper at 12 m. Enemy believed to be in force at Liberty Mills, between Orange Court-House and Gordonsville. Secession people talked of our concentrating large force and attacking them.

Rapidan closely watched and enemy's pickets frequently driven in by our troops.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
July 27, 1862—12 m.

MY DEAR SIR:* Your dispatch of this morning was received. General Hatch reported in person last night. He failed, he says, to execute his orders, from the utter breaking up of his horses, the state of the roads, and the storms. He went no farther than Stanardsville, south from there to Rockingham and Luray back. He has been much disappointed, I judge, by the result.

General McDowell telegraphs me that his force from Fredericksburg on its return from Orange was pursued 8 miles by the enemy. His rear guard beat them back, whenever they came up, with loss. None of our men were injured. The officer reports that his force went within 1 mile of Orange Court-House by sunrise 26th instant. Learned on pretty good authority that Robinson (should be Robertson, successor to

* Probably Col. John S. Clark.

Ashby), with two or three regiments of cavalry, was at Orange; Ewell with a force of all arms 3 miles beyond, and others of Jackson's troops strung along toward Madison Court-House for several miles, variously estimated at 30,000 and 20,000. General Hatch expresses the opinion if the enemy moves upon us it will be by a cavalry raid. He represents that they have some 4,000 cavalry near Gordonsville. This he gathered from report of people and contrabands.

The Signal Corps completed their communication with Culpeper last night. I am grateful that your supervision is so thorough and your reports so frequent. It is necessary that the utmost possible vigilance should be exercised to prevent a surprise by the enemy. Your measures seem to be well taken and executed. I await anxiously for explanation of the occasion of the signal gun.

Very truly, yours,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHARLESTON, *July 27, 1862.*

General Cox:

I have a communication from Buffalo I wish you to have, viz:

BUFFALO, *July 27, —.*

Col. J. A. J. LIGHTBURN:

The brothers Jenkins are now at home. Secessionists are much excited, and threatening Lieutenant Watterson, commissioned by Governor Peirpoint. He states that threats are being made daily by the rebels that now is their time to do mischief; that the Yankees must go up. Jenkins was on his place and also his brother Jeff. Several of their men who had not been seen since the beginning of the war are at home, threatening their neighborhood. Buffalo is threatened, so is Gallipolis and Point Pleasant. The rebels here are jubilant. Can you send a company, and we will raise what men we can to help them? It now requires concert of action or all we have is lost. The leading rebels who have been leading should be arrested as hostages and their property taken as security.

Lieutenant Watterson says he can prove the above by proper witnesses. The picnic of which I informed Lieutenant Russell took place Tuesday.

Respectfully,

NARE.

J. A. J. LIGHTBURN.

FLAT TOP, *July 27, 1862.*

Col. J. A. J. LIGHTBURN, *Charleston:*

Who are the Jenkinse Dr. Nare refers to? If they are at A. G. Jenkins' place, near Guyandotte, your two companies there ought to catch them; but I do not believe they are there at all.

I will order a company of cavalry down to you. Your detachments must all be kept busy, and not remain quiet in such posts as Chapmanville, Guyandotte, &c., but keep so active that they will know everything going on within 30 miles of them. Send smaller detachments to Buffalo, Ripley, and other places to show that we are alive, and let it be everywhere understood distinctly that the secessionists of the neighborhood will be held responsible for mischief done by guerrillas, both in property and person. If persons are threatening, arrest them promptly and keep them confined at Charleston till they can give good security for their behavior; activity, energy, and, if need be, severity must be

used to make them understand through the whole valley that it is best for all disaffected persons to keep quiet.

Let me know where each detachment is permanently stationed. The Eleventh Ohio will report to you instead of the Ninth Virginia. Your own regiment, Young's company, and a cavalry company will take care of the valley below Loup Creek. The Eleventh will take care of it above that. Let the companies of the Ninth Virginia be ordered to meet at Gauley and from there report to Colonel Skinner, at Meadow Bluff.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

[JULY 27, 1862.]

General Cox:

The notorious A. G. Jenkins and his brother Jefferson.

Do you not think it advisable to have a company of cavalry here to operate in this case as scouts?

I have ordered my two companies down from Gauley; am looking for them this evening.

LIGHTBURN.

No; not till further orders.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 25. }

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 27, 1862.

* * * * *

VII. Brig. Gen. J. P. Hatch, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the Second *Corps d'Armée*, and will report, without delay, for duty to Brigadier-General King, commanding at Fredericksburg, to be assigned to the brigade lately commanded by Brig. Gen. C. C. Augur.

VIII. Brig. Gen. John Buford, jr., U. S. Volunteers, will report for duty as chief of cavalry to Major-General Banks, commanding Second *Corps d'Armée*.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Pope:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

FALMOUTH, [July 28, 1862]—11.45 a. m.

Colonel SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff*:

Our cavalry scouts went within 6 miles of Orange Court-House last evening without discovering any enemy. A contraband, who left Richmond at 3 a. m. yesterday and has just come in, reports but few troops in Richmond, a small cavalry force at Hanover Junction, and a very heavy force at Gordonsville and beyond. I sent this man to Washington this morning, as well as 13 prisoners.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Warrenton, Va., July 28, 1862.

Colonel DEVIN,

Commanding Sixth New York Cavalry :

SIR: You will proceed by the Falmouth road to Barnett's or Ellis' Ford; establish your camp at that place. Push out parties across the Rappahannock and across Ely's Ford at Germanna Mills, on the Rapidan, in such way as to keep under observation all the roads leading from the enemy's position, at or near Orange Court-House, across the Lower Rapidan and North Fork of the Rappahannock.

Immediately after your arrival you will report by letter to Brigadier-General King, commanding at Fredericksburg, and receive from him further orders for the performance of the duty hereby assigned to you. Make daily reports to General King, and such supplies as the country does not afford you under existing orders, and which may be necessary for your command, will be obtained from Fredericksburg. In procuring supplies from the country it must be done in the mode pointed out in orders, and not in indiscriminate marauding by soldiers. Keep your men from strolling about the country in the neighborhood of your camp. For this purpose have a guard posted, and never allow a horse to be taken from a picket-rope except to go on some duty.

You are reminded that you are held responsible for the good order of your camp and the proper and soldierly conduct of your men. This can be best accomplished by keeping them always in hand and constantly engaged in acquiring a knowledge of their duties by drilling, &c. See also that the daily roll calls prescribed by the Army Regulations are observed and absentees confined and punished.

Get all possible reliable information respecting the enemy's force and position by the employment of negroes and scouts and by putting yourself in communication with citizens in your neighborhood, especially a Colonel Morgan, a Union man, who will doubtless give you useful information.

Lieutenant Suter, of the Engineers, will accompany you. When he wishes to return please furnish him a sufficient escort.

By order of General McDowell:

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

WARRENTON, July 28, 1862.

Brigadier-General KING, *Falmouth:*

The Sixth New York Cavalry, eight companies, has been ordered to Barnett's Ford, above you, there to encamp. He is to report to you and to receive your instructions about the duty of observation and scouting he is ordered to perform, namely, to push out parties across the Rappahannock and across Ely's Ford at Germanna Mills, on the Rapidan, in such way as to keep under observation all the roads leading from the enemy's position, at or near Orange Court-House, across the Lower Rapidan and North Fork of Rappahannock. The force is to make daily reports to you.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

WARRENTON, VA., July 28, 1862.

Col. E. SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff*:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in obedience to the instruction of the general commanding I proceeded on the 25th instant to Culpeper Court-House; Captain Stockton, aide-de-camp, and Mr. A. G. Childs, my civil assistant, accompanied me. We arrived at Culpeper Court-House about dusk, having made a reconnaissance of the road from Warrenton to Culpeper.

I found the commands of Generals Crawford and Bayard, with fragments of General Hatch's command, posted on the heights immediately north of Culpeper. General Hatch had gone with about 800 men on the road from Madison to Stanardsville, with the intention, as I understood from General Crawford, of proceeding to Charlottesville.

On the 26th I directed Captain Stockton to accompany a party who were going to establish a signal station on Thoroughfare Mountain, near James City. He went as far as James City, making a reconnaissance of the road, but was prevented by the rain from visiting the mountain. Mr. Childs was employed in making a sketch of the country in the vicinity of Culpeper.

I examined some officers who had been out on important scouts, and several contrabands who had come in from beyond our lines.

A scout was made by Colonel Anisansel with five companies of cavalry to within 4 miles of Louisa Court-House on the 18th instant. He met there a regiment of the enemy's cavalry at about 7.30 p. m. of the 19th. He immediately retired, and returned that night to Raccoon Ford. He captured some citizens and negroes, whom he brought back with him to that point. These reported that General Jackson had come to Louisa Court-House from Gordonsville on the 19th, by invitation of the citizens, and had dined there; that he left Louisa Court-House at 4 o'clock the same day for Gordonsville with 12,000 men by the turnpike road, leaving 3,500 men at Louisa, including one regiment of cavalry. They reported that Jackson had a great deal of artillery. They also stated that Ewell was at Gordonsville, but did not give an idea of his force. The colonel dismissed these men at Raccoon Ford.

Negroes who came to Culpeper after his return reported that his presence had produced quite an alarm at Louisa, so much so that Jackson returned there with his force the same night. The enemy did not pursue him on his retreat. The colonel reports that the country along the route he traveled will subsist an army marching through and not making long halts. He saw and heard of about a dozen mills on and near the road. Some of them were full of flour.

A reconnaissance was also made by Major Beaumont, New Jersey cavalry, on the road from Madison to Gordonsville. His report and sketch accompany this paper.* Lieutenant-Colonel Karge also visited Rochelle or Jack's Shop, 6 miles from Madison, on the same road, on the 23d. He learned from negroes that the enemy had artillery on the south side of the Rapidan, at Liberty Mills, where there is a bridge and cavalry pickets on the north side. They stated that Ewell's forces were on the south side of the Rapidan.

I examined a contraband who had left his master on the 20th. He lived on the south bank of the Rapidan, about 4 miles below Raccoon Ford. He gives a very straight story to the effect that he saw 10 or 15 of the enemy's cavalry in the vicinity on that day, and heard them tell

* Not found.

a citizen that "Jackson had come with 15,000 men, that his forces were at Mount Pisgah Church, and that he was going back where he was before." He heard this same statement repeated by a citizen who had seen these soldiers.

These statements as to the enemy's movements agree with the report of a gentleman who left Richmond on the 17th and came to Culpeper via Lynchburg. He was unable to procure transportation on the Central Railroad, being informed by the railroad agent that the road was taken up exclusively for the transportation of troops. He reported this, with other facts, to General Banks.

Scouts which were made while I was at Culpeper show that the enemy's pickets are at or near the fords of the Rapidan from Barnett's Ford to Raccoon Ford.

It was reported by a negro that on the 24th instant six of the enemy's cavalry crossed the Rapidan at Raccoon Ford in search of a ford lower down, stating that "they were too much crowded where they were." A scout over the Rapidan at Barnett's Ford on the 26th instant drove in the enemy's pickets about a mile from the ford.

A negro reported to him that Jackson was at Orange with two brigades, and that our forces were 4 miles from Orange (supposed to be Gibbon's force). Colonel Tompkins, of General Hatch's command, reports that he captured a man at Conrad's Store, who turned out to be a scout of General Sigel, on the 25th. He had been in the enemy's camp at Stanardsville, and reported that the enemy were in force at that place and at Charlottesville, Gordonsville, Orange Court-House, and Liberty Mills; that the largest force was at Liberty Mills—Generals Jackson, Ewell, and Longstreet. He stated that they expected us on the 21st from Madison.

From these statements it appears that the position of the enemy is on the south bank of the Rapidan from Stanardsville to Raccoon Ford, with Gordonsville and Orange Court-House as centers. They hold the Rapidan strongly at and above Liberty Mills, but at the points below they merely observed. This would indicate that they propose to dispute the passage of the Rapidan above, but not below. The only good road by which we can approach the Rapidan is the road from Madison to Gordonsville. This road is a good turnpike, and crosses the stream by the only ford on the river. This point is strongly guarded. There is no good road leading from the present position of our forces to Madison. The road leading from Sperryville to Madison is reported as "very bad" by Colonel Clark, of General Banks' staff. From Sperryville to Culpeper is a good turnpike. The road from Flint Hill to Culpeper is also reported bad. The road from Warrenton to Culpeper is unreliable in wet weather. Our supplies are now taken to Culpeper via Amissville and Jefferson. The road from Amissville to Jefferson (6 miles) is a bad road.

These roads are all old roads, which have not been repaired for years, and are full of holes. The country is so thickly wooded that it takes a long time for the roads to dry, as there is no drainage.

I would respectfully recommend that a force be put on these roads to repair them. The expense of repairing them will be nothing compared with the delays which are now taking place in forwarding supplies to our advance and the wear of animals. Should our force advance these troubles will of course increase. With proper repairs the wagon loads could be greatly increased, with a saving of animals and time.

The roads leading from Culpeper are of the same character. They

lead respectively to Madison, Orange Court-House, Louisa Court-House, and Fredericksburg. There are two roads to Madison. That by James City has been used by our troops. It is reported very bad, impracticable for artillery. The ford over Robertson's River is difficult. The other road, which is farther south, is reported as still worse.

The principal roads to Orange Court-House are by Barnett's and Raccoon Fords. The road by Barnett's Ford is the one principally used, being an old stage road. The road by Raccoon Ford is very rough. There are other roads crossing the Rapidan at intermediate fords, one at Rapidan Station and one at Somerville Mills. These are used for local purposes. The road to Fredericksburg through Stevensburg is reported as pretty fair—macadamized in places. It crosses the river at Germanna Mills. The ford here is bad; not much used for many years. There was a bridge at this point, which was destroyed about the time our forces advanced from Catlett's.

The road to Louisa Court-House is reported by Colonel Anisansel as "very bad." The weather was very wet when he traveled it. He had to swim the Raccoon Ford. The road was quite level; the country well wooded.

At Mountain Creek was a good ford. Ten miles south of this he came to Negro Creek, where a bridge had been destroyed. This ford was very bad, with quicksands on both sides. Negroes were at work repairing the bridge. About 4 miles south of this he found a bridge with a foot of water over it. He could not identify this stream. I presume that these streams are the principal forks of the North Anna River. The other streams he crossed offered no difficulty.

As to the other roads south of Culpeper and Madison I ascertained as follows:

From Madison to Stanardsville very bad; crossing mountain spurs; sharp turns in the road, and places which can be easily defended.

Madison to Orange, a bad road; Madison to Gordonsville, stone pike; Stanardsville to Orange, mud road, pretty good, being an old pike leading to Fredericksburg; Stanardsville to Gordonsville, a stone pike. There are cross-roads leading from the Madison and Gordonsville road across the Rapidan to the last-named road. These fords are represented as good, but some of them mentioned in * * * Beaumont's report were the * * * and artillery. I could only find one negro who was acquainted with these fords, and I had not time to examine him as thoroughly as I desired.

The banks of the Rapidan are represented as higher on the south bank.

The information which I have obtained I am having put on the map as rapidly as possible.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. HOUSTON,

Major, Aide-de-Camp.

FLAT TOP, July 28, 1862.

Col. GEORGE CROOK,

Commanding Third Brigade, Meadow Bluff:

Yours of the 26th received. You have very lately asked for re-enforcements in the expectation of being attacked by a superior force.

* Part omitted illegible.

You now speak of your ability to clear out Monroe County if you have permission. By reference to my letters and dispatches you will find you have discretion to act when you think you have a reasonable chance of success, giving me notice of your intended movements, or without notice in sudden emergencies. I am not sure that I understand your dispatch. Even if you do not move the body of your force, such active blows should be struck at detachments within reach as to end their taunting and make them exceedingly respectful.

My last letter referred only to general and permanent movements. I have ordered the remainder of the Ninth Virginia to report to you. Most of the Summerville garrison are appearing.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL:

An officer will be detailed from each army corps to act as ordnance officer at the headquarters thereof. It shall be the duty of this officer to see that each brigade in the *corps d'armée* is kept supplied with a full amount of ammunition, that is to say, 100 rounds per man for infantry, in addition to the 40 rounds in cartridge boxes; 250 rounds per gun for artillery, including that carried in the ammunition chests. Brigade quartermasters will act as the ordnance officers of their respective brigades, and will be responsible for the care, transportation, and issue of all ordnance and ordnance stores not immediately in the hands of troops. A trusty sergeant will be detailed for each brigade to assist the brigade quartermaster in his duties as ordnance officer. When issues are made drawing largely on the reserve supplies, the brigade ordnance officer will report the kind and quantity of ammunition or other supplies drawn to the acting ordnance officer of the army corps to which they belong, who will make requisitions immediately to fill up those deficiencies for the brigade. The kind and caliber of arms must be stated distinctly on the face of all requisitions, as well as the number of brigade, division, and *corps d'armée* for which the stores are required. An enlisted man (mechanic) will be detached from each regiment to keep in repairs the arms of his regiment. He will receive, provided he be a good workman, the extra-duty allowance of 40 cents per diem.

By command of Major-General Pope:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

FALMOUTH, July 29, 1862.

Colonel SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff*:

A scout who was out to Gordonsville last week has just come in; he went to Orange Court-House and Gordonsville. He reports General Robertson with one brigade of cavalry and infantry at Orange Court-House; Jackson with 10,000 men or more about Gordonsville; Ewell with as many more some miles from Gordonsville, toward Charlottesville. The whole force in that quarter he estimated, from what he heard officers say, at 30,000 or 35,000. While at Gordonsville Sunday he saw

two corporals and four privates of the Ira Harris [Fifth New York] Cavalry brought in. They had given themselves up and sold their horses and arms for \$170 apiece in Confederate money. They were then paroled. Our scout was taken prisoner, brought up before General Robertson, and released on parole. He reached Gordonsville yesterday noon. He does not think the enemy intend going in this direction or Warrenton.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
Meadow Bluff, July 29, 1862.

General JACOB D. COX, *Commanding*:

Yours of 28th just received. I have the honor to report 3 deserters came from Union to-day; they left there Sunday; they corroborate the rumor that the forces there intend making a general move very soon, but did not know where; think they intend going to lower end of the county. I think they have given up the idea of attacking me since the Ninth joined; I will not take it for granted, however. What I meant by permission, was to attack them at their headquarters, since skirmishing around their outposts only makes them worse. I have only about 200 effective cavalry and they have 800, and their horses are so much superior to ours, or I could have overtaken their raid from Summerville. They keep constantly shifting their forces, so I have to move on sudden information. I don't think their force in my front is as great as it was. I learn that a band of guerrillas is forming in Wyoming County to go over to Parkersburg.

GEORGE CROOK.
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENTON JUNCTION,
July 30, 1862—10 a. m.

Col. D. C. McCALLUM:

Major-General Pope desires to know at what time you will have the railroad in running order from Warrenton Junction to Culpeper. Please answer at once. Upon this answer depends his orders for a movement.

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

BALTIMORE, MD., *July 31, 1862—8.40 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have just received from Governor F. Peirpoint at Wheeling the following, viz:

There is an actual necessity of three regiments from Grafton to Clarksburg at this time. There is danger in that direction, coming from Staunton.

I have no regiments to spare.

JOHN F. WOOL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS D'ARMÉE,
July 30, 1862—8.20 a. m.

General CRAWFORD:

Your dispatch of last night received. I fear our troops do not press their reconnaissances beyond the Rapidan. That should be done at once. The withdrawal of the rebels from Orange places us at a disadvantage in getting information which should be compensated by pushing our investigations toward them. Preceded by scouts a reconnaissance will be safe and should be pressed. Its results will be important. The scout you propose via Luray would do well. Its danger is that it is so long a trip that opportunity is offered to cut off the troops on return. This guarded against, it will do well. I am anxious to hear from the army of the enemy. There is no general news of importance. Our men are suffering here from typhoid fever very much.

Very truly, yours,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

As the enemy fall back we should press on to them.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Warrenton, July 30, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

Reports from several different sources represent the enemy to be leaving Richmond and crossing James River, with their heavy artillery. Enemy gradually withdrawing in front of me. I am pushing forward strong reconnaissances to Gordonsville to-day and will go forward to the front to-morrow, and advance whole force to line of Rapidan as fast as practicable. It seems to be understood that the enemy will draw back to Danville and Lynchburg.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 31, 1862.*
 Major-General POPE, *Warrenton, Va.:*

The evacuation may be only a trick; take care and not be caught in the trap. I have directed General McClellan to push forward a sufficient force to ascertain the facts.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HDQRS. SECOND CORPS D'ARMÉE, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
July 31, 1862—10 a. m.

Brig. Gen. S. W. CRAWFORD,
Commanding at Culpeper, &c.:

GENERAL: Thanks for your dispatches. I fear we are holding off from the outposts of the enemy too much. Press him closely by our

scouts. The Rapidan should be occupied by our pickets constantly. Vigorous and bold reconnaissances by our cavalry in small parties, moving in different directions without cessation, will best serve to harass our foe and develop his position and plans. With all possible precaution for safety it is still necessary to take some risks. We must be able in one way or another constantly to feel the enemy. Frequent change, both of position and forces on our part, will both deceive and deter. Do not allow our troops to stand for any length of time in the same condition. Thus "the people" can't avail themselves of their presence in our midst to carry intelligence to the enemy. They must not elude us if they desire it.

There is no general news more than you will find in the papers which I send. General Sigel desires you to send a cavalry scout in the direction of Madison. Do so as frequently as you can.

What do you think of the reports of contrabands of the evacuation of Richmond?

Very truly, yours,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
July 31, 1862—10 a. m.

Colonel CLARK:

DEAR SIR: I received your very full report of the affairs at the front with great satisfaction.* We are sometimes puzzled by the introduction of new local names of places. If you can occasionally explain the position of these places as they occur in the development of new positions it will aid us here. Your last was very full and satisfactory in this respect, and has occasioned this reminder and acknowledgment. I fear our forces are too cautious in their movements. Precaution is necessary, but some risks must be assumed. Frequent changes in the position and number of our troops and constant and bold scouts in parties sometimes large and sometimes small will intimidate the enemy and disturb him more than regular warfare.

We must constantly feel the enemy, know where he is, and what he is doing. To this end permanent positions of our troops must be avoided, whether large or small, and the enemy harassed by the uncertainty as well as the persistency and constancy of our scouting parties.

The Rapidan should be constantly guarded as a sort of scouting base of operations. Vigilance, activity, and a precaution that has a considerable mixture of audacity in it will carry you through many difficulties. There is a splendid opportunity for well-mounted cavalry. Communicate with General Crawford on this subject. We must not let the enemy elude us if we can help it. Your reports give us great satisfaction. The more the better.

Our troops will assemble to-morrow at 10.30 a. m. to hear the President's order read on the death of President Van Buren.

Very truly, yours,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

* Not found.

Abstract from Return of the Army of Virginia, Maj. Gen. John Pope, U. S. Army, commanding, for July 31, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.				
Headquarters staff and escort.....	35	164	219	233	....	Warrenton, Va.
First (Sigel's) Army Corps:						
Headquarters staff and escort..	13	149	172	187	....	Sperryville, Va.
First (Schenck's) Division.....	195	4, 153	4, 744	6, 679	(*)	Near Sperryville.
Second (Steinwehr's) Division....	147	2, 754	3, 122	4, 404	(*)	Near Sperryville.
Third (Schurz') Division.....	149	3, 032	3, 520	4, 763	(*)	Sperryville.
Milroy's brigade.....	110	2, 397	2, 752	3, 787	(*)	Near Woodville, Va.
Total First Corps.....	614	12, 485	14, 310	19, 820	....
Second (Banks') Army Corps:						
Headquarters staff.....	12	.....	12	12	....	Near Washington, Va.
First (Williams') Division.....	458	9, 629	10, 831	13, 246	(*)	Culpeper Court-House, Va.
Second (Augur's) Division.....	228	4, 458	5, 119	7, 184	(*)	Near Washington, Va.
Total Second Corps.....	698	14, 087	15, 962	20, 442	....
Third (McDowell's) Army Corps:						
Headquarters staff.....	23	.....	23	24	....	Warrenton, Va.
First (King's) Division.....	457	8, 808	9, 803	12, 294	24	Opposite Fredericksburg.
Second (Ricketts') Division.....	388	8, 356	9, 253	11, 429	22	Waterloo, Va.
Doubleday's brigade.....	89	1, 677	1, 958	2, 225	6	Opposite Fredericksburg.
Carroll's brigade.....	84	1, 734	2, 038	3, 091	(*)	Warrenton, Va.
Bayard's cavalry brigade.....	75	1, 298	1, 498	1, 806	(*)	
Detachments.....	10	236	263	411	....	Warrenton, Va.
6th New York Cavalry.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	Barnett's Ford, Va.
1st Rhode Island Cavalry.....	24	506	611	790	....	Junction of Orange and Alexandria Railroad.
Pontoniers (3d Maine Battery)..	5	127	140	146	....	Opposite Fredericksburg.
Signal party.....	6	14	20	23	....	Warrenton, Va.
Total Third Corps.....	1, 161	22, 756	25, 607	32, 239	52	
Reserve (Sturgis') Corps:						
Headquarters staff and escort..	10	39	49	50	....	Alexandria, Va.
Whipple's division.....	332	5, 568	6, 423	6, 868	477	Defenses of Washington.
Cook's brigade.....	58	1, 071	1, 227	1, 368	16	Cloud's Mills.
68th Illinois.....	30	677	814	933	....	Cloud's Mills.
71st New York Militia.....	36	477	552	570	....	Tennallytown.
Fort Washington, Md.....	5	107	121	123	61	
Total Reserve Corps.....	471	7, 939	9, 226	9, 912	554	
Detached commands:						
White's brigade.....	131	2, 621	2, 958	3, 574	15	Winchester, Va.
District of Kanawha (Cox's)...	396	8, 416	9, 502	11, 680	(*)	Charleston, Flat Top Mountain, and Meadow Bluff, W. Va.
Total detached.....	527	11, 037	12, 460	15, 254	....
Grand total.....	3, 506	68, 468	77, 779	97, 900	....

* Not reported on original return.

† Including Hatch's cavalry, 158 officers and 3,101 men present for duty.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1, 1862.

General POPE, Warrenton, Va.:

General Burnside's command has been ordered to Fredericksburg. As soon as they arrive, use King's division as you deem best. Watch the Shenandoah Valley. It is believed that the enemy are preparing to operate there. If so, attack them in flank and give no rest.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY,
Near Sperryville, August 1, 1862—6 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK, *Commanding* :

I have just arrived here (5 o'clock p. m.). No news of consequence from the front. I go to Sperryville to-morrow afternoon to inspect Sigel's army corps. Will return day after to-morrow morning. Will keep you advised of everything of importance.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 1, 1862.

General BURNSIDE or General STEVENS,
Newport News, Va. :

The troops of General Burnside's command will immediately embark for Aquia Creek, and on reaching that landing will take position near Fredericksburg; the movement to be made as rapidly as possible, and the destination to be concealed.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Commanding.

FORT MONROE, VA.,
August 2, 1862—2.40 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
Commander-in-Chief :

Your dispatch received. My troops are rapidly embarking. The fleet will sail at 12 o'clock to-night as quietly as possible, and will reach Aquia Creek to-morrow. By preparations all being made I can leave for Washington at once for definite instructions if you wish it, and can then reach Aquia Creek by the time the troops are landed. You will remember that, by direction of the Department, we brought with us no wagons, ambulances, artillery, or cavalry from North Carolina.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

NEAR WASHINGTON, VA.,
August 2, 1862—1 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK :

A mixed column of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, under General Crawford, is advancing to-day upon Orange Court-House to reconnoiter. Enemy in force.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES AT CULPEPER, VA.,
August 2, 1862.

[General BANKS:]

DEAR GENERAL: I have just returned. I went into camp to-day

with the Fifth New York and First Vermont Cavalry. We had quite a little affair with the enemy, in which we lost several men killed and had others wounded. We killed some 13 to 15 of them, wounded a considerable number, and have over 50 prisoners.

Two regiments were at the town. I cut the telegraph and had some of the track destroyed. A regiment, the Sixth Virginia, were expected every moment, and before we left the cheering was heard announcing their arrival. They think you are in force. Jackson was on that side; he has withdrawn his forces to Mechanicsburg [?]. A. P. Hill arrived yesterday with 10,000 infantry. I intended to have gone through Orange and joined you, but the fear of leaving the fords on the river unprotected finally decided the question.

I am very tired and will write in the morning.

Very truly, yours,

S. W. CRAWFORD,
Brigadier-General.

FALMOUTH, August 2, 1862.

Colonel SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff:*

A scout whom I sent out on Thursday returned this morning. He went through Louisa Court-House and to within 2 or 3 miles of Gordonsville. There was but one regiment at the Court-House, and Jackson's force in Gordonsville and vicinity does not, he thinks, exceed 15,000. The traffic on the Central Railroad is interrupted—the trains running very irregularly. No troops have passed over the road for several days.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
No. 15. } *Near Sperryville, Va., August 2, 1862.*

No officer of this army shall have any communication with the heads of the departments of the army, the commander-in-chief, or any other army official at Washington, except through the proper military channels.

By command of Major-General Pope:

R. O. SELFRIDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
No. 31. } *Near Washington, Va., August 2, 1862.*

I. Brigadier-General Buford will proceed at once to the front and assume command of all the cavalry of Major-General Banks' *corps d'armée*. This cavalry will be under his exclusive command, subject only to the orders of the officer commanding the Second Army Corps and to those of the major-general commanding the Army of Virginia.

General Buford will take post at Madison Court-House with his command, throwing to the front, at least as far as Stanardsville and the line of the Rapidan, the necessary outposts and pickets, and keeping his pickets constantly in contact with those of the enemy. A brigade of infantry will be established from 3 to 5 miles in his rear on the Sper-

ryville road. He will keep the commander of that brigade constantly advised of what occurs in front of him. He will communicate at least once a day with the major-general commanding the army corps to which he belongs. The country which he is required to overlook will extend from the east side of Swift Run Gap, along the Rapidan River, to the point where the pike from Madison Court-House to Gordonsville crosses the river.

Brigadier-General Bayard will assemble the whole of the cavalry force of the Third Army Corps which he brought with him and will himself take immediate command of it, subject only to the orders of the general commanding his corps and of the major-general commanding the Army of Virginia, to both of whom he will report at least once each day. He will take post with the whole of his command at a point near the railroad and at least 5 miles south of Culpeper Court-House, throwing out his advanced posts and pickets as far as the line of the Rapidan, and keeping the country covered from the point where the pike from Madison Court-House to Gordonsville crosses the Rapidan to a point at least 5 miles east of the railroad crossing of that river, being careful to establish strong pickets at every ford. He will keep up constant communication with Brigadier-General Buford at Madison Court-House, and advise him of everything of importance.

The brigade under Brigadier-General Crawford will remain posted at Culpeper Court-House.

Brigadier-General Bayard, without being at all under the command of Brigadier-General Crawford, will keep him advised of all matters of interest in front.

Major-General Sigel, commanding the First Army Corps, will detail and post the brigade hereinbefore designated in some strong position between 2 and 5 miles north of Madison Court-House. The two brigades of infantry at Culpeper Court-House and north of Madison Court-House are posted merely as supports to the cavalry in their front, and their commanding officers will be responsible that they are not subjected to any unnecessary alarm whatever. The commanders of the cavalry in their front will keep the brigade commanders constantly advised of any movement of the enemy in sufficient time to make every necessary preparation of defense. Whenever it may be necessary to concentrate these forces, or any portion of them, the senior officer present will assume command thereof, in accordance with the Regulations of the Army and irrespective of the provisions of this order.

The wagons and supplies for the commands of Generals Bayard and Buford will be kept with the respective infantry brigades in their rear, and no greater amount of supplies for either infantry or cavalry than can be carried off with their transportation will be kept on hand.

The headquarters of the Army of Virginia are established, until further orders, with those of the Second Army Corps.

By command of Major-General Pope:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 3, 1862—9 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

The reconnoitering column, under General Crawford, crossed the Rapidan, and pushed forward to Orange Court-House yesterday and

took possession of the town, which was occupied by two regiments of the enemy's cavalry, under General Robertson. Eleven of the enemy were killed and 52 taken prisoners. Among the latter, 1 major, 2 captains, and 2 lieutenants. Our loss was 2 killed and 3 wounded.

The enemy retired in such haste as to leave their wounded in our hands. The railroad and the telegraph line between Orange Court-House and Gordonsville were destroyed.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 3, 1862—9 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

The enemy is in considerable force at and south of Gordonsville, though not so strong, I think, as was supposed. When will the railroad bridge across the Rappahannock, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, be completed? I shall move forward the whole of my command as soon as this is done to the line of the Rapidan.

It is reported by the prisoners captured that the bulk of Jackson's force, with 10,000 men under Hill, is at Mechanicsburg [?], southwest of Louisa Court-House. I shall know certainly in the course of the night, as there are scouts and reconnoitering parties out on both flanks.

Unless the enemy is heavily re-enforced from Richmond I shall be in possession of Gordonsville and Charlottesville within ten days.

Do you get further news of the enemy around Richmond? I go to Sperryville to-morrow morning. Sigel is still out in force toward Stanardsville.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, VA.,
August 3, 1862—9.45 p. m.

Major-General McDOWELL:

How soon will you be able to start with your command from Warrenton and Sulphur Springs to pass the Rappahannock and march to Culpeper? I wish you to move as soon as possible, as the movements of the other army corps wait on yours. Have you heard further of the pontoon train that was coming from New York for you? Please answer.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Sulphur Springs, August 3, 1862—11.30 p. m.

Major-General POPE, *Little Washington*:

Ricketts' division, at Waterloo, is ready to march at once. Carroll's brigade has not yet received its transportation for its ten days' rations, and has sufficient for only five days. The remainder can be here, the quartermaster says, by to-morrow night, or can be taken from the supply train of the depot quartermaster at Warrenton.

Batteries A and B, Virginia Artillery, and Clark's battery not fit

for service. Have given orders for the amalgamation of the Virginia batteries, but cannot count on them being ready. The bridge over the Rappahannock at this place is not built, the wire rope being three days on the way from Washington here. The bridge can be finished in two days after the wire is received. The stream, however, can at this time be passed, though the ford is deep and the water may come into the wagon-boxes. The pontoon train has arrived at Washington and is being discharged from shipboard.

To sum up, Ricketts can go at once with his ten days', Carroll at once with five days', leaving his other five under guard at this place; the batteries referred to not to be counted upon.

You speak of moving troops from Warrenton. Shall the regiment now there be moved before the railroad bridge is completed and the depot there is broken up?

IRVIN McDOWELL.

HEADQUARTERS KING'S DIVISION,
Fredericksburg, August 3, 1862—11 p. m.

Major-General POPE, *Washington:*

Your dispatch is just received. I will send out two cavalry expeditions to-morrow toward the Central Railroad and support them with infantry and artillery. I think that we can break up Hanover Junction with but little risk.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Near Sperryville, August 3, 1862.
(Received 10.45 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

The following dispatch from General King has just been received, sent me by General McDowell:

FALMOUTH, VA., *3d.*

William Bishop, who has been employed for more than a year past at the Tredegar Iron Works, left Richmond yesterday morning and arrived here to-day on his way to Baltimore, where he used to reside. He came along the railroad. He saw no troops except a few cavalry at Hanover Station. Re-enforcements keep coming into Richmond from the South, and large numbers have been sent to Jackson in the vicinity of Gordonsville and beyond.

He gave some interesting information about Richmond, the prices there, and the ordnance manufactured at the Tredegar Iron Works, of which a full report will be sent you by mail. He thinks Jackson is to attack Pope, and will have all the troops he wants for the purpose.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

AQUA, *August 4, 1862—7 a. m.*
(Received 8.10 a. m.)

General HALLECK, *Commander-in-Chief:*

Arrived here last night with the advance of my command, and will commence landing at once and proceed to Falmouth. Whole command

will probably be there by to-morrow night. Will I need more definite instructions?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS,
Fredericksburg, Va., August 4, 1862—1 p. m.

Colonel RUGGLES,
Chief of Staff, Washington:

I have made the arrangements for the expedition ordered by the general commanding. They start to-night and the supporting column in the morning. They will endeavor to strike at two points.

General Burnside, with his advance, arrived at Aquia last night and is expected here to-day. The mechanic from the Tredegar Iron Works will go to Washington by first train.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Similar dispatch to McDowell.)

WARRENTON SPRINGS, *August 4, 1862.*

Brigadier-General KING, *Falmouth:*

The major-general commanding has seen your dispatch of 1 p. m. to-day, and he directs that as soon as General Burnside shall have arrived at Aquia you draw in all your command from that place to Falmouth.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

WARRENTON SPRINGS, *August 4, 1862.*

General RICKETTS,
Commanding Division, Waterloo, Va.:

GENERAL: March with the whole of your division, except the garrison at Warrenton, early to-morrow morning toward Culpeper Court-House, going for the first day to the best camping ground between the village of Jefferson and the crossing of Aestham River.

General Pope states that the troops which garrison Warrenton will be relieved at an early day and will join the corps to which they belong.

The headquarters of the corps will remain here all day to-morrow. As soon, therefore, as you get into camp report the fact to this place, stating the precise position you occupy with the different parts of your division. Carroll's brigade moves from this place to-morrow, and will go to the Aestham River, where it comes under your orders.

Major Houston, of the Engineers, states the distance between your camp and Jefferson as 11 miles, and that you can find good water at convenient distances between that place and Aestham River.

Start early and give stringent orders against straggling. Draw in all

your *estafettes*. Continue your march the second day for Culpeper, posting your troops outside of the town.

By order of Major-General McDowell:

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 4, 1862—4.45 p. m.

Major-General McDOWELL:

The railroad bridge over the Rappahannock on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad will be completed on Friday. I desire you to commence your movements upon Culpeper Court-House with Ricketts' division and Carroll's brigade immediately. The movement of the other two corps cannot begin until you reach Culpeper. Notify me as soon as you approach within a day's march of that place, and move forward as rapidly as possible. A regiment will be sent from here as railroad guard between Catlett's Station and Culpeper Court-House. As soon as it reaches Warrenton you will draw your regiment from that place and unite it with its proper brigade. You will halt at Culpeper Court-House until you receive further orders.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Sulphur Springs, Warrenton, August 4, 1862.

Colonel RUGGLES,
Chief of Staff, near Washington, Va.:

Ricketts' division, and excepting the garrison of Warrenton, including Carroll's brigade, have been ordered to march early to-morrow morning, and will go to a point between Jefferson and Aestham River. They are directed to resume the march next morning for Culpeper Court-House, where they will arrive on Wednesday, the 6th instant.

My headquarters will be here all day to-morrow; next day at Culpeper Court-House.

A letter intercepted by General King from a Captain Mason, of the secession army, to his wife states as follows:

Our division [understood to be Field's] has just received orders to march to the valley of Virginia to join Jackson, and I write you this hurried letter with the hope that through some source it may reach you. General Pope has collected a large army up in that region, and we in all likelihood will give him battle soon after reaching our destination, and, if successful, will march in the direction of the Federal capital.*

I am informed by one of my staff that difficulties are made by the railroad agent in Alexandria about his passing from Washington this way without a pass from General Pope. I beg to suggest that orders be given to permit all officers and soldiers on their way to join their stations to pass without hinderance.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Corps.

* Copy sent General Halleck by General Pope.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Warrenton Springs, August 4, 1862.

Major-General POPE, *Little Washington* :

I learn from General King that General Burnside's advance has arrived at Aquia and General Burnside himself is at Fredericksburg. I have ordered King to withdraw the troops of his division from Aquia, so that General Burnside's troops and mine may not be intermingled. I do not know that I have any cause, but still I have an apprehension that by some of the changes of the service King's division may be lost to me. I beg, therefore, to ask it may be borne in mind that this was formerly my own division, which I have formed, instructed, and disciplined, and that I should feel I received a heavy blow were I to lose it. The remaining transportation for Carroll's brigade has arrived.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Near Sperryville, Va., August 4, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL:

You will not lose your division. It will join you as soon as you take up your new position.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Near Sperryville, Va., August 4, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL:

Please inform me when you shall commence your march.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,
Sulphur Springs, August 4, 1862.

Major-General POPE, *near Washington, Va.* :

In reply to your telegram, asking me when I shall commence my march, I beg to say that I sent you a dispatch between 8 and 9 o'clock, giving you the information required, together with other items.

The march begins to-morrow at 5 a. m. Your order did not reach me in time to commence it at an earlier hour.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 4, 1862.*

Major-General POPE, *Warrenton, Va.* :

I have just learned that General Burnside has no transportation, artillery, or cavalry. You will therefore order only General King's infantry to join you, leaving the cavalry and artillery with General Burnside until I can send him others.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 4, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Aquia Creek, Va.:*

I have directed General Pope to leave General King's cavalry and artillery with you for the present. General Meigs will send you wagons as rapidly as possible. Your present object will be to hold the Rappahannock between Fredericksburg and General Pope's command.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

NEAR SPERRYVILLE, VA.,
August 4, 1862—8 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
Commanding U. S. Army:

There are several field batteries at Washington, and some 3,000 cavalry—some of the best cavalry we have. Enough batteries and cavalry might be sent from Washington to General Burnside to relieve King's artillery and cavalry and allow it to accompany his division.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Washington, August 4, 1862—9 p. m.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Care of General Halleck:

Was my dispatch to General Halleck in regard to the affair at Orange Court-House [received]? If it was, I think it well that, for several reasons, it be sent to the Associated Press.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 4, 1862—5 p. m.

General RUFUS KING:

What is the best and safest way for you to move with your whole command to the crossing of the Rapidan by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, so as to unite at that point with the other division of your army corps, which will be there within five days, in consequence of the presence of the enemy at and around Gordonsville?

It may be prudent to cross to the north side of the Rapidan 10 or 15 miles east of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad crossing. You had best, therefore, get all information concerning the fords and crossing places in that neighborhood.

Keep your command in readiness to move at the shortest notice, as you will probably do so immediately after your expedition to Hanover has returned.

Brigadier-General Doubleday's brigade will be assigned to your division. You will notify him accordingly to be in readiness to move.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,

August 4, 1862—8 p. m.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,

Chief of Staff, &c. :

COLONEL: In answer to the letter of instructions received to-day * at 1 p. m. from the commanding general, it gives me pleasure to say :

1st. That the trains will be in readiness to move by "to-morrow night."

2d. That the Purnell Legion, officers and men, will accept "with great pleasure" the position assigned to them.

3d. That I can move my command direct to Woodville by the Sperryville road. There is a road (country road) direct from Washington, but it would be impossible to get our trains over it even for a single trip. The river crosses it eight times in the first 5 miles from Washington. A party has been ordered to improve the pike road, and it will be in condition for speedy marches, if necessary.

4th. There is a road leading from the Sperryville pike, near Hazel River, direct to the junction of Robertson's and Crooked Rivers, but it is rough and very bad—one of the country roads, but passable I doubt not. I expected this evening a more full description of it, but it has not yet reached me. It will be forwarded as soon as received. It may be assumed that there is such a road, of which use can be made.

5th. The division have the requisite days' rations.

I have the honor to be, with respect, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,

Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND CORPS D'ARMÉE, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,

August 4, 1862.

Col. WILLIAM O. REDDEN,

Commanding at Front Royal:

COLONEL: Your dispatch of the 3d instant,* for which I thank you, I received this morning at 11 a. m. The removal of your camp is in every respect an advantage. I am glad to learn that the works are commenced. I hope you will drive them to completion as speedily as possible. All your interests and those of your command lie in that direction. Intrenching tools are expected here hourly and will be forwarded at once.

The difficulties you suggest in regard to Captain Munther are natural, and the same experience occurs with us as with you. He is, however, an engineer sent by the Government for the direction of affairs within his profession, the only one I had when he left my quarters, and it will be necessary in the duties with which he is charged to follow substantially his plans. You will aid him as far as you can, and I shall direct him, while seeking your aid, not to interfere with your command.

The position to which you refer I am well acquainted with. I examined it before the late attack on Front Royal. It commands, as you say, the whole country, but is a secondary, not a primary, position.

The river is your line; with intrenchments you are there secure. If the enemy attacks you from the town, the river, intrenched, is your defense. If he attack from the other side, you cross the river and with intrenchments defend again. If upon an attack you are driven from

* Not found.

the river, the position you speak of becomes a most important second line. It is to be established after that upon the river.

Let the intrenchments upon the river be completed immediately according to Captain Munther's plan. No scouts or picket service will protect you without them. Then construct the fortifications on the heights beyond. Put all the negroes upon the works you can command, but do not allow them to remain unfinished for a day. You have no other security. These will secure against everything except overwhelming forces, of which, with our army in your front, you are not in danger.

The enemy near you cannot be numerous. There are no rebel troops in the valley and only guerrillas in your vicinity. If you are fortified they will not attack you at all. A few men can defend the works, and nearly your whole force will be free to attack them. No better opportunity is offered for active service. Every man, soldier or citizen, found in arms or protecting those in arms, should be captured.

The paroled men you refer to should receive no favor. These guerrillas are outlaws. It is not recognized warfare, and no engagement with them should be regarded. If not put upon duty, such paroled men will be held in camp without favor. It is undeniable that the parole is sham, in many cases procured by our men and given by the enemy to enable them to escape the service. Put them at work on the intrenchments or in other service not military, if you please.

In the arrest of citizens you are allowed to discharge them upon parole or on such securities as you may deem proper. Prisoners of war ought not to be paroled without authority. In regard to the rebel prisoners paroled, make a written statement, naming them and stating their condition, and specific orders will be given in each case.

The establishment of the hospital is a necessary measure. You will find, I think, that the camp, if well ventilated and policed, is better for the sick than the buildings in town. Of that your medical officers will judge.

If your post is properly picketed it will be very rarely that your troops will be required to lay on their arms. That ought to be avoided whenever possible, as it demoralizes and dispirits the men and leads them to believe all alarms unfounded.

In conclusion, complete your fortifications as soon as possible. Tools will be forwarded. Thanks for your report.

Very truly yours, as always,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,

Near Sperryville, Va., August 5, 1862—11.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Commanding U. S. Army :

Some four weeks since I directed General Cox, who has about 11,000 men in Kanawha Valley, to intrench 2,400 at or near the mouth of Gauley, so as to cover the valley of Kanawha below that point, and to hold himself in readiness with the remainder of his force, about 8,000 strong, to move forward in the direction of Staunton. A large part of the force which then confronted him has joined Jackson since, under the command of Loring.

I propose, with your consent, to direct Cox to move forward at once to

Covington or Jackson's River (on maps James River really), and thence, by the way of Warm Springs and Augusta Springs to Harrisonburg, at which place he can readily join this command. The road is good, and he reports that he will be able to make the march to Harrisonburg within ten days. Though somewhat hazardous, I should prefer that instead of the route I have mentioned. He should pursue the turnpike from Covington to Lexington and thence to Staunton, for its effect in threatening Lynchburg and the railroad leading west from Richmond. Will you please advise me at once what you think of the movement?

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Near Sperryville, August 5, 1862—11.30 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

Several soldiers belonging to the Ohio regiments of this command, who were taken prisoners by the enemy at Port Republic in June last, made their escape and came into our lines yesterday from Lynchburg, where they have been confined. They report one regiment at Lynchburg and a large number of sick and wounded sent back from Richmond. Re-enforcements are daily passing through for Jackson in large numbers.

Two of our scouts returned from Louisa Court-House last night. Longstreet passed through day before yesterday to Gordonsville. He was seen by our scouts. His division has been passing through Louisa Court-House for several days. A. P. Hill was between Gordonsville and Louisa Court-House with 9,000 men. Jackson's force from various sources of information is reported to have been full 50,000, though I think the number to be overestimated. It is certain, however, that he has his own division, re-enforced by the Sixth Georgia and Second Alabama Regiments, Ewell's division, Whiting's division, Longstreet's division, A. P. Hill's division, and four regiments of Ashby's cavalry, under Robertson, which have hitherto been in the Shenandoah Valley. The strength of these divisions it is next to impossible to ascertain.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Near Sperryville, August 5, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief U. S. Army:

GENERAL: I commence the forward movement from my present position to-morrow.

McDowell, with one division of his army corps (the other is King's, at Fredericksburg), moves from Warrenton direct to Culpeper. General Banks moves due south to the pike from Sperryville to Culpeper, and pursues the pike to the crossing of Hazel River.

As soon as these forces are at the points specified the whole of the army will move forward to the line of Robertson's River. The First Corps, now at Sperryville, to occupy the north side of the river, a little northeast of Madison Court-House; the Second Corps, a point half way between the First and the railroad crossing of Rapidan River (mouth of Crooked River); the Third at the railroad crossing.

The First Corps pushes forward a brigade and battery to the North Fork of Rapidan, near Stanardsville, occupying a strong position behind that stream.

The cavalry of the First Corps will be posted on the west side of the Blue Ridge, on the road (macadamized) from Madison Court-House to Columbia Bridge (Rockingham), on the Shenandoah, picketing the valley as far south as possible. The cavalry of the Second Corps (six regiments) will be massed at Stanardsville, pushing forward strong pickets to the front.

The cavalry of the Third Corps will be massed in like manner at the point where the pike from Madison Court-House to Gordonsville crosses the Rapidan, with at least one regiment at the railroad crossing of that river, to patrol the country toward the south.

The position along Robertson's River is strong and easily defensible, in case the enemy assembles a superior force before he can be dealt with. The purpose is to make a considerable demonstration from Stanardsville upon the enemy's rear at Charlottesville, so as to make Gordonsville untenable and force him either to fall back upon Charlottesville and abandon the Central Railroad east, detach so large a force from Gordonsville as to make that place weak, or advance upon our position, where he would fight at great disadvantage and with a difficult river in his rear. I do not speak of the probability of his falling back along the Central Railroad, as I have dispatched several strong expeditions from Fredericksburg, which I hope will destroy that road at Hanover Junction and several points west. With the large force of cavalry at my disposition I can easily make the position at Gordonsville untenable, as the enemy cannot confront it with cavalry nor detach so large a force as will be necessary to protect his communications without dangerously weakening himself at Gordonsville.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,

Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Near Washington, Va., August 5, 1862.

General ALPHEUS S. WILLIAMS,
Commanding First Division :

GENERAL: I am instructed to communicate that the major-general commanding the Army of Virginia has ordered this command to move to-morrow to some point near Hazel River, on the pike between Sperryville and Culpeper, and there encamp until further orders.

The general commanding the corps directs that your division be put in motion at 4 a. m. to-morrow. The batteries will follow the brigades to which they belong. The train will follow in rear of the division.

General Augur's division will be directed to move as soon as yours shall have taken up the line of march.

The general commanding the corps leaves to your judgment the selection of a camp for your command, which must, however, leave sufficient room on your left to encamp General Augur's division.

If there be a sufficient amount of transportation the knapsacks may be carried in wagons, the men reserving their blankets.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUIS H. PELOUZE,

Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Near Washington, Va., August 5, 1862.

General C. C. AUGUR,
Commanding Second Division :

GENERAL: I am instructed to communicate that the major-general commanding the Army of Virginia has ordered this command to move to-morrow to some point near Hazel River, on the pike between Sperryville and Culpeper, and there encamp until further orders.

General Williams has been ordered to march at 4 a. m. to-morrow, and the general commanding the corps directs that you put your division in motion as soon as General Williams' command has taken up the line of march. The batteries will follow the brigades to which they belong. The train will follow in rear of the division.

If there be a sufficient amount of transportation the knapsacks may be carried in wagons, the men reserving their blankets.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUIS H. PELOUZE,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Near Sperryville, August 5, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL:

I have telegraphed General King, and wish you also to learn whether his (King's) command can cross at Germanna Mills, so as to unite with you at Culpeper. As soon, therefore, as you get to Culpeper ascertain whether that ford or any other east of Raccoon Ford and the road leading to the fords are practicable for the purpose.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,
Sulphur Springs, August 5, 1862.

Major-General POPE, *Washington, Va.:*

I have just examined a late employé in the Tredegar Iron Works at Richmond, whom I had sent up from Fredericksburg. He is an intelligent person. He reports, on the authority of his fellow-workmen who live on the Central road, that large re-enforcements all last week, and particularly about the middle of it, went up the railroad to join Jackson. Four or five trains here every night; that public attention in Richmond is now mostly turned upon Jackson and Pope.

On the subject of the evacuation of Richmond, you may recollect you heard this was taking place as early as July 31. He left August 2 and nothing of the kind was then going on; heard of no general sickness. The two bridges are repaired over the South Anna. He came in the cars to Hanover Junction.

I have just received full accounts through General King of the fords and roads of the Lower Rapidan and North Fork of the Rappahannock. Confirming my telegram of this morning, the commander of the cavalry at Rappahannock Station reports to me that the bridge at that place will be finished to-night.

Allow me to call attention to the establishment of telegraph communication via the railroad to Culpeper. For the present I will keep up communication between Culpeper and Warrenton by a line of *estafettes*, without I find at the former a readier mode of reaching you.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,
Sulphur Springs, August 5, 1862.

Major-General POPE,
Near Washington, Va.:

Agreeably to your orders, to be informed when Ricketts' and Carroll's troops shall have reached a point one day's march from Culpeper, I have to acquaint you that by a report just received they are near Hazel Run, and to-morrow will be in Culpeper.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,
Warrenton Springs, August 5, 1862.

Major-General POPE,
Near Washington, Va.:

I sent you by mail on the 3d instant a report of the engineer officer whom I sent to examine Ely's Ford and the Germanna Mills Crossing. As it may not arrive, I report the substance of his statement. At Germanna Mills there is no ford. There was a bridge, which the enemy burned. The distance between the abutments is about 200 feet. The piers are six in number, all standing but the center one; distance between pier, 30 feet; height above river, 30 feet; pine timber abundant in vicinity; steam saw-mill in good order, with considerable lumber on hand; Ely's Ford good, but approaches bad. I will remark that it is as near, and it is a sure road to come up the left bank of the Rappahannock and cross either at Norman's Ford or at the one right below.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Centreville [?], August 5, 1862—12 m.

Major-General McDOWELL:

GENERAL: None of Sigel's force has been ordered to Fairfax Court-House or to the rear. Arrest all men from it straggling to the rear.

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 181. } *Washington, August 5, 1862.*

* * * * *

VIII. Brig. Gen. W. L. Elliott is relieved from duty with the Army of

the Mississippi, and will report in person, without delay, to Major-General Pope, in the Army of Virginia.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RALEIGH COURT-HOUSE, *August 5, 1862.*

G. M. BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: Captain Moritz returned yesterday evening with Company B, of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, from Richmond's Ferry, and reports the following:

From Raleigh a pretty good wagon road leads across Piney Creek, along the mouth of Glades Creek, and along the left bank of New River, to Richmond's Ferry. It is the same road on which Floyd (rebel general) last autumn had advanced and retreated. On his way Captain Moritz met with citizens from New River, who told him that the night before (August 1) rebel scouts had taken two Union men from their houses near Richmond's Ferry. In consequence of this he hastened to arrive at this place, where he arrived the evening of August 2. He found there a Home Guard, said to be about 48 men strong, and commanded by Mr. James Richmond, son of Samuel Richmond, but indifferently armed and badly provided with ammunition.

Scouting parties who the next day crossed New River could not detect any trace of the enemy, who is said to be commanded by William Thurman, of Fayette County, and who probably came from Monroe County over Keeney's Knob to Lick Creek, retreating on the same way. Richmond's Ferry is destroyed, but $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below this place, opposite Thomas Wagner's farm, there is a good flat, fordable at low water.

Mr. Samuel Richmond was personally here to-day, commanding assistance, if necessary. He says that the Thirty-sixth Regiment Virginia (rebels) were at or near Red Sulphur, having orders to move toward the Meadows. This, however, is but a rumor. Distance from Raleigh to Richmond's Ferry, 22 miles.

E. SIBER,
Colonel Thirty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteers.

GENERAL POPE'S HEADQUARTERS,
Near Sperryville, August 6, 1862—8 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

I desire to move General King's division from Fredericksburg to Culpeper to-morrow morning, by the plank road between those places, which crosses the Rapidan at Germanna Mills. The cavalry of that division is the very best I have; in fact the only good cavalry in this army. Cannot this cavalry at least be replaced by one of the regiments now in Washington doing police duty, so that King's cavalry can march with him?

I would be glad to know also when I may expect his batteries to join him. He has four. Are they all wanted by General Burnside? Please let me know to-day, if possible, that I may give the necessary instructions.

The troops are all on the march to-day for their new positions.
I shall leave for Culpeper to-morrow.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 6, 1862.*

Major-General POPE, *Sperryville, Va.:*

There is but a single and very small regiment of cavalry here, which is required for provost-marshal duty. If you have any other to replace King's, do so. The batteries were unfit for service, but two will be made effective and sent to Burnside. You must not leave this command without these arms till we can send him others.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 6, 1862.*

Major-General POPE, *Sperryville, Va.:*

The Secretary of War decides that, under the existing organization and regulation of the Pay Department, paymasters cannot be assigned as you desire. The route you propose for General Cox is too much exposed. Select one more in rear, if possible, and telegraph me. I will take the matter up at the earliest moment I can. The Secretary of War is of opinion that the sending beyond your lines of citizens who do not take the oath of allegiance should be the exception, not the general rule.

There are already sixteen signal officers with the Army of Virginia; eight with General McDowell, and eight with General Banks. Detail one of them for your headquarters.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

GENERAL BANKS' HEADQUARTERS,
August 6, 1862—5.30 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

I cannot suggest any other routes for General Cox than those mentioned, without his retiring far to the rear of his present position. The roads I suggested are turnpikes. The mountain roads other than these are bad and difficult, and would delay his movements too much to render him of any service. His move on Lexington would necessitate the withdrawal of forces from Richmond and still further disperse the army at that place. Even should the worst happen, General Cox could fall back upon his present position, after having considerably weakened the force at Richmond.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

NEAR SPERRYVILLE, VA.,
August 6, 1862—8.20 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

The fortifications at Winchester are now substantially completed and fully armed. They are intended to protect the approaches in that

direction to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and belong properly to that line of defense. The brigade at Winchester I am very desirous to have join its division, and General Wool has a number of regiments at Harper's Ferry and other points on that line protected by Winchester. Cannot three regiments from General Wool's command be ordered to Winchester to hold it, and the brigade be relieved to join its division in this army?

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Culpeper Court-House, August 6, 1862.

Colonel DUFFIE,
First Rhode Island Cavalry:

COLONEL: You will take a position with your regiment on the road leading hence to Raccoon Ford, at a point from 5 to 8 miles from this place. You will observe well all the roads which lead from that road out to the west, throwing your pickets well out on them, as well as down to Raccoon Ford, which you will occupy. Search the left of Bayard's line of pickets and join on to it. Establish a line of *estafettes* between Raccoon Ford and this place, and report daily to these headquarters whether anything of moment occurs or not. The general relies on your activity.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CULPEPER COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
August 6, 1862.

GENERAL: General Bayard is encamped on the Madison road, leading from Culpeper past Colvin's tavern to the forks of Robertson's and Crooked Rivers, 2 miles this side of the forks and about 10 miles from here. I had an interview with him here last night.

I beg to inform you that our immediate front is uncovered by cavalry, the fords unguarded, and but 12 vedettes in advance of the infantry pickets to-night. Raccoon, Somerville, and the Rapidan Fords, are within 10 miles of our position.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. W. CRAWFORD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE KANAWHA,
Flat Top Mountain, August 6, 1862.

Col A. MOOR,
Commanding Second Brigade:

COLONEL: Colonel Scammon has a report that there is a demonstration being made by the enemy upon Major Comly's command at Pack's Ferry. This may be intended to cover an advance by the Princeton road, and it will be well to take the precaution of having the road carefully patrolled well to the front. Send some infantry and cavalry, with orders to keep you thoroughly informed of every movement on the road.

If any force should advance stronger than the patrols, word should be sent to Captain Schache, that he may not run into an ambush.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE KANAWHA,
Flat Top Mountain, August 6, 1862.

Col. E. P. SCAMMON,
Commanding First Brigade:

SIR: If any serious demonstration is made by the enemy at Pack's Ferry I think it probable that it is solely with a view to destroy our boats, so that they may hereafter operate on that side with less fear of interference from us. Particular care to preserve the boats, if possible, will therefore be taken. The nature of the country there will make it comparatively easy to barricade roads and hold back a heavy force, if any such makes a serious effort to cross.

Our information has made it probable that a special effort might be made by the enemy in another direction while a feint would be made at the river. Let the information be so carefully sifted that we may not be imposed upon by exaggerated reports there, and so enable the enemy to make a dash elsewhere.

Send forward promptly the news you get from the Ferry. Your next bulletin from Colonel Hayes will perhaps have more decisive and definite news.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ELKHORN FORK OF SANDY, McDOWELL COUNTY,
August 6, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JACOB D. COX:

GENERAL: We have reached this point, about 35 miles from camp, after a much longer time than I had hoped to occupy. Here, after a march of about 8 miles along a fair mountain path, made from 6 o'clock to 1 p. m., I find the men so exhausted that I fear to risk them much farther lest I may have to leave some on the road. I have accordingly determined, after much deliberation and more regret, to select a few tough, hardy men and unite them with a few countrymen, and proceed by rapid marches across McDowell to Tug Fork and thence into Tazewell, to ascertain beyond a question whether any forces are really in that region. The remainder of the officers and men I send back to camp by easy, careful marches. This course will, I think, deceive the enemy and induce him to send out some small detachments, under the belief that our forces are gone, which may possibly be "gobbled" up in the mountains.

The information now is that about 300 or 400 poorly armed men are in Abb's Valley, under command of Hounshell, and that 50 men are at Cartwright's, on Tug Fork. If this proves true we will try to surprise the 50 men and return by way of Wyoming Court-House.

Marshall was, by reports, at Liberty Hill on last Saturday with 2,500

to 3,000 men, but report now says that he has left for East Tennessee or Kentucky. If possible I will find out the whole truth. If all my plans succeed I hope to reach camp by Saturday evening.

With great respect,

J. D. HINES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Detachment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7, 1862.

Major-General POPE, *Sperryville, Va.:*

The only cavalry here is the "Scott's Nine Hundred," only 622 men. I understand that the Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment is at Manassas. Can you not send that to General Burnside? He must have some till I can get a regiment or two from McClellan.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7, 1862.

Major-General POPE, *Sperryville, Va.:*

I am of opinion that the route from Covington to Harrisonburg is more safe than that by Staunton. The latter seems to me very hazardous. If Jackson is concentrating at Charlottesville or vicinity he probably intends to turn your right flank, which will render Cox's junction with you impossible. Order as you deem best, but with caution.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 7, 1862.

Major-General WOOL, *Baltimore, Md.:*

It has been proposed to place Winchester, Va., within your department. Your opinion as to the propriety of the change is requested.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

GENERAL WOOL'S HEADQUARTERS,
Baltimore, Md., August 7, 1862—3.40 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

I would be much pleased to have Winchester under my command, because of its direct communication with Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, but I have not troops sufficient to occupy it without the troops now there. Seven regiments of my command (three-months' men) will be discharged in about three weeks.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Culpeper Court-House, August 7, 1862.

Brig. Gen. G. D. BAYARD,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: I am directed to inform you that instead of Colonel Duffie

performing the duty designated in my letter to you of this morning, Colonel Allen, of the First Maine Cavalry, has been instructed to attend to it.

Colonel Duffie has through mistake gone to the Rapidan crossing, and will be on your left, but nearer than was intended. Join on to his line of pickets.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Culpeper, August 7, 1862.

Colonel ALLEN,
Commanding First Maine Cavalry:

SIR: You will take a position with your regiment on the road leading hence to Raccoon Ford, at a point from 5 to 8 miles from this place. You will observe well all the roads which lead from that road out to the west, throwing your pickets well out on them as well as down to Raccoon Ford, which you will occupy.

Search the left of Colonel Duffie's line of pickets and join on to it. Establish a line of *estafettes* between Raccoon Ford and this place, and report daily to these headquarters whether anything of moment occurs or not.

Very respectfully,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

(Copy sent to General Ricketts.)

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Camp ten miles below Culpeper, August 7, 1862.

Col. E. SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the enemy are driving in my pickets. An expressman has just reported. The commanding officer has drawn in his pickets about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. They think a few of G company men are captured. It is needless again to report that it is impossible to hold the line I am ordered with my present effective force. I have picket-men on duty who have been on post for four days, and the horses are used up by frequent and almost constant scouting.

I rode along the whole line to-day, and was more than ever convinced that unless General Buford sent his pickets down to meet mine the line could not be held. I sent an officer and 6 men to Madison to-day to communicate with him, and will myself be in the saddle early tomorrow morning and be along the line, and, if possible, drive back the enemy.

Captain Gaston, commanding Company I, has not yet reported. I sent him out to patrol one of the many roads to Madison Court-House leading to Barnett's Ford.

I have received your order to establish *estafettes* along the road. That means couriers, does it not? Excuse my ignorance, but I have

no dictionary to see what it is. I hope you will remember that my horses are pretty well used up.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. BAYARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KANAWHA,
Flat Top Mountain, Va., August 7, 1862—1 p. m.

Col. E. P. SCAMMON,
Commanding First Brigade:

COLONEL: The general commanding has been looking hourly for a report from you of the condition of affairs at Pack's Ferry, but none has yet arrived.

If the movements of the enemy prove to have been a mere trifling demonstration, followed by their retreat, you will obtain the facts concerning it as far as possible, and return with one of the regiments to your position at Camp Jones.

If the condition of affairs found by you was such as to call for action on your part you will report fully the particulars of the affair; and if all has been done which seems called for and the enemy have been repulsed, you will carry out the order given above.

If circumstances necessitate your further continuance with the increased force at Green Meadows, you will of course forward a detailed account of the same to these headquarters at once.

News from Colonel Siber shows a collision between a detachment of his troops at Wyoming Court-House and the rebels, but full particulars are not yet received.

It is no part of the present plan of the general commanding to increase permanently the force at Green Meadows and the river, and he directs that the expedition be managed as a temporary one, of which the object is to be accomplished as soon as possible and the detachment returned to this post.

As it is not desirable to draw in the pickets around Camp Jones, the guard duty of the force here is made very burdensome, and activity of detachments in other directions is more or less crippled.

The general hopes no accident has occurred to your messengers on the road.

By command of J. D. Cox, brigadier-general:

G. M. BASCOM,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND PROVISIONAL BRIGADE,
Flat Top Tannery, August 7, 1862.

Capt. G. M. BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 4th day of August, 1862, I sent two companies of the Thirty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Major Rathbone, to scout the Princeton road to Richland Creek. They captured two rebel scouts. Major Bohlender's detachment, Captain Schache, with the mill's furniture, and Captain Scham-

beck's cavalry, after patrolling to Princeton road to Blue Stone, I had ordered them to return by the old road and bivouac at Camp Creek, under command of Major Bohlender. The whole command returned this morning and report nothing unusual going on in front of my position.

Inclosed find names of prisoners and nature of charges preferred against them.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

A. MOOR,

Colonel, Commanding Second Provisional Brigade.

MOUTH OF ELKHORN FORK,
McDowell County, Va., August 8, 1862.

[Cox: ?]

GENERAL: When I left camp it was with the intention of going into Abb's Valley, but on reaching the forks of Tug, at the Jump Mountain, I heard of Witcher, with about 175 men, going toward Wyoming Court-House, on Monday, and also heard of fighting at that place. On reaching the Tug road I found that a small party of the enemy's cavalry had passed up the road with 8 prisoners of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, captured at Wyoming, one a lieutenant. I placed the force in ambush and posted a picket to watch the road. In half an hour the picket bagged a cavalry messenger, with dispatches to Colonel Hounshell, in Abb's Valley, to send a re-enforcement of 100 men. I also learned that companies are forming in Logan and Boone, and that men are being recruited even in Kanawha County for the rebel service. In the course of the evening we captured several citizens.

During the night I determined to march down Tug for Wyoming, with a view to cut off the return of Captain Witcher. We left our bivouac at 3 a. m. this morning and marched rapidly down Tug Fork to Shannon's, 5 miles, where we seized Captain Witcher's wagons (two), considerable flour, pack-saddles, guns, and several boxes of muskets and rifle cartridges, all of which were destroyed by fire. One of the wagons and many blankets had been captured from us. We seized Shannon and carried him with us.

Leaving Shannon's we crossed over Elkhorn Ridge in quest of rations, and thence down Elkhorn River to this place. This afternoon I hope to reach a point north of Indian Ridge, on Guyandotte, 9 miles from Wyoming Court-House. If Witcher is still in that place we will try him; if gone on to Logan, I shall pursue him if there is any promise of success. My force is 80 regular troops and 40 mountaineers, good men and brave. The force in Abb's Valley, from the best information of persons who have seen it, about 400 men, under Colonel Hounshell. Marshall's forces, about 2,500, were at Liberty Hill, but it is nearly certain that a part, if not all, of his force is now marching down Louisa Fork, but for what purpose I do not know.

I hope to do some good toward Wyoming Court-House and reach camp on Monday.

This is a country of "magnificent distances."

With great respect,

J. D. HINES,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Detachment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8, 1862.

Major-General POPE, *Sperryville, Va.* :

Do not advance, so as to expose yourself to any disaster, unless you can better your line of defense, until we can get more troops upon the Rappahannock. I hope to increase your forces very soon, but in the mean time you must be very cautious. Keep up your connection with General Burnside, and do not let the enemy get between you.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Falmouth, Va., August 8, 1862—10.50 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief* :

General Pope has ordered the Harris Light Cavalry to leave here with King's division. Its knowledge of the country and the amount of work required to be done I think renders it advisable to retain them here, if the interest of the public service will admit of it. Shall I retain the regiment?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 8, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va.* :

The cavalry will be retained with you till they can be replaced. I so telegraphed to General Pope yesterday, but he has not received the telegram.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Culpeper, Va., August 8, 1862.

Maj. Gen. FRANZ SIGEL,
Commanding First Army Corps, Sperryville, Va. :

GENERAL: The enemy has attacked our left and is marching on this place. Major-General Pope directs, in consequence thereof, that you move your command at once to this point. You will move on the road from Sperryville to Culpeper, and must encamp to-night at the point where that road crosses the Hazel River. You will continue the march to-morrow morning, so as to arrive here at as early an hour as possible, unless otherwise ordered.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Culpeper, August 8, 1862.

Maj. Gen. FRANZ SIGEL,
Commanding First Army Corps, Hazel River, Va. :

GENERAL: In reply to your letter just received, Major-General Pope directs me to say that orders were sent to you to-day to move your com-

mand to-night to Hazel River and to march to this point to-morrow morning. Steinwehr's division should be ordered to join you, if this has not already been done.

The enemy has crossed but one division over the Rapidan, and if your corps reaches here by to-morrow noon the concentration of troops at this point will be made in ample time. It is believed that this movement on the part of the enemy is a reconnaissance in force; it is possible that it is an advance of his army. King's division has been ordered up; should the enemy advance it will attack him on the flank. It is the intention of the major-general commanding to concentrate his troops at this point.

The Second Army Corps, under Major-General Banks, arrived this evening, and will move to the front early to-morrow morning. General Buford has been ordered to move four regiments of cavalry from Madison Court-House toward Barnett's Ford, on the road to Orange Court-House, to make a dash on the enemy's flank and rear, should it be possible to do so.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Culpeper, Va., August 8, 1862.

Brigadier-General BUFORD,
Commanding, Madison, Va.:

GENERAL: The following instructions are given to me by the major-general commanding to be transmitted to you for your guidance:

The enemy advanced on our left this morning in force, crossing the Rapidan at Barnett's Ford or Liberty Mills, I do not know which. They drove back our pickets and are now posted this side of Robertson's River, on the direct road to this place. They have a train of about 100 wagons, and are probably the advance of Jackson's force.

I wish you to feel down cautiously with four regiments of cavalry on the road from Madison Court-House to Barnett's Ford, and see if you cannot make a dash on their rear and flank. Be very cautious in your advance, but if you have the opportunity dash in vigorously. Send word back to Colonel Cluseret of your intentions. Leave two regiments of cavalry to keep the country well picketed in front of Madison and in the direction of Stanardsville. This order is to be delivered by daylight.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Warrenton, August 8, 1862.

General RUFUS KING:

As soon as your expedition returns march with your whole division, including Doubleday's, by the best route to Culpeper and report to General McDowell. Bring with you the Harris Cavalry, but replace it at Fredericksburg by the regiment of cavalry now doing duty under

your orders on the lower ford of the Rapidan and Rappahannock Rivers.

Leave the other regiments of cavalry and your batteries. They will be replaced by others and returned to you as soon as possible. I will supply you with sufficient batteries at Culpeper.

Acknowledge the receipt of this dispatch, and let me know when you will be ready to move. I will be at Culpeper day after to-morrow night.

After to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock send telegraphic dispatches for me to Culpeper. Send forward one-half a day in advance of your column, and notify General McDowell of your approach to Culpeper.

JNO. POPE,

Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Culpeper, August 8, 1862.

Colonel DUFFIE,

First Rhode Island Cavalry, also

Colonel ALLEN,

First Maine Cavalry:

SIRS: The enemy is pressing General Bayard back. Move your regiment to the right and join him. His right is on Cedar Mountain. Captain Leski, aide-de-camp, who is the bearer of this, will acquaint you with the route, &c.

Very respectfully,

S. F. BARSTOW,

Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Culpeper, August 8, 1862.

Brigadier-General BAYARD,

Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

GENERAL: General Crawford's brigade and a battery of artillery are moving to your support from this place. Colonels Duffie and Allen, with their regiments of cavalry, have also been ordered to your support.

Very respectfully,

S. F. BARSTOW,

Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Culpeper, August 8, 1862.

Colonel DUFFIE,

Comdg. First Rhode Island Cavalry, south of Culpeper:

SIR: Since your regiment moved and took position the First Maine Cavalry has been ordered into your neighborhood. You will therefore give attention to the observation of the country and fords between Cedar Run and the crossing of railroad over Rapidan, joining on to General Bayard's pickets.

Very respectfully,

S. F. BARSTOW,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MAINE CAVALRY,
Locust Valley, Va., August 8, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL,
Culpeper Court-House :

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that I reported to General Bayard as soon as practicable after the receipt of the order directing me to do so this p. m.

By the general's order I went into camp here. This place is 5 miles from Culpeper Court-House, on the direct road to Orange Court-House. My position is on the left and a little in rear of General Crawford's brigade. Shall we not soon be joined by the three companies left at Warrenton and on the road from Culpeper to that place?

With much respect, I am, your obedient servant,

S. H. ALLEN,
Colonel, Commanding,
 Per STEVENS,
Adjutant.

BARNETT'S FORD, *August 8, 1862.*

Col. E. SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that a negro has just come within my lines and reports that Ewell has crossed the river. He says he passed the train parked on this side when coming out. He says that he crossed the bridge at Liberty Mills.

I have, sir, the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. BAYARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Colonel Karge has gone with 165 men of his regiment on a Madison road to get around the enemy's pickets, whilst Major Beaumont, with the remainder of the regiment (125 men), is feeling the enemy in my front beyond Barnett's Ford.

Major Beaumont reports that he has come on their camp of infantry, protected by numerous pickets.

GEO. D. BAYARD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 8, 1862—11 p. m.

Brig. Gen. RUFUS KING, *Falmouth:*

The enemy to-day advanced in force on our left, crossing the Rapidan at Barnett's Ford about 5 miles west of the railroad crossing. Their advance rests to-night at Robertson's River, on the direct road to this place. It is likely that this is only a strong reconnaissance, but it may be that it is the advance of the enemy's whole force. General Ricketts' division and General Banks' corps are here to-night. General Sigel's will be here to-morrow, and an advance will be made by us immediately to the Rapidan. You will therefore see the necessity of immediate movement with your division to this place. Don't break down your men, but endeavor at the earliest practicable moment to make a junction with McDowell here. Say to General Burnside that I have sent

him three batteries, and I hope he will let you bring as many of yours with you as he can possibly spare.

Bring the Harris Cavalry and replace them by the regiment hitherto under your order on the Lower Rapidan. That regiment was ordered to Fredericksburg to-day for this purpose.

Acknowledge the receipt of this immediately and let me know when you march.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Culpeper Court-House, August 8, 1862.
(Received August 9, 1862, 12.30 a. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

The expedition sent out from Fredericksburg has returned completely successful. General King reports as follows:

The column which marched by way of Spotsylvania Court-House made a descent upon the Virginia Central Railroad at a place called Frederick's Hall, destroyed two or three miles of the track, blew up several culverts, destroyed the water tanks, and have made the road impassable for a number of days. Our loss, 1 killed and 3 wounded.

The column which pursued the Telegraph road toward Hanover Junction met the enemy in some force, who retired before them after a trifling skirmish. A small body of the enemy's cavalry got into the rear of this column and captured three wagons on their way back to Fredericksburg with sick.

The expedition accomplished the object for which it was sent out.

JNO. POPE.
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Culpeper, Va., August 8, 1862—11 p. m.

Brig. Gen. JACOB D. COX, *Flat Top*:

Detach 2,500 of your force and direct them to intrench themselves at the best point to cover the Kanawha Valley and keep up their supplies. Leave enough cavalry with them for scouting and picketing. With the remainder of your force, with all the supplies you can carry, march forward rapidly to Covington, on Jackson's or James Rivers, and thence by Warm Springs and Augusta Springs to the neighborhood of Harrisonburg, in the Shenandoah Valley. From that place join this command by the safest and most practicable route, remembering that at this time Jackson is in heavy force near Gordonsville.

If any change in the relative position of this army and that of the enemy shall occur in the mean time which will prevent your junction by the route specified, endeavor to make Winchester or Romney, and effect a junction as rapidly as you can.

Bring only sugar, coffee, flour, and double rations of salt, driving beef on the hoof. Lay the country under contribution wherever you pass for whatever supplies you need, giving vouchers in conformity with orders hitherto issued from these headquarters. Celerity of movement and the preservation of your men for effective service are of all things desirable. Further details are not necessary, beyond a caution to be very careful and vigilant in your advance.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

[AUGUST 9, 1862.]

General McDOWELL :

GENERAL: The enemy are advancing in force; artillery, cavalry, and infantry. Wagons in sight. They advance confidently. I have therefore not advanced. I shall recall the squadron I ordered to Raccoon, and order it to patrol the roads to our left. General Banks has not come yet, though General Pope sent an order to him here.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. D. BAYARD,
Brigadiér-General.

More than a thousand cavalry in sight. They are attempting to flank us to the left (our left).

GEO. D. BAYARD,
Brigadier-General.

General McDowell is absent. This is respectfully sent to General Pope.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Chief of Staff.

AUGUST 9, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL :

GENERAL: There is a large force of cavalry, artillery, and infantry crossing in plain view from our left to our right with wagons about 4 miles from your camp, on James City road. They are going toward Culpeper Court-House.

Very respectfully,

M. H. BEAUMONT.

SEVEN MILES FROM CULPEPER,
August 9, 1862.

General McDOWELL :

GENERAL: Another large force of cavalry has gone to our left—more than a whole regiment—making about three regiments. They mean to do something there.

GEO. D. BAYARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—They keep moving in that direction. Captain Boyd has come in without his men and without his horse.

SEVEN MILES FROM CULPEPER,
August 9, 1862.

General McDOWELL :

GENERAL: More troops are passing to the left, and we have them on our right, too. There has been some little artillery firing.

GEO. D. BAYARD,
Brigadier-General.

The enemy are advancing.

CULPEPER COURT-HOUSE,
August 9, 1862—8 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

The enemy has advanced in heavy force to Madison Court-House, and seems to be advancing toward Robertson's River. He has also advanced a heavy column from Barnett's Ford to Robertson's River, at the mouth of Crooked River. He evidently designs an assault on my right. My whole force is concentrated between Culpeper and the point where the turnpike from Culpeper to Sperryville crosses Hazel River. I shall throw my train on the plank road from Culpeper to Fredericksburg, and watch the opportunity to attack him in the flank in case he continues to advance on the Madison and Sperryville road. I will keep you advised.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

FALMOUTH, *August 9, 1862—1 p. m.*

Major-General POPE:

Your dispatch of last night has just come to hand, the line having been down for twenty-four hours. I will immediately issue orders for the movement of my division. Two brigades, with a battery, will start this afternoon, and the other two, with another battery and the cavalry, early to-morrow morning. We will push on as rapidly as possible.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 9, 1862.

General RUFUS KING:

What road are you taking in your march to this point? I think the first two brigades had better march as far as possible to-night. I have some suspicion that the enemy are extending on my left to cut you off.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

FALMOUTH, *August 9, 1862—7 p. m.*

Major-General POPE, *Culpeper:*

Yours just received. Two brigades and a battery have started by the road from Fredericksburg to Ely's Ford and thence to Culpeper. The other two, with artillery and cavalry, move at 4 a. m. up this side of the river to Barnett's Ford, crossing the Rappahannock there and uniting with the other column on the Neck. We will move with all possible dispatch.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Falmouth, Va., August 9, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Commanding U. S. Army, Washington, D. C. :

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that my command is now in position in this place and the vicinity of Fredericksburg, and consists of nineteen regiments of infantry, twelve of them from the Department of North Carolina and seven from General Hunter's division, in all about 12,000 effective men. But one regiment of Wright's division has arrived from Hilton Head; the others, after having embarked at that place, were disembarked, as I understand. You will remember that it was expected that the whole of his division would be at Old Point when I arrived there the last time.

The expedition sent out by General King returned yesterday, and he is now getting his command in readiness to move, in accordance with his orders from General Pope. The artillery and cavalry, as directed by you, will be retained here. I hope this will be found for the interest of the public service, as they have become very familiar with this section of the country, thus adding very much to our strength in our future operations. The Harris Light Cavalry are particularly needed here.

You have doubtless received from General Pope full accounts of General King's operations here during the last few days. I shall in future send you daily reports by telegraph and mail.

I am inclined to believe, from information received here, that the enemy are withdrawing in considerable numbers from Richmond and concentrating at or near Gordonsville. I shall endeavor to send you more definite information to-morrow or next day.

I have the honor to be, general,

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 9, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va. :*

I fear the enemy may attack Pope in large force. Be ready at a moment's notice to co-operate with him. General McClellan's reconnaissances give no satisfactory information.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

FALMOUTH, VA.,
August 9, 1862—2 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

Your telegram received. Will get ready to co-operate at the earliest possible moment. Our wagons have not yet arrived from Washington. We learn that a portion of them are near here. General King commences moving to-day. Have written you by mail this morning. Will telegraph more fully this afternoon.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

Abstract from Consolidated Morning Report of the Second Division, Third Army Corps, Army of Virginia, Brig. Gen. James B. Ricketts commanding, for August 9, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty.		Present for duty equipped.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
Staff	6		6	6	6	
Artillery (Tillson's)	15	384	399	421	487	22
1st Maine Cavalry	24	468	492	531	701	
Kane's Rifle Battalion	9	182	191	202	333	
1st Brigade (Duryea's)	107	2,125	2,232	2,371	3,131	
2nd Brigade (Tower's)	116	2,344	2,460	2,704	3,498	
3rd Brigade (Hartsuff's)	111	2,661	2,772	2,926	3,487	
4th Brigade (Carroll's)	94	1,488	1,582	1,739	2,793	
Total	482	9,632	10,134	10,900	14,036	22

FLAT TOP, August 9, 1862—8 p. m.

Major-General POPE,

Culpeper Court-House:

Your dispatch received. We have had skirmishes with the enemy within three days at different points from Greenbrier River around our front to Wyoming and Logan Court-Houses, on rear of our right. Their activity has forced me to send detachments to Guyandotte and all the places above named.

As two or three days must elapse before these can be got in, I take the liberty of stating some facts which may modify your determination as to the route I shall take. The enemy fully equal my force, and, keeping behind the barriers of the mountains, of which the defiles are fortified, send guerrilla parties in every direction, and keep posted as to our smallest movements. From the time we start our course would be known and telegraphed to Gordonsville; we cannot move in secret. The distance by the roads from here to Culpeper is 220 miles, and traveling 15 miles a day, without rest or detention, except two days in crossing New River, it will take seventeen days. We should, however, be harassed by Loring's army on our backs, and, as we should go a long distance parallel to the railroad, may be met by a force in front or flank. From the time of starting we should be cut off from all communication with you or with hospitals for our sick, and have only such information as we could gain in a hostile country. The probable detentions by fighting the enemy would increase this time to three weeks.

We can reach you by the river and rail in more than a week less time. By the former route I fear the army would be badly reduced by hard marching and bad diet during so long a time, to say nothing of the strictly military risks. By the latter route it would come to you fresh.

As an economy of time, men, and means, I respectfully suggest the change of route. If matters here would permit me to start at once I should not venture these suggestions, but as we must use some time in clearing the front of guerrillas and making necessary preparations I hope I shall not be thought to act improperly.

The country for the first hundred miles is desperately rough. I know nothing of the rest.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 10, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va.:*

The enemy has attacked General Pope at Culpeper Court-House. Are you ready to co-operate with him? Give me full information of your position and preparation.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

FALMOUTH, VA., *August 10, 1862—11.20 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

The last of General King's command left here early this morning. At the request of General Pope I sent with General King two of the best batteries and the Harris Light Cavalry, retaining but one cavalry regiment here of between 400 and 500 men. The New York cavalry regiment which has been guarding the ford on the Rappahannock have been ordered to report to me, but I shall not be able to withdraw them from their present duty. Both of these cavalry are armed with pistols only. Can I not have carbines for them? All is quiet in this neighborhood this morning.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

FALMOUTH, VA., *August 10, 1862.*

General H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington:

My letter of yesterday gave you the strength of my force. Six infantry regiments are on the Fredericksburg side, twelve on the Falmouth side, and one guarding the railroad; one cavalry regiment on picket duty south of Fredericksburg, and the other guards the fords between here and Rappahannock Station. I have one good Rhode Island battery, two inferior batteries, and one and part of another that have just arrived from Cloud's Mills that I know nothing of. The Harris Light Cavalry and the two best batteries went with General King this morning. Enough transportation has arrived to carry three days' provisions and 40 rounds of ammunition, leaving tents and all surplus baggage behind. No ambulances or hospital wagons. We lack some canteens, haversacks, and other equipments that have been required for, and which have been promised to leave Washington to-morrow. We tried to get these at Fort Monroe but could not, the wants of the Army of the Potomac were so urgent. These wants will not necessarily prevent our starting our advance at six hours' notice.

If it becomes necessary to move in support of General Pope, I would suggest that Fredericksburg be evacuated, the bridges over the Rappahannock be burned, the sick, surplus baggage, and tents be sent to Aquia Creek, to be loaded in schooners at that place, and order the gunboat here to that point, leaving but a small guard at the depot there, that could embark at once on the approach of the enemy, having first destroyed the Government property. We can then move with the whole force up the north bank of the Rappahannock, striking the railroad at Rappahannock Station, where we will be in position to assist General Pope in case of emergency.

Should we remain here and General Pope defeat the enemy, if deemed

advisable we can try to cut them off from Richmond by moving on the junction of this road with the Virginia Central.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

FALMOUTH, VA., August 10, 1862.

M. C. MEIGS, *Quartermaster-General:*

In case large bodies of troops are to land there, the wharf at Aquia Creek should be doubled, for the passage of trains and teams, and should also be lengthened 1,800 feet into deep water for transports of heavy draught. If authorized I can procure the means for this purpose. At present only seven or eight regiments can be landed daily. Additional store-houses for forage and supplies are absolutely necessary.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Culpeper, August 10, 1862.

Colonel ALLEN,

Commanding First Maine Cavalry:

SIR: In absence of Brigadier-General Bayard and Colonel Jones of the cavalry the major-general commanding directs that you throw out a sufficient line of pickets, joining on to those of General Ricketts on the left, and especially that you watch well the Madison road.

While you are to be very vigilant be very particular that no unnecessary alarm be given to disturb the troops and deprive them of the rest which they require so much.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 10, 1862.

Brig. Gen. G. D. BAYARD,

Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

It is the order of the major-general commanding that you make a reconnaissance in the direction of Barnett's Ford, on the Rapidan, going as far as possible, with a view to learn the state of things in that quarter. Start as early as possible in the morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 10, 1862.

Major BEAUMONT:

You have done right. Keep the enemy in check as long as possible.

General Tower has been sent to throw himself upon them and behind them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
In advance of Culpeper, August 10, 1862.

Brig. Gen. RUFUS KING,
Commanding Division:

You will march forward as rapidly as possible toward Culpeper Court-House as far as Stevensburg; then take the road from that place to Windsor[?] Court-House, and send forward word to me on your arrival at Stevensburg.

The enemy is in great force in front of us and we are now engaged. Leave your wagons with sufficient guard to follow up and push forward day and night until you join us. It is all-important that you should be here as soon as possible.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

NEAR CEDAR RUN,
August 10, 1862—1.15 p. m.

Major-General McDOWELL:

GENERAL: General Pope directs me to say that he thinks it best you should make the cavalry reconnaissance toward Crooked River and, if possible, Somerville Ford, mentioned in his conversation with you this morning. Major Meysenberg, assistant adjutant-general of General Sigel, will explain to you why this is rendered desirable.

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

CAMP NEAR PONY MOUNTAIN,
August 10, 1862—3 p. m.

Major-General McDOWELL, *Headquarters:*

GENERAL: I am, in pursuance of your orders, on the road to Raccoon Ford; have made two reconnaissances, and find a body of cavalry with a battery, 2,000 strong, on the railroad about 2 miles north of Mitchell's Station. They have been up the railroad this morning toward Culpeper Court-House, but have returned, and are camped within 2 miles of me. They came to Raccoon Ford, but did not cross, and retired.

I am entirely unprotected if they attack, and some infantry is necessary for the safety of my command.

DUFFIE,
Colonel.

THOROUGHFARE MOUNTAIN,

August 10, 1862—12.40 p. m.

General POPE or BANKS:

The enemy have moved their train back about 2 miles on the Orange Court-House road, with a guard of three regiments of infantry. They have a large park of wagons about 6 miles this side of Orange Court-House. Their forces are now advancing slowly on our right.

SPENCER,

Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

Received at signal station, Fairfax [Culpeper], Va., 12.40 p. m.

PIERCE,

Lieutenant.

No. 11.]

FLAT TOP, August 10, 1862.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Army of Virginia :

After sending answer to the general's dispatch last night I received reports from my detachments in McDowell and Wyoming Counties that 2,500 rebel troops are reported on Louisa Fork of Big Sandy, going down; that the rebels along the Kentucky line have been repairing roads under orders to prepare an expedition to occupy the two valleys of Sandy and Guyandotte.

Rebel bands in those border counties are active, and the expectation of a large rebel force there soon is very strong. A party of 150 rebel cavalry entered Logan County, and was there defeated by my detachment of Fourth Virginia near Chapmanville. My detachment at Wyoming is after the remainder of same party.

If above reports are confirmed 2,500 men will not be enough to hold this valley.

J. D. COX,

Brigadier-General.

FLAT TOP, August 10, 1862.

Col. GEORGE CROOK, *Meadow Bluff :*

Dispatch from General Pope indicates movement for us very shortly. Keep things snug, and drive the reconnoitering parties of the rebels so far back that you may make a quick movement without being watched. Will give you particulars on receipt of dispatch expected to-day. Rebels very active along Kentucky line. Some skirmishing near Logan Court-House, in which a squadron of rebel cavalry were badly defeated.

J. D. COX,

Brigadier-General.

GAULEY, August 10, 1862.

Captain BASCOM,

Assistant Adjutant-General :

I have ordered the troops from Chapmanville, which I re-enforced with two companies, to make a stand at Peytona, and if compelled to retreat to fall back on Camp Piatt, which point they are to hold at all hazards.

J. A. J. LIGHTBURN,

Colonel, Commanding Fourth.

CEDAR MOUNTAIN, *August 11, 1862—11 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

Everything remains as reported this morning. The enemy is massed on the summit and sides of Cedar Mountain, in front of me, about 3 miles. King's division is within 8 miles, and will be in this afternoon. I will maneuver by the right to intercept the enemy's communications. We have taken many prisoners, and the enemy's loss, as well as our own, is very heavy. Captured officers speak freely of General McClellan's move back from Malvern Hill the other day. They say that their skirmishers drove in our pickets in the afternoon, and next morning at daylight they found to their surprise that our forces were gone. From everything I can learn I am satisfied that one-third of the enemy's whole force is here, and more will be arriving unless McClellan will at least keep them busy and uneasy at Richmond.

Of the force left there nearly one-half is on the south side of James River. Deserters, escaped prisoners, and spies all concur in the statement that not more than 40,000 troops are on the north side of James River. Please make McClellan do something to prevent re-enforcements being sent here. I am able to get along with those that are here now.

General Stuart himself, with his whole cavalry force, is here. Our officers have seen and talked with him.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

STEVENSBURG, *August 11, 1862—12.30 p. m.*

Colonel SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff:*

Our advance (Gibbon's brigade) arrived here at 12 m. to-day. It will start at 5 o'clock p. m., and probably reach you at 7 or 8, if nothing happens to prevent. The heat is excessive, but the men are doing well. The whole division, I hope, will be up with you to-night.

Very respectfully,

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 11, 1862.*

Major-General POPE,
Cedar Mountain, Va.:

Yours of this morning is received. Your main object should be to keep the enemy in check till we can get re-enforcements to your army. I have seen General Cox's telegrams. Five thousand men should be left in Western Virginia and the remainder sent here by river and railroad. Perhaps General Cox himself had better remain. He will telegraph to the War Department the day his troops will reach Parkersburg, in order that the trains may be prepared to bring them on here.

H. W. HALLECK.
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 11, 1862.

General JACOB D. COX:

Five thousand men will remain in Western Virginia under your command; the remainder will be sent here by river and railroad. You will

telegraph to the War Department the day your troops will reach Parkersburg, in order that trains may be prepared to bring them on. Hurry the movement. Troops are very much needed here. It is deemed best by the War Department that you should remain in command in Western Virginia.

By command of Major-General Pope:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Cedar Mountain, Va., August 11, 1862—3.30 p. m.

H. W. HALLECK, *Major-General*:

In compliance with your telegraph of this date I shall place my command in favorable position in this immediate vicinity and operate on the enemy's communications. The only hazard in such a policy is that supineness of the Army of the Potomac renders it easy for the enemy to re-enforce Jackson heavily. Of that, however, you must be the judge.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Cedar Mountain, Va., August 11, 1862—7.15 p. m.

H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

I telegraphed you the other day in relation to a brigade belonging to this command now at Winchester. That point belongs properly to the system of defense of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The troops at Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg would more completely cover the road at Winchester than in their present position. Winchester is fortified and armed and easily defensible. If you will have three regiments sent there from Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg I can have the 3,000 men now there that belong to this command. I hope you will do so.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cedar Mountain, August 11, 1862—11 p. m.
(Received August 12, 1862, 12.35 a. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

The enemy has been receiving re-enforcements all day. Longstreet's division now on the march from Orange Court-House. I think it almost certain that we shall be attacked in the morning, and we shall make the best fight we can.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

FALMOUTH, VA., *August 11, 1862—1 p. m.*

Major-General HALLECK:

Are any steps to be taken to increase the facilities for landing troops at Aquia Creek? The means are now excessively limited, and but few

troops can be landed at a time. The wharf is very much too narrow and too short.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

FALMOUTH, VA., August 11, 1862—7.15 p. m.

General H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

A large amount of artillery and wagons are arriving from Harrison's Landing. I have ordered from Aquia Creek to this point twelve pieces of artillery. Please inform me what I shall do with the rest and with the horses and wagons that arrive? Everything remains as when I wrote yesterday save these arrivals.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, August 11, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Has King's division, in part or in whole, joined Pope yet?

A. LINCOLN.

FALMOUTH, VA., August 11, 1862.

To the PRESIDENT:

General King's advance of two brigades left here day before yesterday, and at 8 o'clock yesterday morning they crossed Ely's Ford. The last of his division left here yesterday morning and probably reached within 15 miles of Culpeper last night.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, FIELD, August 11, 1862.

General McDOWELL:

GENERAL: Cedar Mountain is covered with rebel infantry, and I am occupying the field of the late fight, and while they hold that hill I can go no farther.

Yours, &c.,

GEO. D. BAYARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
August 11, 1862.

Colonel SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff*:

COLONEL: If there is a suspension of hostilities, why am I sent out to make a reconnaissance? The enemy know I am here now and they may attempt to cut off my return by this road. Is this allowable under a suspension of hostilities? I ask for information, for I feel badly about this. Write me.

Yours, &c.,

GEO. D. BAYARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

I have sent the New Jersey cavalry to see what they can do from the mountains.

G. D. B.

Answered: General Pope says return to camp.
August 11, 1862.

E. S.

AUGUST 11, 1862.

Major MEYSENBERG,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Bayard and myself have agreed upon a truce, to get our wounded and dead, with General Stuart, of the Confederates, which is to last until 2 o'clock p. m., unless otherwise ordered by General Pope, upon which one-half hour's notice is to be given, in order to gather up the stragglers. If General Pope should order the truce to end before 2 o'clock the one-half hour's notice is to be given.

Very respectfully,

R. H. MILROY,
Brigadier-General.

No. 12]

FLAT TOP, August 11, 1862.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Chief of Staff, General Pope's Hdqrs., Culpeper Court-House:

Report of rebel force on Louisa Fork of Sandy is confirmed. The rebel raid into Logan County was under Captain Witcher, of White's cavalry, numbering between 200 and 300. They were completely scattered by the different detachments from this command, losing considerably in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Many of them left their horses and took to the mountains to avoid capture. Their jaded horses were killed by our men, besides keeping the stronger ones; their stores and ammunition captured and destroyed. Witcher is badly wounded; his next in command was abandoned mortally wounded. Major Hall, of Fourth Virginia, on our side, badly wounded. I cannot now give reliable figures. The raid which was intended to reach to the Ohio was completely broken up. My parties are not yet in; as they are seeking to get further information from the Kentucky line.

It will necessarily take some days to scour that country, so that a movement here would not appear a retreat and encourage the enemy to push into the lower valley at once. Some activity is reported in front of Colonel Crook's command. Everything shows a serious effort of the rebels to push toward the Ohio by Sandy and Guyandotte Rivers.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FLAT TOP, August 11, 1862.

Col. J. A. J. LIGHTBURN, *Gauley:*

Lieutenant-Colonel Hines, of the Twelfth Ohio, is in. Witcher's command is reported entirely scattered, most of them losing their horses and arms. Some bushwhackers may still be in the vicinity of Logan. Your men are reported as having been surprised, having no proper pre-

cautions taken, although a long distance from their camp. Investigate this severely. I think it would be safe to send a party, with a judicious and brave officer, to Chapmanville, and hunt up all your stragglers and scout that vicinity thoroughly. The result will, I think, be to discourage the rebels for a time from such attempts, and the opportunity should not be lost to clinch this result. I think the Eleventh can safely return to Gauley.

Let me know if you have any report further that is reliable.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

FOOT OF GUYANDOTTE MOUNTAIN,
August 11, 1862—a. m.

G. M. BASCOM,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General :

Your two last telegrams reached me this morning on the march to Raleigh. The danger on the Guyandotte has disappeared. The companies of the Fourth Virginia have safely retreated, not to Chapmanville direct, but from Beech Creek, on the Guyandotte, to Peter's Creek, in Kentucky, because the enemy's force, immediately after the fight at Beech Creek, received the report of the march of my detachment from Raleigh to Wyoming, and in consequence of this retreated in the greatest haste along the Guyandotte to the Tazewell road, on which my cavalry detachment could not even overtake their stragglers. At Horsepen Creek are two bushwhacker companies, under Chambers, but they are opposed now by Union companies of newly formed militia. Yesterday afternoon a meeting of Union men, with armed companies from Huff's Creek, Laurel, and Rock Castle, was held at the courthouse in Wyoming. Great numbers of Union men are in Wyoming County, but none in the town. They fear that Floyd will march from Tazewell County along the Guyandotte either to Logan or to Sandy, but at present I think there is no danger, his force being still too small, some say 500, others 1,500. I have not been able to communicate with Colonel Hines, because the dispatches could never reach me in time.

E. SIBER,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Cedar Mountain, August 12, 1862—7.30 a. m.
(Received 11.10 a. m.)

Major-General HALLECK :

The enemy has retreated under cover of the night. His rear is now crossing the Rapidan toward Orange Court-House. Our cavalry and artillery are in pursuit. I shall follow with the infantry as far as the Rapidan. Will keep you advised.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 12, 1862.*

Major-General POPE :

Beware of a snare. Feigned retreats are secesh tactics.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 12, 1862.*

Major-General POPE,
Cedar Mountain, Va.:

It has just been suggested that, under existing circumstances, you should remove your rolling stock this side of the Rappahannock and keep the bridge strongly guarded. General Burnside will move to-day to re-enforce you. He could not move sooner for want of transportation. General Wool will not be responsible for Winchester if your brigade is withdrawn. I am doing everything in my power to hasten McClellan's movements.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Cedar Mountain, August 12, 1862—6 p. m.

H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

The enemy has retreated to Gordonsville, blowing up the bridges on the common roads. Our cavalry and artillery pursued as far as Orange Court-House. I shall move forward on Louisa Court-House as soon as Burnside arrives. Do I understand that he takes the chief command when he joins? I will send detailed report to-morrow.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

SIGNAL STATION AT HEADQUARTERS,
August 12, 1862—11 a. m.

General McDOWELL:

Please send me some infantry. The enemy are trying to turn our left.

DUFFIE,
Colonel.

SIGNAL STATION, HEADQUARTERS,
August 12, 1862—12 m.

General POPE:

General Sigel's cavalry fired on us. It was not the enemy.

A. N. DUFFIE,
Colonel.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 12, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va.:*

Retain what forces may be required to protect the bridge of the Rappahannock and the landing at Aquia, and send the remainder to Pope's assistance by the road north of the Rapidan. If General McClellan should not re-enforce you in time, and you are compelled to retreat, fall back on Alexandria. Keep me advised of any re-enforcements arriving. The horses and wagons are intended partly for you and partly for the re-enforcements from McClellan.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

FALMOUTH, VA.,
August 12, 1862—12.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

Is this force for General Pope's assistance to be sent on the north side of the Rapidan or the north side of Rappahannock? One way is short as the other. Will answer your telegraph soon as we decide. Troops from Rappahannock Station can have transportation by railroad to Culpeper and reach General Pope sooner than by going south of the Rappahannock.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

FALMOUTH, VA.,
August 12, 1862—1.45 p. m.

H. W. HALLECK, *General in-Chief*:

I have ordered twelve regiments of infantry, four batteries of artillery, and two companies of cavalry, under General Reno, to join General Pope at once. The advance will move at six this evening. They will join him as early as possible without breaking down the men. I think they should move up the north bank of the Rappahannock to Rappahannock Station, from thence by railroad to Culpeper. You will understand that in sending this force I am reducing mine here to the minimum strength, which is one regiment at Fredericksburg, five on this side of the river, and one guards the railroad, with six companies of cavalry. In view of the fact that large amounts of artillery, wagons, and supplies are arriving at Aquia Creek with no infantry, I cannot promise to hold this place and Aquia Creek to a certainty, as I consider the force that we now have here and on this road is not too large to hold Aquia Creek as a base. But we will with the force retained defend the line as long as possible. You best know the importance of this line of operations, and if I am weakening it too much you will have ample time to telegraph me. I am thus elaborate in my dispatch because your telegraph says: "Retain all the force required to protect the bridge and the landing at Aquia Creek." The enemy drove in our pickets a few moments since, but I do not believe they are in front of us in force.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 12, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va.*:

Select your own line for the movement, so as to re-enforce General Pope as quickly and safely as possible. The enemy in front of General Pope has fallen back to-day, but it may be a feigned retreat.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WINCHESTER, VA., August 12, 1862.

(Received 4.20 p. m.)

Major-General POPE,
Headquarters Army of Virginia:

The enemy's cavalry, some 25 strong, dashed into Front Royal yes-

terday, and captured 2 captains on provost-marshal duty. They surprised our pickets and guards. Our cavalry pursued and captured 1 prisoner.

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General.

No. 13.]

FLAT TOP, August 12, 1862.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Culpeper:

Your dispatch of this date, with order to send part of my command by river and rail, is received, and I will take immediate steps to obey. I trust it will be possible for the general commanding to reconsider the determination to leave me here, as by long service in these mountains I feel I have some claim to serve with a larger column. Will telegraph to-morrow as to the time troops can move.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FLAT TOP, August 12, 1862.

Col. GEORGE CROOK, *Meadow Bluff:*

Ordered to send part of my command to Culpeper by Parkersburg. Send your sick to Gauley and such stores as your train could not carry at one trip. Make no other changes till further orders. Give me fullest and latest information you can get of the enemy and his purposes. If you would need any other transportation to move everything let me know. I now think it will be necessary to send the Ninth Virginia to Summerville, and let the Eleventh and Forty-seventh hold Mountain Cove. I shall send out three regiments from this line. Let me know if you think those two regiments could successfully hold a more advanced position than the Cove. If the enemy threaten an immediate attack, no move will be made till some change of their position.

Keep this entirely secret, and clear your vicinity of all persons who would be likely to convey information to the rebels. I will send another dispatch to-night. Send your reply by swift messenger. Don't leave arms with country people unless you know they will organize and use them right.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
[*Meadow Bluff*], August 12, 1862.

Capt. G. M. BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I don't think there is any doubt but that the rebels intend moving in a day or so, and scouts and citizens say it is in the direction of Richmond.

The name of the man who deserted to the enemy is Frederick Granvogle. There was but the one. Have you any idea when the paymaster will be around?

Respectfully,

GEORGE CROOK,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 103. } *Washington, August 12, 1862.*

The following is an order of the President of the United States, dated June 26, 1862 :

I. The forces under Major-Generals Frémont, Banks, and McDowell, including the troops now under Brigadier-General Sturgis, at Washington, shall be consolidated and form one army, to be called the Army of Virginia.

II. The command of the Army of Virginia is specially assigned to Maj. Gen. John Pope, as commanding general. The troops of the Mountain Department, heretofore under command of General Frémont, shall constitute the First Army Corps, under the command of General Frémont; the troops of the Shenandoah Department, now under General Banks, shall constitute the Second Army Corps, and be commanded by him; the troops under the command of General McDowell, except those within the fortifications and city of Washington, shall form the Third Army Corps, and be under his command.

By order of the Secretary of War :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 188. } *Washington, August 12, 1862.*

* * * * *

X. Brig. Gen. S. Casey, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the duty of receiving and encamping troops as they arrive in this city from the several States.

By order of the Secretary of War :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
No. 41. } *Near Cedar Mountain, Va., August 12, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. A. S. Williams, commanding Second Army Corps, will immediately establish his command in camp at or near Culpeper, Va. He will assume command of the troops in that town, and will employ the cavalry regiment now there to patrol all the roads leading into the town. He will establish strong guards at all the bridges on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad between Culpeper and the Rappahannock. He will see that a sufficient force is posted at the railroad bridge over that river for its protection, and he will direct the construction corps in his command to build two block-houses, one at each end thereof, in order to insure its defense.

By command of Major-General Pope :

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 13, 1862.

General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va. :*

A brigade of infantry and a regiment of cavalry will reach Aquia

Creek to-day. Let me hear from you this morning. Keep scouts in your front and toward Culpeper.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

FALMOUTH, VA., August 13, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

General Reno's command of twelve regiments and four batteries left here at the designated time, and the head of the column must now be near Rappahannock Station. I sent General Stevens, second in command, to him and have General Parke with me. Your telegram is this moment received. I had just telegraphed you of the arrival of the troops at Aquia Creek. I have doubled all my pickets and am scouting the country in every direction. All quiet in front, and I think there is nothing nearer than Bowling Green, except in small parties. A superabundance of artillery for the force here has arrived. Had I not better place some of it in position near Aquia Creek? For the present I will throw a small force farther out in direction of Culpeper this afternoon. The word "intelligent" should not have been in the contraband's statement this morning. He seems to be stupid, but truthful.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

AUGUST 13, 1862—9.50 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

We have detailed for the marching columns so many surgeons from our command that we are in absolute need. Many of their sick were left behind and added to our own. Will you be kind enough to direct the Surgeon-General to send us some at once?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 13, 1862.

Major-General POPE, *Culpeper, Va.*:

Do not advance your force across the Rapidan. Burnside's reinforcements will reach you to-night or to-morrow morning by the Rappahannock. General Burnside will remain at Falmouth. You will retain the supreme command. Guard well against a flank movement by the enemy.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CAMP BEVERLY,
Randolph County, Va., August 13, 1862.

Maj. Gen. FRANZ SIGEL:

I have the honor to report that I have ascertained to a certainty no troops of any consequence in Staunton or Charlottesville. Jackson's headquarters few miles from Gordonsville, with 35,000 men. Thirty thousand men at Gordonsville. Jackson's men concealed. Left our

horses at Alleghany Mountain and went on foot. Had a great deal of difficulty. Could not report sooner. My companion badly wounded. Have succeeded in getting him here. Could have reported sooner only on his account. Fired into by 60 guerrillas. Ewell about making arrangements to furnish all his guerrillas with pack mules.

C. W. D. SMILEY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Camp near Cedar Mountain, August 13, 1862.

Maj. Gen. FRANZ SIGEL,

Comdg. First Army Corps, near Cedar Mountain:

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of this morning,* I am instructed by the major-general commanding to say that you will move one brigade of your corps to Crooked River, but no farther. Should you think it well to do so, you can also move your whole corps forward in the same direction some 4 miles. You are authorized to make such reconnaissances as may be necessary. Major-General McDowell remains to-day in his present position.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

CULPEPER, August 13, 1862—3.55 p. m.

Brig. Gen. JACOB D. COX:

You can come yourself with your troops. Select the best troops to come with you and come speedily.

By command of Major-General Pope:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Chief of Staff.

FLAT TOP, August 13, 1862.
Col. GEORGE CROOK, *Meadow Bluff*:

Am ordered from headquarters to make the movement as soon as practicable. You will move half of the Ninth Virginia to Summerville direct; with the remainder of your command move down the valley. Leave the Forty-fourth, the Forty-seventh, two cavalry troops, and the artillery at Camp Lookout, or such post between that and Hawk's Nest as you judge most easily held. The remainder of the Ninth Virginia and the cavalry will stop at Gauley Bridge. You will take your own regiment to Camp Piatt, where further orders will be given you. Begin this movement in the night of the 14th or early on the 15th, unless extraordinary reasons should delay it. In that case you would report the delay. Conduct it carefully and leave the two regiments as strongly posted as you can. A similar force will be posted at Fayette and two regiments will protect the lower valley. The remainder of the division goes to General Pope. Of course the purpose of the movement will be concealed as far as possible. The regiments will immediately arrange to draw supplies from Gauley on taking their position, and if they need stores sent in advance you will make it known at once.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Cedar Mountain, August 14, 1862—8.30 a. m.
(Received 11 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

The enemy has retreated beyond Gordonsville; he can be plainly seen by Sigel's advance. Sigel is on Robertson's River, at the mouth of Crooked River, where the road from Culpeper to Orange Court-House crosses it, with his advance thrown forward to the Rapidan. His cavalry will be thrown well to his front and right. McDowell moves immediately, and will take post at the railroad crossing of the Rapidan, on the left of Sigel. Burnside will be posted on the road from Culpeper to Louisa Court-House, between Somerville and Raccoon Forks. Banks will form the reserve at Culpeper.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

CEDAR MOUNTAIN, VA.,
August 14, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

The management of the railroad from Washington to Culpeper is most wretched and inefficient. I ask that the whole administration of railroads in this department may be changed. It is impossible to rely upon receiving either stores or mails till this shall have been done. I trust you will take immediate action in this matter. I request that Col. Herman Haupt may be telegraphed to at Cambridge, Mass., to come here at once to take charge of all railroad matters in this department.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Near Cedar Mountain, August 14, 1862—11 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

The order from Washington City to employ the cars on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad without my knowledge for the transportation of General Reno's command has seriously embarrassed me in the matter of procuring forage and subsistence for my army. The distance traveled by these troops from the point where they struck the railroad was but 10 miles, so short that they might have marched the whole distance in half the time, getting on and off the cars and performing the journey. I request that the orders for transportation and for regulating the trains within my command may be confined exclusively to me.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WINCHESTER, VA., *August 14, 1862.*
(Received 1.45 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Headquarters Army of Virginia:

There is a force at and about Middletown, some 13 miles from here. Accounts vary as to their number—from 3,000 to 6,000—probably does

not yet exceed 4,000. I have not sufficient force to advance against them without hazarding this post. The force at Front Royal may be taken by them at any time. I respectfully suggest that if a moderate force can be spared from your vicinity to proceed to Front Royal to co-operate with me, I would like to attack the force at Middletown in front and rear.

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Near Cedar Mountain, August 14, 1862.

Major-General RENO, *Culpeper, Va.:*

GENERAL: Major-General Pope directs me to say that as soon as the troops under your command shall have concentrated at Culpeper you will move them on the Raccoon Ford road and establish them in position about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Rapidan, somewhere between the Raccoon Ford and Somerville Ford roads, with your right or center, as may appear preferable, resting on Cedar Creek. You will immediately open or repair the roads leading from your camp to Mitchell's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, which will be your depot.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 14, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va.:*

Turn over all your instructions to the officer next in rank and report in person at these headquarters.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

FALMOUTH, VA.,
August 14, 1862—2.30 p. m.

General HALLECK, *Commanding:*

Your orders just received, and I will be off for your headquarters at once. Reports just in from the pickets that were pushed out yesterday and last night represent all quiet and no enemy this side of Bowling Green or Spotsylvania. Magilton's brigade of Pennsylvania Reserves, 1,800 strong, are here in camp; also First New York Cavalry, 800. The Third Indiana Cavalry are tired, and I have ordered them relieved by the First New York. Have no reports of arrival of troops at Aquia Creek to-day. Have heard of General Reno's arrival at Rappahannock Station. The Sixth New York Cavalry are doing active service on Upper Rappahannock.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 190. } *Washington, August 14, 1862.*

* * * * *

II. Brig. Gen. J. G. Barnard, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from duty

in the Army of the Potomac, and assigned to the command of the fortifications surrounding Washington. He will report for instructions at the Headquarters of the Army.

* * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
No. 19. } *Near Cedar Mountain, Va., August 14, 1862.*

The major-general commanding discovers with great dissatisfaction that General Orders, No. 5, requiring that the troops of this command be subsisted on the country in which their operations are conducted, has either been entirely misinterpreted or grossly abused by many of the officers and soldiers of this command. It is to be distinctly understood that neither officer nor soldier has any right whatever, under the provisions of that order, to enter the house, molest the persons, or disturb the property of any citizen whatsoever.

Whenever it is necessary or convenient for the subsistence of the troops, provisions, forage, and such other articles as may be required will be taken possession of and used, but every seizure must be made solely by the order of the commanding officer of the troops then present and by the officer of the department through which the issues are made. Any officer or soldier who shall be found to have entered the house or molested the property of any citizen will be severely punished. Such acts of pillage and outrage are disgraceful to the army, and have neither been contemplated nor authorized by any orders whatsoever; the perpetrators of them, whether officers or soldiers, will be visited with a punishment which they will have reason to remember; and any officer or soldier absent from the limits of his camp found in any house whatever, without a written pass from his division or brigade commander, will be considered a pillager and treated accordingly. Army corps commanders will immediately establish mounted patrols, under charge of commissioned officers, which shall scour the whole country for 5 miles around their camps at least once every day, and at different hours, to bring into their respective commands all persons absent without proper authority, or who are engaged in any interruption of citizens living in the country; and commanding officers of regiments, or smaller separate commands, will be held responsible that neither officers nor men shall be absent from camp without proper authority.

By command of Major-General Pope:

R. O. SELFRIDGE, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[AUGUST 15—SEPTEMBER 2, 1862.—For correspondence relating specially to transfer of troops from the Peninsula and not embraced in this volume, see Series I, Vol. XI, Part III.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 15, 1862.*

Major-General POPE, *Cedar Mountain:*

Colonel Haupt has been telegraphed for. If he cannot come, another superintendent of railroad will be assigned to you by the War Department.

H. W. HALLECK.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Near Cedar Mountain, August 15, 1862.

Maj. Gen. J. L. RENO,

Commanding troops from Burnside's Corps, Culpeper, Va. :

GENERAL: McDowell's corps will be on the right of the position you have been directed to occupy and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from you. The major-general commanding directs me to say that you will open immediate and regular communication with that corps. General Pope desires to see you at these headquarters as soon as you may be able to visit them.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

WINCHESTER, VA., August 15, 1862.

(Received 8.30 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,

Headquarters Army of Virginia :

Last night First Lieutenant Ulysses Westbrook, of the Thirty-second Ohio Volunteers, while in command of a picket, allowed three men of his own command to pass the pickets beyond the lines. They were subsequently ambushed and fired upon by a party of the enemy, and one man believed to have been killed; he is missing. If consistent with military laws, I am of the opinion that the immediate dismissal of this officer from the service, without formal trial, would have a salutary effect upon this command. There is a great lack of discipline among our officers, and an example is needed.

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Received at Signal Station at Headquarters,
August 15, 1862—10.30 a. m.)

Major-General McDOWELL :

Jackson, with his army, is 5 miles beyond Orange Court-House, on the road to Gordonsville. Information from a negro who left Orange Court-House with his family.

DUFFIE,
Colonel.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
No. 20. } *Near Cedar Mountain, Va., August 15, 1862.*

General Orders, No. 18, current series, from these headquarters is so modified as to require 40 rounds of ammunition only to be habitually carried by the men when on the march. These will be carried in the cartridge boxes.

Surplus ammunition will be carried in the ammunition wagons.

When troops go into action 100 rounds of ammunition per man will be carried by them—40 rounds in their cartridge boxes and 60 rounds upon their persons.

By command of Major-General Pope :

R. O. SELFRIDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VA.,
No. 78. } Near Cedar Mountain, Va., August 15, 1862.

King's division will move at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning on the road east of Cedar Mountain to such a point as the chief engineer may hereafter designate.

By command of Major-General McDowell :

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARRISON'S LANDING, August 15, 1862.

(Received August 18.)

General M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General :

Your dispatch of the 13th is just received.* We have embarked troops from this point to the full extent of our ability. Colonel Falls and others will tell you so. When we reach Yorktown and Fort Monroe the army will be sent off rapidly. Up to this moment the thing could not have been done faster. I believe I comprehend the whole question. I have the will to execute your orders, and I shall be ably assisted by Captain Sawtelle and our other officers and agents. The movement to the rear has commenced. This river will be clear of vessels early to-morrow. Captain Sawtelle will go by water in charge of the fleet and to make arrangements for embarkation at Yorktown, Newport News, and Fort Monroe. I shall go by land to conduct the trains, &c. Rely upon us, general; there shall be no unsatisfactory delay that we can avoid in the quartermaster's department. The vessels sent to us should assemble at Fort Monroe.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,

August 16, 1862—8.30 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief :*

My whole force was advanced and is posted near the Rapidan. It is impossible, without crossing the river, to establish the camps near it, on account of low, wet ground. The hills are all on south side. The enemy is nearly in his old camps, at and beyond Gordonsville and Liberty Mills. Unless he has received re-enforcements he will not stand. According to your instructions I shall not cross Rapidan for the present, but will at least make strong reconnaissance and demonstration toward Louisa Court-House by the old road to Richmond, which crosses at Raccoon Ford.

The weak point of my position is the left. There is danger that forces coming from Richmond may unite with Jackson, advancing from Louisa Court-House, near Germanna Mills, and thus interpose between me and Fredericksburg. So soon as McClellan's movement is understood I have little doubt this will be done. The line on Rappahannock as far up as the forks is strong and safe, with small force at Fredericksburg. I would suggest for your consideration whether the mass of the forces

* Not found.

arriving at Aquia Creek had not best be pushed at least to the forks of the Rappahannock? I will keep the country closely watched.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 16, 1862.*

Major-General POPE,
Commanding Army of Virginia :

I think it would be very unsafe for your army to cross the Rapidan. It would be far better if you were in rear of the Rappahannock. We must run no risks just now, but must concentrate, so as to secure full co-operation. As soon as force reaches Aquia Creek to sufficiently sustain itself it will be sent to the fork of the rivers. Look out well for the crossing at Germanna, and do not let your left flank be turned. If threatened too strongly, fall behind the Rappahannock. Every possible exertion is being made to increase our forces on that line. Keep me fully advised of affairs in your front.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Cedar Mountain, August 16, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK :

I understand that General H. G. Wright is in Washington and desirous of a command. I have the honor to request that he be sent here to command a division. I have lost several general officers in the late action, and need his services.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CEDAR MOUNTAIN, VA.,
August 16, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK :

Will you send me an efficient chief quartermaster? Colonel Clary is too old and too easy. My animals are suffering for forage just as I most need their services, and the whole management of that department is inefficient. You know how essential such an officer is with so large a command.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Cedar Mountain, August 16, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK :

I respectfully recommend that Lieut. Ulysses Westbrook, of Thirty-second Ohio, in the command of General Julius White, at Winchester, be dismissed the service of the United States for gross neglect of duty. General White reports him as having, while in command of a picket,

allowed 3 men of his own command to pass the pickets beyond the lines, in consequence of which they were ambuscaded, and 1 man was missing, believed to be killed. General White thinks an immediate dismissal would have a salutary effect on his command.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

GAULEY BRIDGE, August 16, 1862.

Brigadier-General MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Washington :

By command of Major-General Pope I notify you that I shall be at Parkersburg on the evening of the 20th, with 5,000 infantry, two batteries of six guns each, 300 cavalry, and the camp equipage and regimental trains complete, going to join General Pope. Railroad transportation will be needed for, say, 1,100 animals—including everything, 270 wagons. Please inform me what arrangements will be made and how far I go by rail.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division of the Kanawha.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Near Cedar Mountain, August 16, 1862.

Maj. Gen. FRANZ SIGEL,
Commanding First Army Corps, Robertson's River :

GENERAL: The major-general commanding instructs me to say that he is informed that, by direction of Brigadier-General Steinwehr's provost-marshal, marauding parties are sent out from his command to plunder and pillage the inhabitants of this country, and that in violation of General Orders, No. 5, current series, from these headquarters, these parties have taken property without giving receipt for it. Such conduct is not authorized by any order from these headquarters and must cease. Property must be seized only as prescribed by General Orders, No. 5, from these headquarters. Parties caught plundering the country will be treated as common robbers and shot upon the spot, whenever and wherever found by the patrols from any army corps or any detachment sent out for that purpose. Commanders will be held responsible that they exercise proper restraint upon their men. General Pope directs you at once to investigate the conduct of General Steinwehr's provost-marshal, to place him in arrest, and send him to these headquarters, with the evidence taken in his case.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

NEAR CEDAR MOUNTAIN,
August 16, 1862—9 p. m.

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS, *Quartermaster-General :*

There has been the grossest possible carelessness somewhere in the Quartermaster's Department in the matter of furnishing forage to my army. Although only 70 or 80 miles from Alexandria, I cannot get forage for my cavalry; and now at the moment I most need it this arm of service is paralyzed by the neglect of some quartermaster. I de-

sire that the quartermaster at Alexandria may be called to account and made to explain who is culpable in the matter.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

BERKELEY, VA., August 16, 1862—1.30 p. m.
(Received 6 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *Commander-in-Chief*:

The advance corps and the trains are fairly started. I have nothing more in relation to reported advance of rebels via Jones' Bridge. Shall push the movement as rapidly as possible.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, August 16, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have just received your note of the 10th instant in regard to wharves and ferry-boats. This note acknowledges mine of 4th, in which I explained what I had endeavored to do to supply your requisition for ferry-boats, which, as I received it, was to send as many as I could—not the definite number (8 or 10) which I now learn you directed General Van Vliet to endeavor to procure. My later letters will have explained to you what I have endeavored to do in providing more water transportation and what are its difficulties.

The order of Colonel Ingalls to the quartermaster at Fort Monroe to construct more wharves was countermanded, because when referred to this city it was known that time would not permit the construction of wharves to be used in your present operations, and to have endeavored to collect the material at Fort Monroe would have resulted only in still more embarrassing any operations by the presence of useless vessels loaded with timber and lumber. Indeed I do not believe these materials could then have reached Fort Monroe before the need for their use would have ceased.

I have given directions to return the steamers which transport the sick to Northern ports with more speed. They do not always report to and place themselves under orders of the quartermasters.

Permit me to suggest that a shorter voyage would at this time expedite the work. They could go to Baltimore or to this city much sooner than to Philadelphia or New York, and if their hospital tents went with them, Point Lookout, still nearer, would, I think, accommodate a large number.

You have all the steamers we have been able to procure without breaking up the great lines and ferries, as I have already explained.

I am, very respectfully and truly, yours,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

FORT MONROE, VA., August 16, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War*:

I parted with General McClellan yesterday at 3 o'clock p. m. The movement was progressing finely and will be successful. The army

is in fine spirits and splendid fighting order, and only wish they may be attacked. No one could have made the movement more skillfully or in less time.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

FORT MONROE, VA.,
August 16, 1862—4 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK :

General Porter crossed the Chickahominy yesterday with his *corps d'armée* and is at Williamsburg. General Kearny reached Providence Forge, on Jones' Bridge, this morning. No appearance of an enemy anywhere at the Chickahominy at 12 to-day. From all accounts the movement is progressing rapidly and successfully.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

WILLIAMSBURG, VA., *August 16, 1862—6 p. m.*

General McCLELLAN :

I sent you letters from people in Richmond taken from negroes. They say troops are moving north against General Pope; the negroes confirm them, and another who left there on Thursday says it is true. Colonel Campbell reports there is no enemy between us and Richmond. Unless you forbid I shall at daybreak send everything to Fort Monroe and embark for Aquia Creek. I have asked that transports be in readiness.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

WILLIAMSBURG, VA., *August 16, 1862.*
(Received August 17, 4.45 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK :

Two negroes, who left Richmond on Wednesday, say Jackson's wounded arrived there on Tuesday. All admitted he had been badly whipped. He had asked for large re-enforcements and they had gone, and they comprised all cavalry and artillery which could be dispensed with about Richmond. All guns in Manchester and one or two from those about Richmond, and 18,000 men, 12,000 of which were from about Fort Randolph, had gone up, the cavalry in cars. He says this movement was known on Sunday. I send this direct, not having immediate communication with General McClellan.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 16, 1862.

Major-General PARKE, *Falmouth, Va.:*

Keep me daily advised of the arrival of troops, &c., at Aquia Creek, and send all that cannot be promptly landed to Alexandria, without separating brigades or regiments.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

FORT MONROE, VA., August 16, 1862.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy:

I have just come down the river. McClellan's army has moved rapidly and successfully, and by this afternoon will be across the Chickahominy. The gunboats cover his bridges at the mouth of it. I will ask you to give me instructions relative to my force. The Galena, Port Royal, and Satellite cover the rear of the Army near Haxall's. When the pickets of the army leave they will come to an anchorage under Gordon's Point, where I shall await your further orders. I have heretofore expressed my opinion of the practicability of reaching Richmond, if supported by the army on the north shore, and may do it without their aid. I shall have to be furnished with the torpedoes, &c., before moving upward, and hope to receive the views of the Department immediately on the subject. I shall necessarily be detained at this place over to-morrow, and hope to get an answer to this before leaving. The paper which Mr. Fox wished will be sent as soon as I can get possession of it. We are all well.

CHARLES WILKES,

Commodore.

*Abstract from Consolidated Morning Report of the Third Army Corps, Army of Virginia,
Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell commanding, for August 16, 1862.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Present for duty equipped.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
Staff.....	24		24	24	24	
Signal Corps.....	8	14		22	24	
Pontoniers (3d Maine Battery).....	5	127	132	140	146	
Total.....	37	141	156	186	194	
KING'S DIVISION.						
Staff.....	7		7	7	7	
Hatch's brigade.....	147	2,328	2,475	2,599	3,346	
Doubleday's brigade.....	86	1,453	1,539	1,652	2,094	
Patrick's brigade.....	130	2,446	2,576	2,660	3,207	
Gibbon's brigade.....	124	2,611	2,735	2,845	3,512	
Division artillery.....	8	275	283	300	319	12
2d New York Cavalry.....	39	691	451	757	870	
Total.....	541	9,804	10,066	10,820	13,365	12
RICKETTS' DIVISION.						
Staff.....	6		6	6	6	
Duryea's brigade.....	107	2,125	2,232	2,371	3,131	
Tower's brigade.....	116	2,344	2,460	2,704	3,098	
Hartsuff's brigade.....	111	2,661	2,772	2,926	3,487	
Carroll's brigade.....	94	1,488	1,582	1,739	2,793	
Kane's Rifle Battalion.....	9	182	191	202	333	
Division artillery (Tillson's).....	15	364	399	421	487	22
1st Maine Cavalry.....	24	468	492	531	701	
Total.....	482	9,652	10,134	10,900	14,036	22
Bayard's Cavalry Brigade.....	80	1,115	1,189	1,253	1,613	
1st Rhode Island Cavalry.....	35	531	566	606	780	
Total.....	1,175	21,243	22,117	23,765	29,988	34

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 193. } Washington, August 16, 1862.

The city of Alexandria and the troops garrisoning that place are placed under the immediate command of Brig. Gen. S. D. Sturgis.

By command of Major-General Halleck :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
No. 45. } Near Cedar Mountain, August 16, 1862.

* * * * *

V. Hereafter the cavalry of each army corps of this army will be massed and placed under command of the chief of cavalry of that corps.

Commanders of army corps will be allowed to detach for duty at their own headquarters such cavalry as may be necessary for their personal escorts.

Companies or detachments of cavalry now on duty at division or brigade headquarters will be sent at once to report to the chief of cavalry of their respective corps.

Ten mounted men only will be allowed to each division headquarters, and five only to each brigade headquarters as orderlies. These will be obtained by requisition on the commander of the army corps to which such divisions or brigades belong.

When divisions or brigades are temporarily detached, the cavalry required for service with them will be furnished for that temporary purpose only by the commander of the army corps.

Whenever divisions or brigades thus detached return to their corps the cavalry with them will at once rejoin their proper command.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Pope :

R. O. SELFRIDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Organization of the Army of Virginia and the Army of the Potomac and other co-operating forces (under Maj. Gen. John Pope) during the operations from the Rapidan to Centreville, Va., August 16-31, 1862.

[Compiled from the records of the Adjutant-General's Office.]

ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Headquarters Escort.

1st Ohio Cavalry, Companies A and C.
Detachment of infantry.

FIRST ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. FRANZ SIGEL.

Escort.

1st Indiana Cavalry, Companies I and K.

FIRST DIVISION.

- (1.) Brig. Gen. ROBERT C. SCHENCK.*
 (2.) Brig. Gen. JULIUS STAHEL.

First Brigade.

- (1.) Brig. Gen. JULIUS STAHEL.†
 (2.) Col. ADOLPHUS BUSCHBECK.

8th New York Infantry.
 41st New York Infantry.
 45th New York Infantry.
 27th Pennsylvania Infantry.
 New York Light Artillery, 2d Battery.

Second Brigade.

Col. NATHANIEL C. MCLEAN.

25th Ohio Infantry.
 55th Ohio Infantry.
 73d Ohio Infantry.
 75th Ohio Infantry.
 1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery K.

SECOND DIVISION.

X Brig. Gen. A. VON STEINWEHR.

First Brigade.†

- (1.) Col. JOHN A. KOLTES.§
 (2.) Lieut. Col. GUST. A. MÜHLECK.

29th New York.
 68th New York.
 73d Pennsylvania.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. CARL SCHURZ.

First Brigade.

- (1.) Brig. Gen. HENRY BOHLEN. ||
 (2.) Col. A. SCHIMMELFENNIG.

61st Ohio Infantry.
 74th Pennsylvania Infantry.
 8th West Virginia Infantry.
 Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery F.

Second Brigade.

Col. W. KRZYZANOWSKI.

54th New York Infantry.
 58th New York Infantry.
 75th Pennsylvania Infantry.
 2d New York Light Artillery, Battery L.

Unattached.

3d West Virginia Cavalry, Company C.
 1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery I.

INDEPENDENT BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT H. MILROY.

82d Ohio Infantry.
 2d West Virginia Infantry.
 3d West Virginia Infantry.
 5th West Virginia Infantry.
 1st West Virginia Cavalry, Companies C, E, and L.
 Ohio Light Artillery, 12th Battery.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Col. JOHN BEARDSLEY.

1st Battalion Connecticut.
 1st Maryland.
 4th New York.
 9th New York.
 6th Ohio.

* Wounded August 30.

† Succeeded General Schenck in command of division

‡ Temporarily attached to Third Division August 30.

§ Killed August 30.

|| Killed August 22.

RESERVE ARTILLERY.

Capt. LOUIS SCHIRMER.

1st New York Light Artillery, Battery I.
 New York Light Artillery, 13th Battery.
 West Virginia Light Artillery, Battery C.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. NATHANIEL P. BANKS.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ALPHEUS S. WILLIAMS.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL W. CRAWFORD.

5th Connecticut.
 10th Maine.
 28th New York.
 46th Pennsylvania.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. GORDON.

27th Indiana.
 2d Massachusetts.
 3d Wisconsin.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE S. GREENE.

First Brigade.

(1.) Col. CHARLES CANDY.
 (2.) ————

5th Ohio.
 7th Ohio.
 29th Ohio.
 66th Ohio.
 28th Pennsylvania.

Second Brigade.

(1.) Col. M. SCHLAUDECKER.
 (2.) Col. T. B. VAN BUREN.

3d Maryland.
 102d New York.
 109th Pennsylvania.
 111th Pennsylvania.
 8th and 12th U. S. Infantry Battalion.*

Third Brigade.

Col. JAMES A. TAIT.

3d Delaware.
 1st District of Columbia.
 60th New York.
 78th New York.
 Purnell Legion, Maryland.

ARTILLERY.

Capt. CLERMONT L. BEST.

Maine Light Artillery, 4th Battery.
 Maine Light Artillery, 6th Battery.†
 1st New York Light Artillery, Battery M.
 New York Light Artillery, 10th Battery.
 Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery E.
 4th U. S. Artillery, Battery F.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. JOHN BUFORD.

1st Michigan.
 5th New York.
 1st Vermont.
 1st West Virginia.

* Not accounted for on returns of this corps, but it was in the brigade at Cedar Mountain, and was in Pope's army till September 2, 1862.
 † Temporarily attached to Third Corps, Army of the Potomac, August 23.

THIRD ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL.

Corps Headquarters.

Maine Light Artillery, 3d Battery (Pontoniers).
 13th Pennsylvania Reserves (1st Rifles), Companies C, G, H, and I.

FIRST DIVISION.

- (1.) Brig. Gen. RUFUS KING.*
- (2.) Brig. Gen. JOHN P. HATCH.†
- (3.) Brig. Gen. ABNER DOUBLEDAY.

First Brigade.

- (1.) Brig. Gen. JOHN P. HATCH.
- (2.) Col. TIMOTHY SULLIVAN.

22d New York.
 24th New York.
 30th New York.
 84th New York (14th Militia).
 2d U. S. Sharpshooters.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ABNER DOUBLEDAY.

76th New York.
 95th New York.
 56th Pennsylvania.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MARSENA R. PATRICK.

21st New York.
 23d New York.
 35th New York.
 80th New York (20th Militia).

Fourth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN GIBBON.

19th Indiana.
 2d Wisconsin.
 6th Wisconsin.
 7th Wisconsin.

Artillery.

Capt. JOSEPH B. CAMPBELL.

New Hampshire Light Artillery, 1st Battery.
 1st New York Light Artillery, Battery L.
 1st Rhode Island Light Artillery, Battery D.
 4th U. S. Artillery, Battery B.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. RICKETTS.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ABRAM DURYEA.

97th New York.
 104th New York.
 105th New York.
 107th Pennsylvania.

Second Brigade.

- (1.) Brig. Gen. ZEALOUS B. TOWER.‡
- (2.) Col. WILLIAM H. CHRISTIAN.

23th New York.
 94th New York.
 83th Pennsylvania.
 90th Pennsylvania.

Third Brigade.

- (1.) Brig. Gen. GEORGE L. HARTSUFF.
- (2.) Col. JOHN W. STILES.

12th Massachusetts.
 13th Massachusetts.
 83d New York (9th Militia).
 11th Pennsylvania.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH THOBURN.

7th Indiana.
 84th Pennsylvania.
 110th Pennsylvania.
 1st West Virginia.

* In command to August 28.

† Wounded August 30.

‡ Wounded August 30.

Artillery.

Maine Light Artillery, 2d Battery.
 Maine Light Artillery, 5th Battery.
 1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery F.
 Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery C.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. BAYARD.

1st Maine.
 1st New Jersey.
 2d New York.
 1st Pennsylvania.
 1st Rhode Island.

UNATTACHED.

Indiana Light Artillery, 16th Battery.
 3d Indiana Cavalry (detachment).
 4th U. S. Artillery, Battery E.

REYNOLDS' DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN F. REYNOLDS.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE.

3d Pennsylvania Reserves.
 4th Pennsylvania Reserves.
 7th Pennsylvania Reserves.
 8th Pennsylvania Reserves.
 13th Pennsylvania Reserves (1st Rifles).

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. TRUMAN SEYMOUR.

1st Pennsylvania Reserves.
 2d Pennsylvania Reserves.
 5th Pennsylvania Reserves.
 6th Pennsylvania Reserves.

Third Brigade.

(1.) Brig. Gen. CONRAD F. JACKSON.
 (2.) Lieut. Col. ROBERT ANDERSON.

9th Pennsylvania Reserves.
 10th Pennsylvania Reserves.
 11th Pennsylvania Reserves.
 12th Pennsylvania Reserves.

Artillery.

Capt. DUNBAR R. RANSOM.

1st Pennsylvania Light Art'y, Bat'y A.
 1st Pennsylvania Light Art'y, Bat'y B.
 1st Pennsylvania Light Art'y, Bat'y G.
 5th U. S. Artillery, Battery C.

RESERVE CORPS.†

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL D. STURGIS.

Piatt's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. SANDERS PIATT.

63d Indiana, Companies A, B, C, and D.
 86th New York.

Miscellaneous.

2d New York Heavy Artillery.
 New York Light Artillery, 11th Battery.
 1st New York Light Artillery, detachment Battery C.

* Temporarily attached to McDowell's corps.

† Only such organizations of the Reserve Corps as were engaged with the enemy are embraced in this table.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THIRD ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL P. HEINTZELMAN.

FIRST DIVISION.

(1.) Maj. Gen. PHILIP KEARNY.*

(2.) Brig. Gen. DAVID B. BIRNEY.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. ROBINSON.

20th Indiana.
63d Pennsylvania.
105th Pennsylvania.

Second Brigade.

(1.) Brig. Gen. DAVID B. BIRNEY.

(2.) Col. J. H. HOBART WARD.

3d Maine.
4th Maine.
1st New York.
38th New York.
40th New York.
101st New York.
57th Pennsylvania.

Third Brigade.

Col. ORLANDO M. POE.

2d Michigan.
3d Michigan.
5th Michigan.
37th New York.
99th Pennsylvania.

Artillery.

1st Rhode Island Light Artillery, Bat-
tery E.
1st United States, Battery K.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CUVIER GROVER.

1st Massachusetts.
11th Massachusetts.
16th Massachusetts.
2d New Hampshire.
26th Pennsylvania.

Second Brigade.

Col. NELSON TAYLOR.

70th New York.
71st New York.
72d New York.
73d New York.
74th New York.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH B. CARR.

5th New Jersey.
6th New Jersey.
7th New Jersey.
8th New Jersey.
2d New York.
115th Pennsylvania.

* Killed September 1.

FIFTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE W. MORELL.

First Brigade.

Col. CHARLES W. ROBERTS.

2d Maine.
 18th Massachusetts.
 22d Massachusetts.
 1st Michigan.
 13th New York.
 25th New York.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES GRIFFIN.

9th Massachusetts.
 32d Massachusetts.
 4th Michigan.
 14th New York.
 62d Pennsylvania.

Third Brigade.

- (1.) Brig. Gen. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.*
- (2.) Col. HENRY S. LANSING.†
- (3.) Col. HENRY A. WEEKS.‡
- (4.) Col. JAMES C. RICE.

16th Michigan.
 Michigan Sharpshooters (Brady's com-
 pany).
 12th New York.
 17th New York.
 44th New York.
 83d Pennsylvania.

Sharpshooters.

1st United States.

Artillery.

Massachusetts Light Artillery, 3d Battery (C).
 1st Rhode Island Light Artillery, Battery C.
 5th United States, Battery D.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE SYKES.

First Brigade.

Lieut. Col. ROBERT C. BUCHANAN.

3d United States.
 4th United States.
 12th United States, 1st Battalion.
 14th United States, 1st Battalion.
 14th United States, 2d Battalion.

Second Brigade.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

1st United States, Company G.
 2d United States.
 6th United States.
 10th United States.
 11th United States.
 17th United States.

Third Brigade.

Col. G. K. WARREN.

5th New York.
 10th New York.

Artillery.

Capt. STEPHEN H. WEED.

1st United States, Batteries E and G.
 5th United States, Batteries I and K.

* Commanded First and Third Brigades August 30.

† Sick August 30.

‡ Wounded August 30.

SIXTH ARMY CORPS.

FIRST DIVISION.

*First Brigade.**

Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. TAYLOR.

1st New Jersey.
2d New Jersey.
3d New Jersey.
4th New Jersey.

NINTH ARMY CORPS.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ISAAC I. STEVENS.†

First Brigade.

Col. BENJAMIN C. CHRIST.

8th Michigan.
50th Pennsylvania.

Second Brigade.

Col. DANIEL LEASURE.

46th New York.
100th Pennsylvania.

Third Brigade.

Col. ADDISON FARNSWORTH.‡

28th Massachusetts.
79th New York.

Artillery.

Massachusetts Light Artillery, 8th Bat-
tery.
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery E.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JESSE L. RENO.§

First Brigade.

Col. JAMES NAGLE.

2d Maryland.
6th New Hampshire
48th Pennsylvania.

Second Brigade.

Col. EDWARD FERRERO.

21st Massachusetts.
51st New York.
51st Pennsylvania.

KANAWHA DIVISION (detachment).

11th Ohio.
12th Ohio.
30th Ohio.
36th Ohio.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Camp near Cedar Mountain, August 17, 1862.

(Received 9.25 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK :

I need 1,500 cavalry horses as soon as they can be sent. Our cavalry is much broken down, their horses not having been fit for anything from the beginning. Will you order them sent immediately?

The proper papers will go forward.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

* No other troops of the Sixth Corps were in action during this campaign.

† Killed September 1.

‡ Wounded August 30.

§ Also in command of all the troops of the Ninth Corps with Pope's army.

CAMP, NEAR CEDAR MOUNTAIN,
August 17, 1862—8.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

The main body of the enemy has fallen back to Mechanicsburg [?] and lies between Louisa Court-House and Charlottesville. Reports from various sources represent large force to be moving from Richmond to join Jackson. I think it very likely to be true. Our position is strong, and it will be very difficult to drive us from it. A strong reconnaissance was pushed yesterday into Stanardsville and some short distance beyond it, finding only vedettes of the enemy. I need cavalry horses immediately, as I telegraphed this morning.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17, 1862.

Major-General POPE, *Cedar Mountain, Va.:*

I have approved your requisition for horses and sent it to General Meigs; also for a quartermaster. Cannot you seize some horses in your vicinity? If so, take them, giving receipts. I hope in a few days to have the line of the Rappahannock strongly re-enforced.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

GENERAL POPE'S HEADQUARTERS,
August 17, 1862—7.30 p. m. (Received 7.55 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Commander-in-Chief:*

It is desirable for the prosecution of the cavalry operations in this country that pack-mules be provided to carry surplus ammunition. I ask, therefore, that 230 mules, with packs complete, be sent immediately to these headquarters. The necessary papers will be forwarded.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Cedar Mountain, August 17, 1862.

Major-General RENO,
Commanding near Mitchell's Station:

GENERAL: Major-General Pope directs me to say that he has placed the cavalry of Brigadier-General Buford under your command temporarily. He desires you to push this cavalry well forward on the other side of the Rapidan, and to watch well the approaches from Louisa Court-House and Hanover Junction toward the Rapidan. The danger to be apprehended is that the enemy, finding that McClellan has retired from before Richmond, may throw the mass of his forces to Hanover Junction, whilst Jackson retires from Gordonsville to Louisa Court-House; then, by a combined movement, form a junction on or near the Rapidan, in the neighborhood of Germanna Mills or Ely's Ford, so as to interpose between us and the forces now landing at Aquia Creek by turning our left. It behooves you, therefore, to use your cavalry far to the front and to the best advantage in the directions specified, and also to use spies and scouts, without regard to expense, to keep yourself

constantly advised of everything in your front as far as possible. Your front will be covered by McDowell west of Somerville Ford.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Barrett's Ferry, August 17, 1862—10 a. m.
(Received 8.15 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

I have seen Burnside. Now that we are committed to the movement, you may be sure that it will be carried out without the delay of a moment. Not an hour has been lost thus far. Count on my full co-operation.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

PONTOON BRIDGE AT NORTH CHICKAHOMINY,
August 17, 1862—4 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Commanding U. S. Army:

Heintzelman, Franklin, Porter, and Keyes have crossed the Chickahominy. Sumner is rear guard and will cross the Chickahominy to-night. All will have crossed and the bridge will be taken up by daylight. Nearly all the wagons are already across. Not a shot has been fired thus far. General McClellan will remain at the pontoon bridge till the rear has crossed over. Three boats are here to tow the pontoon bridge down the river and four gunboats to guard the bridge. All reports agree that the enemy is pushing all their troops to re-enforce Jackson. All right. Will leave for your headquarters this afternoon.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

FALMOUTH, VA.,
August 17, 1862—7.30 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK and Major-General POPE:

From information brought in to-day by contrabands there is a large force of the enemy at Hanover Court-House, and a force of probably a division moving up the Bowling Green road, their advanced pickets being but 10 miles distant from ours. The infantry from James River is arriving slowly. Six regiments have arrived, numbering about 3,000 men.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 18, 1862.*
Major-General POPE, *Cedar Mountain, Va.:*

All accounts from the vicinity of Richmond concur in representing that large re-enforcements are being sent to Jackson, with the intention

of attacking you before General McClellan's troops can reach the Rappahannock. Be very careful that they do not outflank you. I am hurrying forward troops as rapidly as possible; but may not be able to sustain you in time beyond the Rappahannock should you be attacked by too large a force.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18, 1862.

Major-General POPE:

It is quite possible that the enemy, while making a demonstration lower down, may attempt to turn your position by Culpeper and Warrenton. If so, you will mass your forces on the right and give him battle. Porter's corps is expected at Aquia Creek to-night. It will move up toward Richards' Ford.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS GENERAL POPE,
August 18, 1862—1.30 p. m. (Received 2 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

The enemy, heavily re-enforced, is advancing on Raccoon Ford from Gordonsville, Louisa Court-House, and Hanover Junction. All the Richmond force has been thrown in this direction to turn my left. I am not able to resist it without being cut off from the direction of Fredericksburg and Manassas. I have accordingly, in compliance with your instructions, started back all my trains to pass the Rappahannock to-night. My whole command will commence to fall back to that line to-night. I shall draw down toward Fredericksburg, resting my right on the railroad.

Please advise me at once if you wish other dispositions made.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

POPE'S HEADQUARTERS,
August 18, 1862. (Received 3.30 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *Commanding*:

My command will march in three columns and will cross the Rappahannock at the railroad crossing, at Barnett's Ford below, and at Sulphur Springs Ford 10 miles above. I hope to be entirely across before to-morrow at 12.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18, 1862.

Major-General POPE, *Cedar Mountain, Va.*:

I fully approve your move. I hope to push a part of Burnside's force to near Barnett's Ford by to-morrow night, to assist you in holding that pass. Stand firm on that line until I can help you. Fight hard, and aid will soon come.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Cedar Mountain, August 18, 1862.

General RENO:

GENERAL: You will have your wagons that are now loaded with provisions driven to Mitchell's Station and unloaded as rapidly as possible; these wagons will be used for transporting your baggage. I will send cars down for the provisions, but if they should not arrive I will have the provisions destroyed before we march. Hurry off your train as soon as you can. I will designate the hour for marching your troops in time.

By order of General Pope:

T. C. H. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Cedar Mountain, August 18, 1862.

Major-General RENO, *near Mitchell's Station*:

GENERAL: You will direct General Buford to concentrate his cavalry about 3 miles north of Raccoon Ford, keeping his pickets on the Rapidan. He will draw in his pickets just before daylight to-morrow morning, and with his whole cavalry force will follow your column and cover the rear. He is not to move until the gray dawn begins to appear. It is very desirable that you pass the Rappahannock with your command as early in the day to-morrow as possible. The only thing that may delay you is your train, and you must send energetic and experienced officers to urge it forward.

By command of Major-General Pope:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT NINTH ARMY CORPS,
August 18, 1862—10 a. m.

General BUFORD,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

GENERAL: The enemy are in strong force about 2 miles back of Clark's Mountain, extending from thence toward Raccoon Ford. I wish you to send a squadron of cavalry near Raccoon Ford, and to scout from thence on the north side of the Rapidan as far as Germanna Ford. Let me hear as soon as your cavalry returns.

Instruct the force you send beyond the Rapidan not to return by the same road they leave, but lower down the river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. RENO,
Major-General, Comdg. Detachment Ninth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Cedar Mountain, August 18, 1862—5 p. m.

General RENO:

I will send over to you two officers who know the way to Barnett's Ford; one can go with your train, one with yourself. You will be

largely re-enforced at Barnett's Ford by to-morrow night. I wish you to stand firm and cover that ford with your force. McDowell's corps will be on your right, and near enough to support you in case you need it.

Communicate with me as soon as you cross the Rappahannock. I shall be above you, at the railroad crossing.

The whole command at Fredericksburg is now marching to meet you at Barnett's. Hurry up your train as much as you can, so as to get it across by daylight.

Have you received Orders, No. 23, as to order of march?

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

SIGNAL STATION, CEDAR MOUNTAIN,
August 18, 1862. (Received August 18, 12 m.)

Col. E. SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff:*

Have been communicating with signal station on Thoroughfare Mountain in relation to the forces of the enemy at Orange Court-House and when they came there. That station can see the country 12 miles in the direction of Gordonsville; can see the town of Orange Court-House distinctly. They report no indications of the enemy in force in that direction.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. A. TAYLOR,
Acting Signal Officer.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 18, 1862.

General BURNSIDE or PARKE, *Falmouth, Va.:*

Telegraph me your present strength. Occupy Richards' and Barnett's Fords, on the Rappahannock, with all the forces you can spare. It is important that the line of the Rappahannock be well secured as rapidly as possible. Intrenchments should be thrown up to cover the fords. The telegraph should also be extended immediately to those fords.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

FALMOUTH, VA., *August 18, 1862.*
(Received 4 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I have here twelve regiments of infantry, about 6,000; two regiments of cavalry, about 1,200; four batteries of light artillery and four batteries of heavy artillery. I have one regiment of cavalry at Barnett's Ford. With my present force I do not think it advisable to detach any force to hold the fords. General King took with him the intrenching tools. There is no telegraph wire here nor parties to put it up. No troops have arrived at Aquia Creek to-day.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 18, 1862.

Major-General PARKE, *Falmouth, Va.*:

Send prisoners to General Wadsworth, Washington. Patrol the Potomac as much as possible, and burn every boat that can be used as a ferry.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 18, 1862.

General BURNSIDE or PARKE, *Falmouth, Va.*:

Send Captain Biggs to Aquia Creek to hurry the landing and send back the transports. If too much crowded, or there be any probability of your being obliged to fall back, send transports to Alexandria. If possible keep brigades together. Every hour is important, and great care must be taken to hurry forward the transfer of troops.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 18, 1862.

Major-General DIX, *Fort Monroe, Va.*:

It is now pretty well ascertained that the enemy is moving in large force against General Pope. Every possible effort should be made to push forward re-enforcements. Not a moment should be lost. Employ everything that can be procured for transports. Send copy to General McClellan.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

FORT MONROE, August 18, 1862.
(Received 4 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

General Porter's command is at Newport News and Hampton. The whole Army of the Potomac is probably at this moment on this side of the Chickahominy. Our telegraph wire to Yorktown is down, or I could give you later news. I hope to be able to leave on Wednesday at furthest.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

BARRETT'S FERRY, August 18, 1862—5.30 a. m.
(Received 8.10 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

The last of the infantry are now crossing the bridge; cavalry ready to follow. Will probably have everything at Williamsburg to-night.

Thus far we have saved everything and abandoned nothing. All quiet; not a shot yet been fired.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Barrett's Ferry, August 18, 1862—1 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

The pontoon bridge is now dismantled and ready to be towed to Fortress Monroe. The last of the rear guard crossed at 10 a. m. Nothing was left behind and probably the last straggler has arrived. Nothing seen of the enemy to-day. All is quiet. The only troops now remaining on the banks of the Chickahominy are Pleasonton's cavalry. I think I can now say that the critical part of the movement is successfully completed. I will now push everything to Yorktown and Monroe with all possible dispatch. All the army will be at or beyond Williamsburg this evening except the cavalry of Sumner's corps.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Williamsburg, August 18, 1862—5 p. m.
(Received August 19, 10.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

All quiet and the movement a perfect success. Second Corps encamped 3 miles this side of Barrett's Ferry, and will be here to-morrow evening; Third Corps here also; Fourth, Sixth, and Fifth Corps at Fort Monroe and Newport News, probably embarking now.

Pleasonton's cavalry brigade this side of Barrett's Ferry; Averell's near New Kent Court-House. I will now move leisurely, but will be sure to have the troops ready to embark as fast as transports are on hand. Please hurry horse transports and those for batteries. I propose leaving a sufficient garrison in Yorktown and Gloucester, also at Suffolk and Fort Monroe. Will give my personal attention to these points without delay. Will hold this place with cavalry at least.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Newport News, Va., August 18, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. DIX, *Commanding*:

GENERAL: I found on arrival at Williamsburg on the 16th instant the whole community under high excitement—the Union people depressed and alarmed; the secessionists exultant, and from various sources, some worthy of credit, threatening and producing alarm by circulating rumors of attack. All this arose from the pressure caused by the presence of Colonel Campbell's command having been removed. To quiet apprehensions and to check the increasing disposition to cause trouble, I notified the two persons I sent to you (Colonel Durfee and Mr. Cole) that I should hold them as hostages for the good behavior of their friends. These two persons I caused to be arrested, the former for hav-

ing aided to stir up ill feeling toward those who had been friendly to our cause, the latter for having concealed arms in possession and having run bullets in large quantity within a few days, with the avowed purpose of using them against the "damned Yankees," and aiding the guerrillas, who they pretended were expected soon to attack the town.

The arrest of these parties produced the salutary effect of checking alarm and attempts to create it. I directed these two persons to be sent to Yorktown, but through misunderstanding were brought here. I design turning them over to General Van Alen, with the request that they be retained in custody till Williamsburg should be abandoned, by which time the Union sympathizers would be removed. As these men reside within the limits of your command, I deem it proper and just that I should lay before you and submit for your consideration my act by sending the prisoners to you for disposition.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, August 18, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Commanding Army of the United States:

GENERAL: There are some points connected with the supply of the Army of Virginia which require attention to enforce economy and prevent great losses of material. The colonel of a New York cavalry regiment, attached to the Army of Virginia, Colonel Davies, informed me a day or two since that his horses were in fine condition, efficient, and always had been so. This officer was engaged in the two expeditions to cut the railroad starting from Fredericksburg; once he cut it at Beaver Dam, and just before the battle of Slaughter Mountain he cut it at Frederick's Hall. His has done as much hard service probably as any other regiment under General Pope.

General Pope reports to you that the horses of his cavalry are much broken down, and never had been good for anything. In this latter I doubt not he is mistaken. Great care has been taken in the purchase of horses, and this stock is I doubt not better than is generally found in armies. But the men are inexperienced as soldiers, and they destroy their horses by hard and unnecessary riding. The strictest rules should be adopted to prevent all riding faster than a walk, except when actual service makes it necessary. In this hot season a cavalry regiment may be broken down by a few days' improper use of their horses.

General Pope calls for more than 25,000 forage rations, 20 car loads of grain per day, and I am informed that his army refuses to use corn. The oat crop is light, and prices, which ruled last year at this time at about 40 cents per bushel, have now gone up to 70 cents. In view both of the great cost of oats and of the difficulty of transporting daily so large a supply (and the re-enforcements of this army are about to increase the difficulty), it is very desirable that the horses and mules be compelled to use to some degree the forage of the country in which they are operating. Residents of Culpeper report to you that there are large quantities of uncut timothy hay and of unthrashed wheat in the county. Properly fed to the animals this fodder would certainly keep them in condition.

The transportation required by the regiments seems to me unneces-

sarily large. The army is burdened with the protection and supply of an enormous train, which clogs its movements and exhausts the Treasury.

I have not been able to compel regular reports of the state of this transportation, but I have from a quartermaster in General Sigel's corps the following statement: Regiments average about 550 to 600 men; brigades, four regiments, one battery, and one to three companies of cavalry. Each regiment has 15 wagons, drawn by four or six mules. Each brigade has a supply train in addition of 40 wagons, making an average of about 23 wagons to a regiment of 600 men. With this, I understand, they carry ten days' provisions.

Napoleon asserted that 500 wagons were enough for 40,000 men. We are using at the rate of three times this number.

I have been informed that shelter-tents have been issued to the Second Brigade, First Division, of General Sigel's corps, and that they have still retained three Sibley tents to each company. As the companies are not over 60 strong, and one Sibley tent to 20 footmen is the full regulation allowance, this brigade is transporting two complete sets of tents for its rank and file. How it is with other brigades I do not know. These tents are needed, and should be sent to the depot for issue to new regiments not yet housed.

If the army is to move with efficiency, rigorous measures must reduce this luxury of transportation. Can any one believe that Jackson's troops regularly receive 20 car loads of oats per day, or that they move with 23 wagons to each regiment of 600 strong, or that they have two sets of tents to a company?

After all its losses the Army of the Potomac had in camp on James River nearly 2,800 wagons, which was at the rate of 28 wagons to 1,000 men.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
No. 238. } *Camp at Williamsburg, Va., August 18, 1862.*

* * * * *

II. Order of march for to-morrow:

General headquarters to move at 5.30 o'clock; Franklin's corps at 7 o'clock, and Heintzelman's corps at 7 o'clock, and all to encamp in the immediate vicinity of Yorktown.

Sumner's corps to move and encamp near the mill, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 miles beyond Williamsburg, the present camp of Franklin's corps.

Keyes' corps will remain near Williamsburg; Peck in his present position, and Couch either in his present position or such other in this immediate vicinity as General Keyes may select.

Generals Sumner and Keyes will receive further instructions to-morrow by telegraph from Yorktown.

Pleasanton's brigade of cavalry to proceed as far toward Yorktown as may be convenient.

Averell's brigade of cavalry to remain in front of Williamsburg, covering all the approaches.

Colonel Averell will report to headquarters to-morrow by telegraph. By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 22.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Cedar Mountain, Va., August 18, 1862.

All railroads, and especially the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, within the limits of the Army of Virginia, are placed under the exclusive charge of Col. Herman Haupt. No officer, whatever be his rank, shall give any orders to any employé of the road, whether conductor, engineer, or other agent. No orders regulating the running of trains, construction or repair of the roads, or transportation of supplies or troops shall be given except by authority of these headquarters, through Colonel Haupt. All persons now employed in any way on these railroads will immediately report to him and will hereafter receive instructions from him only. All requisitions for transportation and all applications for construction or repair of roads will be made direct to him at Alexandria, Va. All passes given by him to employés will be respected as if issued from these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Pope:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 23.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Cedar Mountain, August 18, 1862.

The following movement of troops will be immediately made. The trains belonging to the different corps will take up the march as follows, viz:

Sigel's will pursue the road to Sulphur Springs, endeavoring to reach that place by daylight to-morrow morning. An officer will be sent to guide it.

Banks' train, now at Culpeper, will move immediately by the road along the railroad, and will cross the Rappahannock certainly before daylight, in order to make room for McDowell's train.

McDowell's train will follow Banks' as soon as possible.

Reno's train will march by way of Stevensburg; thence to Barnett's Ford, where it will cross as soon as possible.

The corps of Banks, McDowell, Sigel, and Reno will march at 1 o'clock to-night, and follow the routes pursued by their respective trains. Very heavy rear guards of reliable troops, well supplied with artillery and commanded by discreet and prudent officers, will cover the march of the columns at a distance of at least 3 miles in the rear.

The cavalry of each army corps will follow its march in rear of the rear guard.

When the troops have crossed the Rappahannock they will halt, cover the fords with their artillery, and immediately report to these headquarters, which will be with McDowell's corps at the point where the railroad crosses the Rappahannock. The rear guards of the different columns will see that no stragglers fall to the rear, and if any wagons are broken down or abandoned will have them destroyed.

Strict order and discipline are necessary in such a movement, and all officers will be prompt and careful to enforce them.

By command of Major-General Pope:

R. O. SELFRIDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 19, 1862.

Major-General McCLELLAN,
Commanding Army of the Potomac, Fort Monroe:

Yours of 1 p. m. yesterday is received. The enemy is moving in great force across the Rapidan. It is of vital importance that you send forward troops as rapidly as possible, leaving the material which is not absolutely necessary to follow more leisurely. We want immediately all the men that can possibly be sent.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

FORT MONROE, August 19, 1862—1 p. m.
(Received 20th, 10 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Sumner's corps at Williamsburg this evening; Keyes between there and Yorktown; Heintzelman and Franklin at Yorktown; Porter here and at Newport News. Porter is embarking as rapidly as possible, and will have all his corps off some time to-morrow morning. Heintzelman will commence embarking in the morning at Yorktown. Your dispatch of yesterday received. No time shall be lost in pushing off the troops as rapidly as possible. All quiet. No enemy within 10 miles of Williamsburg.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Fort Monroe, August 19, 1862.

General S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Commanding Third Army Corps, Yorktown, Va.:

You will make use of every vessel that arrives at Yorktown, both during the night and day, to embark your troops. Not one moment must be lost in carrying out this order. You will please direct the officers commanding the troops in the different vessels to sail as soon as they are loaded for Aquia Creek, and report for orders to General Burnside or the officer commanding at Fredericksburg. As soon as your Second Division commences embarking you will proceed yourself to Aquia Creek.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Fort Monroe, August 19, 1862.

General W. B. FRANKLIN,
Commanding Army Corps, near Yorktown:
(Care of General Van Alen.)

It is highly important that you should reach Newport News with your command to-morrow evening, if possible.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

FORT MONROE, VA., *August 19, 1862—10 p. m.*

(Received August 20, 10 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

General McCall's division left here this morning, consisting of about 8,000 men. General Morell, with about 7,500 men and five batteries, goes to-day, and should be at Aquia Creek early to-morrow morning. The remainder of Porter's command will leave to-morrow. These are all the troops now here. We have a large surplus of transportation, and if all are promptly unloaded and returned the army can be moved with great rapidity.

JOHN TUCKER,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES,
August 19, 1862—12.40 p. m.

Colonel SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff*:

COLONEL: We have seen or heard nothing of the enemy. General Sigel says he only wants me to guard his right flank, as he has three regiments in his rear.

I have the Maine on picket to the rear and left of Cedar Mountain, and the Jersey patrolling the Raccoon Ford road. General Sigel has moved off nearly all his corps.

GEO. D. BAYARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 19, 1862.

Major-General WOOL, *Harrisburg, Pa.:*

From information received here it is feared that an attempt may be made in Maryland to destroy railroad bridges, so as to interrupt the transportation of troops. It is hoped that you will give the matter your usually prompt attention.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HARRISBURG, PA.,
August 19, 1862—12.5 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

I have received your dispatch of to-day. I had previously attended to the subject alluded to; will, however, repeat my orders. I will leave to-day for Philadelphia, to hurry on volunteers from that city. Brigadier-General Ketchum will attend vigilantly to the duties here. All we want are cars. These we will have, and will send forward troops more rapidly from this place. Ten regiments have been forwarded. Governor Curtin will loan me what muskets we require, I promising to return the same number. This, I presume, will be approved. The want of clothing and other articles in Ohio is much felt.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Culpeper, August 19, 1862—11.10 a. m.
(Received 11.45 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Commanding U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

My whole train is between here and the Rappahannock, in three columns, and will cross to-night. My command is now passing through the town, and will also cross to-night. Lee is in command near Raccoon Ford. The whole secesh army is between there and Orange Court-House. Our trains marched all night. The enemy has as yet made no move against us.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Rappahannock Station, August 19, 1862—7 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

The corps of McDowell and Banks, with their trains, have crossed the Rappahannock. I encamped on this side and have not yet heard from Sigel or Reno, but doubt not that both will be in position by morning. My command is greatly fatigued, but in good spirits. The line of the Rappahannock above its junction with the Rapidan is very weak, as it is fordable almost everywhere and runs through a flat country. I must keep possession of the railroad, and cannot therefore draw farther down stream than I am now.

An engagement with the enemy here will be simply a pitched battle in the open field, the river presenting scarcely any impediment, while the country is very open. I will report further as soon as I hear from the other corps.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Near crossing of the Rappahannock, August 19, 1862.

Brig. Gen. ALPHEUS S. WILLIAMS,
Commanding Second Army Corps, Army of Virginia:

GENERAL: As soon as you shall have crossed the bridge at Rappahannock you will turn to the right downstream and allow your troops to bivouac near the water. You will unpack nothing from your trains, but will have them hitched up immediately after daylight in the morning, and have your men ready to move at that time into the position which will be assigned them. You will receive further instructions in the morning. General Buford, with his cavalry, will be at Brandy Station to-night, covering your front. General McDowell's corps will be on your right. There is a telegraph operator on the left side of the river, about 200 or 300 yards from the bridge. Telegraph me everything of importance.

By command of Major-General Pope:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 19, 1862.

Major-General POPE, *Commanding, &c.* :

You will immediately remove from your army all newspaper reporters, and you will permit no telegrams to be sent over the telegraph wires out of your command except those sent by yourself. You will also suspend the transmission of any mail matter other than that of official communication.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 19, 1862.

Col. HERMAN HAUPT:

Ordered, That the department of Col. Herman Haupt, chief of construction and transportation in the Army of the Rappahannock, is hereby extended to embrace all the railroads which are or may hereafter be included within the lines of operations of the Army of Virginia, and the instructions of May 28, 1862, are continued in full force.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 196. } *Washington, August 19, 1862.*

I. Brig. Gen. J. G. Barnard, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby placed in command of the fortifications around Washington and of the troops which are assigned for their defense.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Halleck :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 20, 1862.

Major-General POPE :

I think your staff is decidedly leaky. The substance of my telegrams to you is immediately telegraphed back here to the press. Several of these telegrams have been intercepted. Clean out all such characters from your headquarters. It is useless to attempt any sending of orders if you permit them to be made public as soon as you receive them.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 20, 1862.

Major-General POPE, *Rappahannock, Va.* :

Porter's corps is beginning to arrive at Aquia Creek. It will be under the command of General Burnside for the present. It will be pushed up the Rappahannock as rapidly as possible. Telegraph to me anything you wish Burnside's forces to do in order to co-operate with you.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 20, 1862. (Received 7 p. m.)Major-General HALLECK, *Commander-in-Chief*:

Your dispatch of this afternoon was received. That you may know exactly my condition I append a statement of my effective force. General McDowell's corps, 18,000 men; General Sigel's, 12,000; Banks', 7,000; General Reno's, 8,000, making 45,000 men for duty. General Sigel has not yet arrived, but will probably be here to-night. General Reno is 5 miles below, at Kelly's Ford, which is one of the best on the river, and must be maintained to prevent our being turned by the left. I shall mass all the rest of my forces here, contenting myself with strong pickets at the fords above. For entire security I shall send back all my trains to Catlett's Station, and rely upon the railroad to deliver supplies from time to time. Our true position, as it seems to me, should the enemy advance with his whole force, would be considerably in rear of the Rappahannock, until we are strong enough to advance. But I presume my position here is regulated by the arrival of McClellan's forces on the Lower Rappahannock. The line of the Rappahannock offers no advantage for defense, but you may rely upon our making a very hard fight in case the enemy advances on us. He has already driven our cavalry across the river on the Culpeper road from this place and his advance is in sight, but I think it only a reconnaissance, as he has not yet had time to bring up his main force. I would suggest that General Porter be pushed up at once to Barnett's Ford.

JNO. POPE,
*Major-General.*HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
*Rappahannock Crossing, August 20, 1862.*Col. HERMAN HAUPT,
Supt. of Railroads, Army of Virginia, Alexandria, Va.:

I wish train of 20 cars for subsistence to be kept constantly for the order of Col. E. G. Beckwith, chief commissary at these headquarters. This train is required to keep the troops supplied with rations, as I am about to send back all my wagons and wish no depot. I wish you would see that this train runs specially according to orders, as we depend upon it for the daily bread of this command. I desire also that you send nearly the whole of the rolling stock of the road to be switched off on the side tracks either at Catlett's or Warrenton Junction, so that in case of necessity I can carry off all the baggage and material of this army by railroad at the shortest notice. I shall have no wagons left here for that purpose. Inform General Halleck whether you station the trains at Catlett's or Warrenton Junction.

JNO. POPE,
*Major-General, Commanding.*HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 20, 1862.

Major-General RENO:

GENERAL: The enemy has driven our cavalry in across the river and seems to be advancing in considerable force. You had best bring

forward Stevens to join you to-night, leaving the cavalry and artillery I specified to-day at Barnett's.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Rappahannock Station, August 20, 1862.

Major-General RENO, *Commanding, &c. :*

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to instruct you to send orders to General Stevens to march his command up to Kelly's Ford to join you.

With great respect, general, your obedient servant,

T. C. H. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

General STEVENS, *Commanding First Division :*

GENERAL: I have just received the above. You will move at once. Tell General Buford to bring all the cavalry except one regiment. Bring all your infantry formerly mentioned. General Buford will come up on the north side of the river.

Very respectfully,

J. L. RENO,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Rappahannock Crossing, August 20, 1862.

Major-General RENO,
Commanding Detachment Ninth Corps :

GENERAL: Major-General Pope directs me to say that he intends to make a stand in his present position and to fight here. You will therefore keep your command constantly in readiness to move at ten minutes' notice, with two days' cooked rations.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 20, 1862.

Brigadier-General BAYARD,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade :

The major-general commanding directs that you take three regiments of cavalry and proceed up the river toward Sulphur Springs, for the purpose of preventing General Sigel's column, which has been ordered here, from molestation by the enemy from the other side of the river. A section of artillery will be ordered to report to you. You must start as early as 2 o'clock to-morrow morning. You may obtain short forage for your command on the railroad, it having been ordered to be sent

from Bealeton (up the railroad) to opposite your camp. Look out for it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 20, 1862.

Brigadier-General BAYARD:

GENERAL: On account of the condition of your command, as represented by yourself, the order for service to Sulphur Springs is countermanded.

The general commanding directs that you report the reasons why the cavalry brigade has had no rations and is otherwise unfit for service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

AQUIA, VA., *August 20, 1862—11.35 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE:

Griffin's brigade all here; Porter's gone up to Falmouth; balance on the way up here in transports. Tyler's heavy batteries in the stream waiting to land after Griffin passes. Large numbers of troops this a. m. coming up on transports. Balance of our division ought to be here to-night.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Brigadier-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.]

FORT MONROE, VA., *August 20, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE:

MY DEAR BURN.: You will have learned ere this that our movement in retreat was most successfully accomplished, without loss and without abandoning any property.

Since my arrival here I have received a couple of telegrams from Halleck, indicating that Pope was in danger, and urging that reinforcements be sent on as rapidly as possible.

I am pushing everything; not a moment is being lost, and it shall not be my fault if the troops do not arrive in time.

Yesterday and to-day I have received intelligence from confidential sources leading me to think it probable that Halleck either will not or cannot carry out his intentions in regard to my position, as expressed to you. This shall make no difference with me. I shall push on everything just as if I were to remain in command. Please keep me posted as to all you know.

I shall remain here until the whole or the mass of this army is embarked, unless I receive orders to the contrary in the mean time.

I send this by a special messenger.

Ever your friend,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

FORT MONROE, *August 20, 1862—10 a. m.*

Major-General HALLECK:

Telegram of 6.30 p. m. yesterday received. I have been pushing everything since I arrived here, and shall continue to give it my personal attention. I understand that you want the artillery and infantry first, wagons, &c., to come afterward. Rely upon me to push everything forward. Shall they go to Aquia or Alexandria?

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

AUGUST 20, 1862—11 a. m.

General PORTER:

Please push off your troops without one moment's delay. The necessity is very pressing—a matter of life and death. What progress is made and when will you be through? See me before you sail.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

FORT MONROE, VA., *August 20, 1862—11 a. m.*

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

In addition to embarking the remainder of General Porter's command at Newport News to-day we shall begin to send General Heintzelman's corps from Yorktown on steamers of heavy draught of water, which I respectfully suggest can be unloaded much more rapidly at Alexandria than at Aquia Creek.

JOHN TUCKER,
Assistant Secretary of War.

FORT MONROE, *August 20, 1862—12 m.*

His Excellency the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

A telegram will reach you with this from the superintendent of the Eastern Virginia Lunatic Asylum, which seems to require explanation from me.* Williamsburg is not evacuated by our forces, but will be held by a strong force of cavalry for several days. When applied to to furnish medical attendance and surgeons to enable the present employes to runaway, I took the ground that the superintendent must make the arrangements himself. I recommend that they be required to provide employes who can and will remain. There is time enough to do this.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Monroe, August 20, 1862.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN, *Yorktown*:

It is of vital importance that you should get men and guns off as rapidly as possible, leaving the material which is not absolutely necessary to follow more leisurely.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

* To appear in Series III.

FORT MONROE, *August 20, 1862—3 p. m.*

Major-General HEINTZELMAN, *Yorktown:*

As soon as you reach Aquia please telegraph General Halleck before disembarking. It is possible that he may give you orders to go to Alexandria. Have not yet received such.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

General Kearny will please telegraph General Halleck as soon as he arrives at Aquia, and obey such instructions as he may receive.

By command of General Heintzelman:

CHAUNCEY McKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT MONROE, *August 20, 1862—4.45 p. m.*

(Received 21st, 9.10 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Nothing new up to present hour. Heintzelman is getting on well. All of Porter's corps will be under way before dark. No transports shall be left idle. Have been delayed by many vessels coming without water. Shall all go to Aquia?

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

Fort Monroe, August 20, 1862—7 p. m.

Maj. Gen. E. V. SUMNER,
Commanding Second Corps, Yorktown:

Please move to-morrow morning to Newport News with one of your divisions, marching the other to Hampton; your artillery to the latter place. The division destined for Newport News should move by Warwick Court-House and Young's Mill; the other by Big Bethel. Divide the distance into two marches, reaching the destination day after to-morrow morning. It is probable that means will be ready for your troops to commence embarking the day after you reach here. I heard from Washington yesterday that Jackson was crossing the Rapidan.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

FORT MONROE, *August 20, 1862—10 p. m.*

(Received August 21, 9.10 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Have just heard from Yorktown that the whole of Heintzelman's corps will certainly be off to-morrow. Nothing else of interest to report to you.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

FORT MONROE, August 20, 1862—12 m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

Just heard from Yorktown that Birney's brigade has embarked on the Merrimac. I start now for Newport News to hurry matters there.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

YORKTOWN, August 20, 1862.

(Received August 21.)

General M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General U. S. Army:

In very many instances vessels arrive here from the North without any supply of water on board. They come even from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the Potomac.

You know we are terribly tasked here and at the Fortress to find a supply for current use.

Please give orders that vessels sent here by quartermasters shall be properly provided. Heintzelman's corps will be sent off from here before to-morrow evening.

RUFUS INGALLS,

Lieutenant-Colonel &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,

Rappahannock, August 21, 1862. (Received 11 a. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

I am much surprised to receive your dispatch of 10.20 last night. If any such telegraphing of your orders to me has occurred the leak must have been in the telegraph men, as I have permitted no messages, even from army corps commanders, to be sent over the lines without inspection by myself. Please indicate to me what particular orders you refer to have been sent back to the press, that I may fix the responsibility where it belongs. Not more than two of my staff and the army corps commanders concerned have ever had your orders communicated to them. There is and has been much laxity about all official business in this army, and I am endeavoring to correct it as fast as possible. I observe in the newspapers official reports from the senior aide-de-camp of General Banks and at least one of his general officers about the battle of Cedar Mountain, which have never reached me. The several corps composing this army have until recently acted quite independently, and it is difficult to put a stop to practices which have prevailed hitherto. It is possible that the orders to which you refer have been made public by the army corps commanders to whom portions at least have necessarily been communicated.

JNO. POPE,

Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., August 21, 1862.

Major-General POPE, *Rappahannock, Va.:*

My telegram to you was (or at least its substance) immediately tele-

graphed to New York and published. Others have been divulged in the same way. I don't know where the leak is, but we must find it.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 21, 1862.

Major-General POPE:

The money telegraphed for has been ordered. No previous requisition was ever received at the War Department. General McClellan's forces will be pushed up the Rappahannock as fast as they land. Keep scouts well out on your right.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Rappahannock Station, August 21, 1862—10 a. m.

Major-General RENO,

Commanding Detachment Ninth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to instruct you to send General Buford immediately, with two or three regiments of cavalry and two pieces of artillery, to make a strong reconnaissance toward Stevensburg, and that you advance three regiments of infantry and a battery 3 miles south of the Rappahannock to support him.

With great respect, general, your obedient servant,

T. C. H. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. FIRST AND SECOND DIVS., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
August 21, 1862.

Major-General POPE,

Commanding Army of Virginia:

GENERAL: General Buford is still about 2 miles on the south side of the river, with three regiments of infantry and all his cavalry and a battery of artillery. The enemy, apparently, has fallen back. General Buford had a lively little skirmish. His loss is small. I cannot get any very reliable account of their numbers from the contraband we have here. I sent the most intelligent one to you. The contraband says that General Longstreet's division arrived within 4 miles of this place yesterday morning. I presume he is waiting for re-enforcements. General Whiting is said to be in rear of Longstreet, but very little reliance can be placed upon what he says with regard to numbers. I think that if there are not more than 15,000 we can hold our own.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully,

J. L. RENO,
Major-General.

P. S.—I will send you a more correct report as soon as General Buford arrives.

HDQRS. FIRST AND SECOND DIVS., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
August 21, 1862.

Major-General POPE,
Commanding Army of Virginia :

GENERAL : I have just received a letter from General Burnside, stating that he would send troops to Barnett's Ford to-morrow. Would it not be well for you to request him to hurry them up ?

General Buford has just returned. Longstreet's and Hill's divisions were the troops he was engaged with. They appear to be returning toward Rappahannock Station. The general reports them in strong force. He had a very successful skirmish, compelling their whole force to retire to the cover of the woods. Some 8 or 10 of his men were killed and wounded. The enemy's loss is unknown.

I have the honor, general, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. RENO,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 21, 1862—4 p. m.

Major-General RENO,
Commanding Detachment Ninth Corps :

GENERAL : Your dispatches just received. Hold on to your position as long as possible. I will re-enforce you if you need it. Keep me constantly advised, and by no means allow the enemy to interpose between us.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Rappahannock Station, August 21, 1862—4 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK :

Just received dispatch from General Reno, who is at Kelly's Ford, 5 miles below. He says that Longstreet and Featherston, with their divisions, are advancing on him and are very near, and that Jackson is marching east. What time am I to expect General Porter at Barnett's Ford ? I must abandon the railroad and fight a battle lower down on the river or be separated from Porter. Please inform me at once what you desire.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Rappahannock Station, August 21, 1862—5 p. m.

Major-General RENO,
Commanding Detachment Ninth Army Corps, Kelly's Ford :

GENERAL : I have sent the Second Army Corps (Banks') to take post within 2 miles of you. If you need assistance send to General Williams, who commands the corps. I think Longstreet's and Feather-

ston's forces do not exceed 12,000 or 15,000. You had best take three days' rations out of your wagons and send them at once to Catlett's Station, on the railroad, where all our trains are. Keep nothing except shelter-tents, cooking utensils, and rations for three days, and enough wagons to carry these off. If Jackson goes lower down we must leave him to the forces of Burnside and Porter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

RAPPAHANNOCK STATION,
August 21, 1862—5.45 p. m.

General POPE:

General Hartsuff reports the following:

Long lines of enemy's infantry, with batteries, passing on road to the right.

McDOWELL.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 21, 1862—7.20 p. m. (Received 7.50 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Since telegraphing you the enemy has been more fully developed, and I think he is about equally disposed from my right, a little above Rappahannock Station, to my left, at Kelly's Ford. I have moved Banks' corps to a point half way between here and Reno, so as to be in easy supporting distance of either McDowell's corps, occupying front of the railroad crossing, with Sigel's, massed on his right and rear, against any attack from the front. There need be no apprehension, as I think no impression can be made on me for some days. Below Kelly's Ford both fords and roads are bad. Jackson's movement to the east, which is reported, is not definitely ascertained.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Rappahannock Station, August 21, 1862—7.30 p. m.

Major-General RENO,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that General Reynolds, with 8,000 men, will join you early to-morrow, and other forces will follow as rapidly as they can be got forward without blocking the roads. General Reynolds is now on the march.

With great respect, general, your obedient servant,

T. C. H. SMITH.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Rappahannock Station, August 21, 1862—8.30 p. m.

Major-General RENO,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say to you that the enemy are massing heavily on the center and right of our

position here, and the indications point to an assault upon us early to-morrow morning. He directs me to instruct you that if you hear the sounds of an actual engagement here in the morning you will leave 4,000 men to hold your present position and will march with the other 4,000 immediately to this point, and you will send word to General Reynolds to-night to hurry on his command with all possible dispatch, and you will give orders that immediately upon the head of General Reynolds' column reaching the point at which you now are, the remaining 4,000 of your command will march to join you at this place as rapidly as possible.

With great respect, general, your obedient servant,

T. C. H. SMITH,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Rappahannock Station, Va., August 21, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

The enemy are massing heavily upon our front and right, and everything indicates an assault upon our position to-morrow morning. We are all ready, and shall make the best fight we can.

JNO. POPE,

Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Rappahannock Station, August 21, 1862—11 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

There has been constant skirmishing and heavy artillery firing all day, the enemy shelling points in our position, attempting, but unsuccessfully, to dislodge us. Early this morning I advanced a heavy column of cavalry, artillery, and infantry beyond the Rappahannock, at Kelly's Ford, toward Stevensburg. They encountered Longstreet's and Hill's divisions, and some handsome skirmishing was had, with considerable loss on both sides, compelling the enemy to deploy and seek cover. This column is to-night 2 miles beyond Kelly's Ford.

JNO. POPE,

Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 21, 1862.*

Major-General McCLELLAN, *Fort Monroe, Va.:*

Everything sent should be directed first to Aquia Creek. If necessary they will there be ordered to proceed to Alexandria. The enemy is crossing the Rapidan.

H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief.

FORT MONROE, *August 21, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

The last of Heintzelman's corps will have left by 4 p. m. to-day, Kearny's division having already sailed. Franklin's corps has arrived

here and at Newport News. Sumner will arrive to-morrow. What are your views as to the troops to be left here? Cannot some new regiments be sent to compose at least portions of the garrisons of Yorktown, Fort Monroe, &c., so that the largest possible number of old troops may be available for active operations. I propose holding Yorktown and Gloucester, Suffolk, Norfolk, Fort Monroe, and perhaps Williamsburg. Does this meet your views?

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

FORT MONROE, *August 21, 1862—10 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

I have forwarded ample supplies of subsistence to Aquia Creek, and think I shall have plenty of ammunition. Can tell you in a few minutes. Forage must be provided from Washington. We have none here to send. Please send ample supplies of forage at once to Aquia.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

AQUIA, VA., *August 21, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER, *Fort Monroe*:

Louisiana aground in harbor; Knickerbocker aground 10 miles down; troops all off both; baggage off Louisiana. Lighter sent for teams, &c., on Knickerbocker. I start now with Seventeenth and Forty-fourth. Montreal and several others in harbor. Good quartermaster here, and everything goes along as rapidly as possible.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Brigadier-General.

FALMOUTH, VA., *August 21, 1862—7.55 a. m.*

To the President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN:

Telegram received. Two brigades of Porter's corps arrived, with Tyler's heavy artillery, of over forty pieces. A large number of steamers in sight below Aquia. Will telegraph what troops are on board as soon as I learn. Over 6,000 troops were landed yesterday, and I hope double that will be landed to-day. All that I can't land here at once I will send to Alexandria.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

FALMOUTH, VA., *August 21, 1862—12 m.*

(Received 1.10 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

I have sent Colonel Tyler's batteries of 4½-inch Rodman's, 8-inch siege guns, 30-pounder Parrotts, and 8-inch mortars to Alexandria. They rely on the Quartermaster's Department for transportation, and we have not the means here. Colonel Tyler's regiment is skillful in the use of the guns, and may be of service in Washington or with General Pope. Your telegram in reference to Heintzelman's corps is just received, and I shall send them to Alexandria. The Rhode Island bat-

teries requested by General Pope have been ordered to him. I shall push forward the troops in that direction as rapidly as possible. I shall send all troops arriving at Aquia Creek that cannot be landed quickly to Alexandria. Will telegraph you this afternoon.

A. E. BURNSIDE, *Major-General*.

AQUIA CREEK, VA., August 21, 1862—1 p. m.

(Received 1.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

I have arrived at Aquia Creek with the steamers Express and New York, 1,500 infantry of my division, Third Corps. The residue are following. The Merrimac, 2,000, refused to voyage during the night. She will leave this morning. I was directed to report to you for instructions as to landing at Aquia and at once proceeding to Fredericksburg or landing at Alexandria. My division is 7,000 marching men.

Respectfully,

P. KEARNY, *Major-General*.

WASHINGTON, August 21, 1862.

To General BURNSIDE or General PARKE:

What news about arrival of troops?

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 21, 1862.

Maj. Gen. PHILIP KEARNY, *Aquia Creek, Va.*:

Instructions have been given to General Burnside in regard to the landing of all troops. Please consult him.

H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*.

YORKTOWN, VA., August 21, 1862.

(Received 7 p. m.)

General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General:

Heintzelman's corps has been embarked, and the last of it leaves this evening. Franklin will be embarked at Newport News to-morrow. The depot at Alexandria is far superior to Aquia in every respect. Why not disembark there? The Harrison's Landing depot was abandoned with great success. The fleet was withdrawn with much system and without any material loss. The march of the army was conducted with great deliberation and good judgment. I accompanied the general by land. Our immense trains were taken through without accident.

RUFUS INGALLS, *Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 21, 1862—3.45 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va.*:

Assistant Secretary Tucker suggests that Heintzelman's corps, being in vessels of heavy draught, had better be landed at Alexandria. Do

as you may deem best. Move the troops up toward General Pope's left as rapidly as possible.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

FALMOUTH, VA.,
August 21, 1862—3.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

General Reynolds' division of about 8,000 men are under orders and will start at once; ought to reach him early to-morrow. I will push forward other forces as rapidly as I can without blocking the roads.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

FALMOUTH, VA., August 21, 1862—4 p. m.
(Received 4.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

General Morell's division has arrived here and two regiments of the regulars. Porter's entire corps will arrive by 12 m. to-morrow. Have sent instructions to Aquia Creek for Heintzelman's division, as they arrive, to proceed to Alexandria. News from General Reno, at Kelly's Ford, and General Stevens, at Barnett's Ford, represents all quiet. Our scouts, 14 miles from here beyond the river, are uninterrupted. Will telegraph again later in the day.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 21, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va.*:

General Reno, at Kelly's Ford, is menaced with superior forces. Push forward aid as rapidly as possible. At what time can you reinforce him?

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

FORT MONROE, August 21, 1862—10.40 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Aquia Creek*:

Dispatch received. I am hurrying up everything and hope to leave here myself to-morrow.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

AUGUST 21, 1862—10.40 p. m.

Maj. Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER, *Aquia Creek*:

Tell your men and those of Heintzelman when they arrive that I will leave here to-morrow and will be with them when they are engaged. I am pushing everything forward. Franklin is here and embarking to-

night. Sumner arrives in the morning. I am forwarding ample supplies of everything except forage, for which I have called on Washington. Whatever occurs, hold out until I arrive.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General.

AQUIA CREEK.

(Received August 21, 1862.)

General BURNSIDE:

Have arrived, and all my corps will be here by 12 to-morrow. Debarking is slow, and if I can expedite matters after seeing Captain Biggs shall land and march up the most of the artillery. Schooners coming have scarcely grain and hay sufficient to last to this place. Have you any instructions?

F. J. PORTER,
*Major-General.**

AQUIA CREEK.

(Received August 21, 1862.)

General BURNSIDE:

I will be up to-night. I wish to tell you of many things by which you can be benefited. In the mean time if you can do anything to hasten up the ammunition of my corps and the reserve artillery you will do a good thing. It was packed on schooners when I left. Two light-horse batteries are at Yorktown belonging to reserve artillery. They are Robertson's and Benson's, and if not checked will go to Alexandria with Heintzelman. Have just found some of Reynolds' troops, which I will get off.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

AQUIA.

(Received August 21, 1862.)

General BURNSIDE:

All the infantry will embark before night, and I expect to send them up by rail. Wagons are now going for the troops to which they belong. Six or seven batteries are afloat, and will commence disembarking in an hour and on the road by morning. I think it best to stay an hour or so longer. I am the only officer of rank here, and I find essential the presence of one who has control over different divisions. Will be at your place about dark, and want the shady side of a tree or house to-night.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

AQUIA,

[August] 21, [1862]—4.30 p. m.

General MCCLELLAN, *Fort Monroe:**

Arrived at 11 a. m. All my infantry will debark before dark, and all the artillery now here, six batteries, before daybreak. Require wagons and ambulances here.

Captain Norton is at Fort Monroe. Our men need their knapsacks, now on schooners at Fort Monroe. Ammunition not yet arrived.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,

August 21, 1862—9.30 a. m.

Col. E. SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff*:

COLONEL: The bridge will be done in half an hour. I understood the general commanding to say, when finished to cross the rest of Hartsuff's brigade and a battery of artillery. Major Tillson, who also saw the general last night, informs me that I am mistaken. The enemy's cavalry line the whole woods in front, and see dust rising beyond.

Very respectfully,

JAMES B. RICKETTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HDQRS. CAVALRY FORCES, THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Rappahannock River, August 21, 1862.

Col. E. SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff*:

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report, in obedience to orders, as to why my brigade is in the condition I have reported it and why I did not have rations for my men last night. On the 18th of August I received orders to have three days' rations cooked, but before the order reached the Jersey camp Colonel Myers, chief quartermaster, came up and said my wagons must be immediately gotten out on the road, as the army was retreating. I immediately gave that order. Then came an order for me to move to the front, which I did. General McDowell told me that I would move the following morning at daylight and cover the retreat. Instead of that, according to his order I waited for General Sigel to pass, and did not start till 3 in the afternoon. I fell back, but instead of joining the command, as I had expected, I was ordered to remain at Brandy Station. I wrote that night to you about rations, but received no reply. I was compelled to fall back in the morning, and I again reported the fact to General McDowell when I saw him, but he in reply said nothing.

The above is the reason that I have, or rather had, no rations. The haste in which the train was ordered out and my anxiety to come to the front, where I supposed my presence was needed, together preventing the issuing of rations, and my being told that I would move at daylight the following morning and thinking that I would join at night preventing me from sending back men to get the rations desired.

At Brandy Station the Jersey and Pennsylvania regiments were both on picket, and also the Maine cavalry. Colonels Duffie and Allen reported to me that their horses had had nothing to eat for some two days, except what they could pick up, and for that reason I ordered them to the rear, also because they had no carbines; keeping with me the 150 carbines of the Maine cavalry.

The inspection report of General Roberts shows the condition of the horses of the Pennsylvania and Jersey regiments, and on account of the weakness of the horses of the latter from constant service I lost many men in the skirmish of yesterday.

The Maine, Rhode Island, and Harris Light Cavalry did not get the order for three days' rations until their trains had left, which accounts for the absence of rations in these regiments, and they were not then under my command at the time.

I regret exceedingly that the manner in which I have performed my duty does not meet with the approval of the general commanding the corps. I have ever done my best, and yesterday for the first time I was told that I did not perform it.

The Harris Light Cavalry was not in a condition to move last night anywhere, but I should have gone with the Pennsylvania, Maine, and Rhode Island cavalry. I did not make the report I did to be relieved from that order. I am ready at all times to execute any orders given me. I complain not for myself, but my men.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. BAYARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry.

[AUGUST 21, 1862]—12.25 p. m.

Col. HERMAN HAUPT, *Railroad Agent*:

I cannot obtain any reliable information in regard to what may be the permanent demand for transportation on the Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad. More rolling stock should be sent there from Alexandria to meet the present emergency. What is your opinion? What do you advise?

D. C. McCALLUM.

WARRENTON JUNCTION, VA.,
August 21, 1862—4.30 p. m. (Received 4.45 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

General Pope has this day informed me that he expects re-enforcements from the West and from other sources. Will you please inform me as early in advance as possible what will be the probable demand for transportation, and at what time, as it will be necessary to return power from the south, and from the line where it is held in reserve, to meet the demand when it arrives?

H. HAUPT.

BALTIMORE, MD., *August 21, 1862.*

Hon. P. H. WATSON:

Have received the following, which explains itself:

CUMBERLAND, *August 21, 1862.*

W. P. SMITH, Esq.:

I received a telegram last night at 11 o'clock advising me that there was a rumor of a guerrilla force approaching Rowlesburg, with the evident intention of destroying Cheat River Bridge and Viaduct. I am happy to inform you that through the prompt and energetic action of Mr. Boehm, your agent at this place, I was enabled to move 500 men and a section of a battery from New Creek to the threatened point before 12 to-day. All safe now.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

Sent to Washington to-day 3,400 soldiers and expect to send 1,000 more to-night. Had cars at Parkersburg this a. m. for 4,000 men and all artillery horses. Troops to begin loading this p. m. Hope to get off entire command during to-morrow night and Saturday a. m.

W. P. SMITH.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 21, 1862.

Major-General WOOL, *Baltimore, Md.:*

Governor Peirpoint telegraphs that the rebels are coming through Cheat Mountain Pass, and asks that you send three regiments to Grafton to re-enforce Colonel Harris. Can you do so?

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BALTIMORE, MD., August 21, 1862—7.10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I have just received your dispatch of this date. I have not three regiments, not even one, to spare from any station this side of New Creek and Cumberland. Brigadier-General Kelley has three regiments besides Mulligan's battery at New Creek and Cumberland; in all, under his command in Western Virginia, over 5,000 men. I have just telegraphed him to use, if necessary, two of those regiments, leaving Mulligan's regiment and battery at New Creek.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

PARKERSBURG, August 21, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

My command going forward to Washington as fast as the railroad can furnish the transportation. The company does not seem to have had definite notice of the amount of transportation needed, and this causes a little delay here.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

(Copy furnished John W. Garrett, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, by P. H. Watson, Assistant Secretary of War.)

Abstract from Consolidated Morning Report of the Fifth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. Fitz John Porter commanding, for August 21, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.
	Officers.	Men.			
General staff.....	3	.....	3	3	2
Morell's division.....	4	.....	4	4	6
Sykes' division.....	312	6,159	6,731	14,242	9,943
Reynolds' division.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,309
Artillery Reserve.....	20	431	482	2,291	10,743
Total.....	336	6,590	7,217	16,537	2,312
					30,313

FALMOUTH, VA., *August 22, 1862.*ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President:*

Porter is here with nearly all of his corps. The remainder will probably be here by 12 o'clock to-day. Reynolds, with Pennsylvania Reserves, is well on his way up to Pope, and I am shoving Porter's corps as rapidly as possible to Pope. A large portion of the Reserve Artillery has arrived, and a proper proportion will move with each body of troops. All quiet in our front. A messenger from Reno, this moment arrived, states that the enemy is massing large bodies of troops at Kelly's Ford, and at 6.30 a. m. heavy firing was heard in direction of Pope. You may rely on my pushing troops rapidly as possible.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

FALMOUTH, VA., *August 22, 1862—10.40 a. m.*Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Commander-in-Chief:*

In answer to a dispatch from the President this morning, which you no doubt have seen, I gave him the state of affairs here at that time. I will telegraph again in an hour.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

FALMOUTH, VA., *August 22, 1862—1.30 p. m.*Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

All General Porter's corps, except the artillery, have landed, and we are moving them up the road as rapidly as possible; but enough of artillery has been landed to make a fair proportion for the infantry. Owing to the non-arrival of wagons, our means of transportation are very limited and will soon run out, but we hope to receive more from Fort Monroe to-morrow. All quiet in our front. I have sent out a detachment of cavalry to communicate with General Reno.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

*Washington, August 22, 1862—3.45 p. m.*Major-General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va.:*

The enemy seems to be moving the mass of their forces toward Warrenton, to turn Pope's right. It is therefore important that Porter's corps should move up as rapidly as possible. Direct him and all other commanders to subsist their men and forage their animals as much as possible on the country. Kearny's division is already moving out by the railroad.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

FALMOUTH, VA., *August 22, 1862—5.45 p. m.*Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Telegram of 3.45 received. General Sykes' division, the last of Porter's corps, is already under orders to move, and I will push the other

troops forward as fast as they arrive. General Reynolds is now in communication with Reno. Reports all quiet at Barnett's Ford. There is no considerable force in our front. The horses of some of the batteries have not arrived, and they will not be able to move until to-morrow. Our transportation is limited, and I think supplies should be pushed out from Alexandria.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

FALMOUTH, VA., August 22, 1862—6.40 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK, *Commander-in-Chief*:

I think more troops besides Heintzelman's corps should go to Alexandria. If you agree with me, shall I use my discretion about sending them?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

FALMOUTH, VA., August 22, 1862.

(Received 8.15 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *Commander-in-Chief*:

If there are teams with Pope for Tyler's heavy guns, which I sent up to Alexandria yesterday, would it not be well to send the guns out to him by railroad? There is no force in our front, and I will keep the command here at the minimum.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Falmouth, Va., August 22, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE W. MORELL,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: In compliance with special instructions from Major-General Burnside, you have been ordered to move to-day to the vicinity of Barnett's Ford, on the Rappahannock, the portion of your division now here. The batteries will follow you as soon as possible. The troops near you, and which you have to control, support, or be united with, are located as follows:

At Richards' Ford a small party of cavalry watching the ford. The ford is difficult, and the road connecting with the main road is blocked for a few miles.

At Barnett's Ford, an important crossing to be held, are Griffin's brigade, Sixth New York, and Brodhead's Michigan cavalry, and a section of artillery.

At Kelly's Ford are Reno's and Stevens' divisions, Reynolds' division supporting.

At Rappahannock Station, on Orange and Alexandria Railroad, is a portion of General Pope's army, his headquarters near Bealeton. Communication is or must be kept up by cavalry patrols.

By authority of General Burnside you will assume command of the cavalry in your vicinity, and give them orders to carry out these instructions, provided they do not interfere with special instructions from Major-General Pope in the case of the Brodhead cavalry.

The major-general commanding directs you to place your command in a position quickly to re-enforce Griffin if pressed, and at the same time, if found necessary, to be able to move to the support of Generals Reno and Reynolds. You will therefore keep up frequent communication with these commands, and report here everything of importance received from them or that direction and from your vicinity. You are desired to notify Major-General Reno and Brigadier-General Reynolds of your position and strength and readiness to send or take re-enforcements or co-operate with them, as circumstances require.

You will leave such force as may be necessary to hold Richards' Ferry.

The commanding general relies upon your individual exertions and energy to impress upon your command the necessity of the utmost vigilance and activity, and to require of them prompt execution of all orders and compliance with instructions. You will draw supplies from this point if you cannot get them easier from other sources. If you take supplies from the country, you will see that the orders from Headquarters Army of the Potomac are complied with. Be certain your supplies reach you before those on hand are exhausted.

A map will be furnished you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Fort Monroe, August 22, 1862—11.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va.:*

The cavalry will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Not a moment's time will be lost.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 22, 1862.*

Major-General POPE:

If you are satisfied that the enemy's main force is moving on Warrenton, mass your troops on the railroad and prepare to attack him in flank. If this should prove to be his move, we will take the offensive against his flank movement. You will readily understand my views.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 22, 1862.

Col. HERMAN HAUPT, *Warrenton Junction, Va.:*

Troops will be arriving to-day or to-morrow at Alexandria for the line of the Rappahannock; probably in the next forty-eight hours from 10,000 to 15,000.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 22, 1862.

Colonel HAAPT:

If you cannot move the trains beyond Catlett's Station, land all the troops at that place and keep your rolling stock this side and out of danger. Expect large arrivals at Alexandria to-morrow, and make preparations to take them forward to General Pope.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

MANASSAS, VA., *August 22, 1862.*

(Received 11 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

I cannot believe that the firing at Catlett's could possibly be by the rebels. My theory is that a panic occurred among our teamsters, which communicated to the cavalry, and they commenced firing. An officer on the train confirms the fact of numerous shots, and from his report I am inclined to think that this is the true version. Shall the trains proceed or shall they be held here until morning?

H. HAAPT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Rappahannock, August 22, 1862.

Colonel HAAPT:

Say to Generals Heintzelman, Cox, and Sturgis, as they come forward with their troops, to halt them at Warrenton Junction or on Cedar Creek, and take up a position there against any force of the enemy advancing to the direction of Warrenton.

The enemy has succeeded, in greatly superior numbers, in turning our right in the direction of Sulphur Springs and Warrenton. Ask General Heintzelman to endeavor to keep open the railroad communication between Cedar Creek and Rappahannock Station. I have ordered a force back to Catlett's Station.

Send forward the provision train to-morrow to this point.

JNO. POPE,
Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Rappahannock Crossing, August 22, 1862.

Major-General RENO,

Comdg. Detachment Ninth Army Corps, Kelly's Ford:

GENERAL: Keep 2,000 men and a battery of artillery to hold Kelly's Ford. Put yourself in motion with the rest of your command immediately. It is essential you should be here by daylight or as soon thereafter as possible. Make no delay; the emergency is pressing.

Put your train immediately in motion for Weaversville, on Cedar Creek, a few miles from Catlett's Station. Leave only a battalion or so of cavalry. Bring Buford and the rest of your cavalry with you.

By command of Major-General Pope:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Rappahannock Crossing, August 22, 1862—8 a. m.

Maj. Gen. I. McDOWELL,
Commanding Third Army Corps:

GENERAL: Major-General Pope desires you to send instructions to Brigadier-General Bayard to send his scouts to watch the river carefully all the way down, to see that the enemy constructs no more bridges. Be careful that he sends out a sufficient cavalry force to watch well our right and rear at a considerable distance. Inquire further from him in relation to the crossing of Hill's division.

By command of Major-General Pope:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

Sent to General Bayard, 8.30 a. m., by Captain Albie [St. Albe].
 E. S.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Rappahannock Crossing, August 22, 1862—8.45 a. m.

Major-General MCDOWELL,
Commanding Third Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires you to send two or three cavalry companies to scout from the railroad crossing to Kelly's Ford, and to watch particularly all along the river and close to it between these two points.

By command of Major-General Pope:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

Let the detail come from Duffie.

I. McD.

Sent to Colonel Duffie, August 22, 8.45 a. m., by Captain Jewett.
 E. S.

[AUGUST 22, 1862.]
 (Received 4.45.)

J. H. D.:

If you can furnish locomotives to haul them, I think I can arrange with Mr. Koontz to let the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad cars, loaded with troops, go directly through to Alexandria, on my promise to have the cars unloaded promptly and immediately returned by you to Washington. What say you to this?

The first two regiments will arrive about noon to-morrow.

D. C. McCALLUM,
 Per W. H. W.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 22, 1862—11.20 a. m.

Major-General POPE, *Rappahannock:*

If cars are not unloaded and returned to Alexandria re-enforcements cannot be sent forward.

Heintzelman's and Cox's troops are detained for want of cars. You have all the rolling stock and power at and near the Rappahannock.

You can use the cars for either warehouses or for transportation, but not for both.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

ALEXANDRIA DEPOT, VA.,
August 22, 1862—1.50 p. m. (Received 2 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

Cars will be ready to transport 6,000 men by 3 o'clock. Pope has over 200 cars at his end of the line, or transportation for more than 10,000 men.

JNO. J. KEY,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22, 1862.

Major-General POPE:

All troops landing at Aquia Creek will immediately move up the Rappahannock. Those arriving at Alexandria will move out by railroad. Heintzelman's and Cox's troops will go by railroad. Kearny's division has already landed. Would it not be well to disembark these last-named troops at Warrenton Junction, or somewhere in that vicinity, so as to act as a reserve and at the same time to threaten any movement of the enemy by the Springs? They will probably begin to leave Alexandria by 3 p. m. to-day. Cars from your end of the road should be sent to Alexandria forthwith to take out the re-enforcements. Keep me well advised of the enemy's movements, so that, if necessary, I can bring Franklin's corps to Alexandria instead of Aquia.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22, 1862.

Major-General POPE, *via Falmouth, Va.:*

The enemy is concentrating, it seems, near Manassas and Bull Run. You must look out for this and immediately break it up, for your supplies must come from Washington and you must fall back in this direction if compelled to retreat. Do not let him separate you from Alexandria. We will send some troops to meet you, but we are very short of transportation. Keep me advised, if possible.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 22, 1862.

Major-General KEARNY or
OFFICER COMMANDING HEINTZELMAN'S CORPS,
Alexandria, Va.:

As fast as the troops of your corps arrive they will be pushed for-

ward by rail to the Rappahannock to re-enforce General Pope. Col. H. Haupt, superintendent of railroads, will supply transportation on your requisition. Not a moment should be lost, as Pope's army is already engaged.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., August 22, [1862]—4.20 p. m.
(Received 4.40 p. m.)

Col. D. H. RUCKER, *Quartermaster* :

Steamers are constantly arriving here loaded with troops. Some have orders to return to Fort Monroe, some to Yorktown, and others to Aquia Creek, and quite a number no orders at all. I should like to be instructed what disposition is to be made of those who are without orders.

C. B. FERGUSON,
Assistant Quartermaster.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22, 1862—7.55 p. m.

Capt. C. B. FERGUSON,
Assistant Quartermaster, Alexandria :

Your telegram received. If any vessels arrive without any orders you had better send them back to Fort Monroe. If you have a mid-dling sized steamer I wish you to send her to Sixth-street wharf to-morrow morning, as I wish to send troops across the river for the next two days. Please answer.

D. H. RUCKER,
Quartermaster and Colonel.

AUGUST 22, 1862—11 a. m.

General McDOWELL :

Long line of infantry, think about two brigades, with wagon train, now coming from the direction of Culpeper.

TAYLOR.

CAVALRY FORCES, August 22, 1862.

Colonel SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff* :

COLONEL: Cavalry, infantry, and wagons crossed to-day at Waterloo. Infantry is crossing at the Springs. They are moving on Warrenton. What am I to do?

GEO. D. BAYARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry.

A negro reports this. My cavalry see the infantry crossing at the Springs. I presume they are moving toward Warrenton. Have artillery.

LEE'S FORD, *August 22, 1862—1.15 p. m.*

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Chief of Staff, Army of Virginia:

COLONEL: My corps is in position at Freeman's Ford, occupying the several fords between Fox's Ford and Beverly Ford. Two companies sent to Fox's Ford were relieved by General Bayard's cavalry. No troops of the enemy are in sight except one battery, some cavalry, and some infantry. Two regiments of infantry, four mountain howitzers, and one company of cavalry of our troops have crossed the Rappahannock to the left of Freeman's Ford to reconnoiter.

There was evidently no strong force of the enemy on this side of the river.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General, Commanding First Corps.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 22, 1862.*

Major-General McCLELLAN, *Fort Monroe, Va.:*

Skirmishing took place yesterday on the line of the Rappahannock, with considerable loss on both sides. Cannonading this morning, with probability of a general attack. Porter's corps is moving up the river to re-enforce Reno at Kelly's Ford. Heintzelman's corps is ordered to Alexandria, and will be sent by railroad to the Rappahannock as rapidly as possible. Forage ordered to Aquia and schooners to you. I have heard no complaint about ammunition.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 22, 1862.*

Major-General McCLELLAN, *Fort Monroe, Va.:*

The great object now is to hold the line of the Rappahannock till we can get together sufficient forces to take the offensive. If forced to fall back, we must fight in retreat and dispute every inch of ground till we reach Manassas and the Occoquan. The new levies will be put into the forts as a reserve. Of course no definite plan of offensive operations can be formed till we are strong enough to make the attack.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

SUFFOLK, VA., *August 22, 1862.*
(Received 2.40 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

On Friday, Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday last troops left Richmond for Gordonsville by marching. Most of the rebel troops have left Richmond.

MANSFIELD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

WASHINGTON, August 22, 1862.

General MEIGS, *Quartermaster-General*:

General McClellan telegraphs that his animals now landing at Aquia Creek will require a supply of forage. He also asks for more vessels for moving his animals.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

FORT MONROE, August 22, 1862.

Maj. Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER,
Commanding Fifth Corps, Falmouth:

Will probably be able to leave here to-night. I sent Harris with a large supply of ordnance last night.

Franklin will get off to-day. Sumner is ready to embark as soon as transports are ready. I hope he will begin to get off to-morrow.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 22, 1862—4 p. m.

Colonel CROSMAN,
Depot Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia:

General McClellan telegraphs for more vessels. If you can get a dozen more schooners send them down, well supplied with water, for transporting horses.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

FORT MONROE, August 22, 1862—6.15 p. m.

H. W. HALLECK, *Commander-in-Chief*:

Three regiments of new troops are needed at Suffolk, to replace two regiments of militia to be mustered out on the 30th and to bring the garrison to the proper strength. If ten additional new regiments can be sent here they will not only furnish an ample garrison, but also a reserve for Suffolk or Yorktown in case of necessity. As this would be a healthy and good camp of instruction, the number of regiments here might usefully be increased to twenty. The arrangement would permit the whole of Keyes' corps to be removed to the Potomac.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Fort Monroe, August 22, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. V. SUMNER,
Commanding Second Corps:

General McClellan requests that you push the embarkation of your corps with all possible dispatch as soon as Slocum's division shall have embarked.

The general will probably leave early to-morrow, and he desires that you superintend the embarkation of your corps and join him with it at Aquia Creek at the earliest possible moment. Bring with you as many wagons as the means of transportation will admit, together with all your reserve ammunition and six days' rations.

Your corps should be in condition to fight immediately upon landing, as you ever are.

Endeavor to reach Aquia Creek in advance of your command, so that you can communicate with the general by telegraph if he is not there.

It is possible that you may have to land at Alexandria.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 202. } Washington, August 22, 1862.

I. Brig. Gen. John Cook, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to duty with Brig. Gen. S. Casey, U. S. Volunteers, and will report in person accordingly.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PARKERSBURG, August 22, 1862.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES, *Chief of Staff:*

Most of my command shipped; wagons and animals go to-morrow unless disappointed in railway transportation.

On marching from Flat Top to the steamboats we made 90 miles in three and a half days.

Col. J. A. J. Lightburn, Fourth Virginia, is in command on the Kanawha.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

BALTIMORE DEPOT,
Washington, August 22, 1862.

Hon. P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

Two full regiments, with baggage, left Parkersburg in thirty cars, of four trains, last night, and passed Cumberland at 4.30 p. m. to-day in good order. We hope to get them to Washington by to-morrow (Saturday) from 9 to 12 a. m. Three more regiments loaded to-day and left Parkersburg, due in Washington Sunday. We have cars ready all day for most of the horses, for half of the wagons, and for all the cannon. If remainder of the troops have reached Parkersburg they will be loaded to-morrow a. m. and started promptly. Ample cars will be ready then and there for the entire movement.

W. P. SMITH.

WASHINGTON, August 22, 1862.

General CASEY, *Commanding, &c.*:

GENERAL: Troops from Western Virginia will arrive here to-day and to-morrow. They will be immediately sent to Alexandria to the railroad and join General Pope on the Rappahannock.

See that they are pushed forward with all possible dispatch.

Very respectfully,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 23, 1862.

Major-General POPE, *Rappahannock*:

Your No. 50 is all right.* We shall expect to hear from you.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Rappahannock Station, August 23, 1862—8.45 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

I have just learned by one of my staff direct from Catlett's that the damage done by the enemy is trifling; nothing but some officers' baggage destroyed. The train is secure and our railroad communication as far as I know perfect.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 23, 1862.

Major-General POPE, *Rappahannock, Va.*:

Reynolds' corps and Porter's advance must be at or near Kelly's Ford, and consequently nearer to you than to Burnside. Send your orders there also. It seems to me that to move them as far south as Stevensburg scatters your forces too much. Cannot they move up along the Rappahannock so as to cover the fords in your rear, and also serve as a reserve to your main body? Of course in all this, these matters of detail, you, from your local knowledge, are the best judge, and what I say is only in the way of suggestion. By no means expose your railroad connection with Alexandria. It is of the utmost importance in sending your supplies and re-enforcements. Cox has not arrived. Heintzelman will be pushed forward rapidly, but do not expect him too soon.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 23, 1862.

Major-General POPE:

The stream has risen rapidly and will undoubtedly fall as quickly. I hardly think we can count on the ford being impassable longer than late

* See dispatch of 8.30 a. m., Pope's report, Part II, p. 62.

this p. m. Whilst I have not thought it right to risk the whole of Hartsuff's brigade with the bridge and stream in its present condition, I have ordered the position on the advance hill to be held by two pieces of rifle guns and two infantry companies, and think artillery can be planted on this side so as to prevent the enemy from occupying the hills on the other side.

IRVIN McDOWELL.

CAVALRY FORCES,
August 23, 1862—8 a. m.

Major-General McDOWELL:

GENERAL: The enemy have crossed in force at the Springs and are moving down the river. Major Davies reports a brigade across at Fox's Mill also. I have fallen back with artillery and Maine cavalry behind that road.

The Pennsylvania regiment I hold as a support to General Buford.
GEO. D. BAYARD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS, August 23, 1862.

Brigadier-General TOWER:

(By Lieutenant Williams, aide-de-camp).

The major-general commanding intrusts to you the entire destruction of the railroad bridge, so that it cannot possibly be used, and so that its repair will be very difficult, and can only be effected by time. With this latter view destroy all the buildings, timber, &c., near it, the materials of which could be applied to its restoration.

(Verbal.) There is on your right a regiment of infantry and a battery of artillery, which you will withdraw and attach to the rear guard when you leave.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel, &c.

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL TOWER.—General Reynolds, commanding a division, is on the march from Kelly's Ford to this place, to follow the Third Corps. General Pope will instruct him to pass General Tower's command and follow immediately after Third Corps. General Tower will follow 3 miles in rear of General Reynolds.

By order:

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
No. 7. } *Rappahannock Station, August 23, 1862.*

The Third Army Corps will immediately take up the line of march in the following order:

1st. King's division.

2d. Ricketts' division.

The ammunition train will follow each division. The other wagons will follow the ammunition wagons.

3d. Rear guard to consist of Tower's brigade and Hall's battery, which will follow at a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in rear of the column.

Duffie's cavalry and a brigade of King's division will constitute the advance guard, who will take up the line of march immediately on the road toward Fayetteville and Warrenton.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel, Chief of Staff.

MANASSAS, August 23, 1862.

General STURGIS:

From all I can learn there will be an effort made to-night to burn the commissary stores at this place, as also to capture large trains sent back to this place by General Pope. Colonel Holabird, of General Banks' staff, has just come in, and he informs me that the enemy at Catlett's are not guerrillas, but are from the main body of the enemy. He also states that they are crossing the Rapidan somewhere above in considerable force, both infantry and cavalry, and design coming down through Thoroughfare Gap and Warrenton, for the purpose of either flanking Pope or making a raid of some kind. All the military roads are open to these points, and nothing to prevent such a disaster.

I think it absolutely necessary that we have a heavy force of infantry here at this point immediately. In view of what may be coming, General Banks has ordered his trains as far back as Centreville. Please answer immediately, with directions.

L. B. PIERCE,
Colonel, Commanding.

MANASSAS, August 23, 1862—10.15 a. m.

General CULLUM:

I am at Manassas with three trains of troops and stopped because they have not heard from trains that went up this a. m. What are General Halleck's instructions?

D. B. BIRNEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 23, 1862.

Maj. Gen. PHILIP KEARNY, *Commanding, &c.:*

You will oblige me by sending forward a strong force to guard the bridge across Licking Run. I am moving my whole force here on Sulphur Springs, Waterloo Bridge, and Warrenton. Expect to be there to-night.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WARRENTON JUNCTION,
August 23, 1862—12.20 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

GENERAL: I arrived at Warrenton Junction with about 3,000 of my command. I have received yours and General Pope's telegraphic

instructions of last night. There is delay and mismanagement on the railroad from Manassas to this place; thus: General Robinson left at 5.30 p. m. yesterday, arrived at Manassas 9 p. m.; left there at daylight, arrived at Warrenton Junction at 10.30 a. m.

Respectfully,

P. KEARNY,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 23, 1862.

General HEINTZELMAN or General KEARNY,
Alexandria, Va.:

If the railroad communication with General Pope should be interrupted, Heintzelman's corps should be massed at Warrenton Junction, Catlett's, or Manassas, as the case may be, so as to defend the railroad, and at the same time be in position to assist General Pope as much as possible.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 23, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va.:*

It is doubtful if provisions can be sent by railroad to Porter or Reynolds. They must take with them all they can till their trains arrive. Pope wishes them to move up as rapidly as possible, so as to cover his rear at the fords of the Rappahannock. He expects to attack the enemy near Fayetteville.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

FALMOUTH, VA., *August 23, 1862—12.20 p. m.*

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

We will send every wagon that can be spared with provisions for General Porter's corps as soon as they can be loaded and drive beef cattle.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 23, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va.:*

Franklin's corps will land at Alexandria. There is every probability of a battle to-day near Sulphur Springs or Warrenton.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 23, 1862.*

Major-General McCLELLAN, *Fort Monroe, Va.:*

Franklin's corps will come to Alexandria. I cannot yet decide as to Sumner's corps. New troops will be sent to replace Keyes' as soon as

possible; but just now we have no time to make the exchange. We are momentarily expecting a battle near Warrenton, and every discharged vessel must be immediately sent back for your troops.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

RAILROAD DEPOT,
Alexandria, Va., August 23, 1862.

Hon. P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

We have forwarded up to this time since yesterday afternoon 6,600 men to Catlett's. This throws our power at the other end. Until it can be returned our capacity is very limited. We will send an engine over to bring troops of Cox's division to Alexandria and make up train in readiness to send forward when engine returns. Devereux is active and efficient. Being compelled to hold rolling stock in readiness to remove supplies in case of an attack in front, this flank movement puts us in bad shape. I have not been able as yet to hear from Catlett's this morning. The confusion there last night must have been awful. Nearly all our wagons are there. Your offer to send cars will expedite matters some. I will keep you advised of everything of importance.

HAUPT.

WASHINGTON, *August 23, 1862—8.47 a. m.*

Col. HERMAN HAUPT:

Two regiments of Cox's division will reach here within an hour or two. Can they be sent forward to Manassas, or such other point as they are required, in the same cars in which they come here?

Do you find any difficulty in managing the railroad? If quartermasters or other officers refuse or neglect to obey your orders report them immediately, and a prompt and effectual remedy will be applied. Answer immediately.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, *August 23, 1862—8.53 a. m.*

W. P. SMITH, *Camden Station:*

It is deemed important to send to Manassas, without changing cars at Washington, the two regiments of Cox's division to arrive here this morning. Will you instruct your agent here accordingly?

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WOOL'S HEADQUARTERS, *August 23, 1862.*

Hon. P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

In our anxiety to meet your wishes we have instructed our agent at Washington already, at the request of Colonel McCallum, to let our cars with the troops from Parkersburg go direct to the Government

road at the Long Bridge. I am glad to report that the two regiments passed the Relay House at 8.30 a. m. and will be due in Washington at or before 11. Our engines will deliver them at the Long Bridge without delay. Three additional regiments left Parkersburg last night, and have passed the threatened point at Rowlesburg, Cheat River, whither General Kelley has gone in person with 1,000 men to meet reported advance of guerrillas. This second convoy of troops will be due at Washington to-morrow.

W. P. SMITH,
Agent Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

WASHINGTON, August 23, 1862—9.45 a. m.

Col. HERMAN HAUPT, *Alexandria*:

Is it not of the utmost importance to prevent a great accumulation of power and rolling stock at the outer end of the road? If the enemy should by a sudden dash burn a bridge or set the trains on fire it would, for the time being, put it out of our power to send forward either reinforcements or supplies.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

ALEXANDRIA DEPOT, August 23, 1862.

Hon. P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

You are, as usual, perfectly right. It was not the intention to accumulate power at the other end. The orders were, run up, unload, and return immediately to Manassas; there pass trains and proceed to Alexandria. None of the power has yet been returned, and I have not to this time been able to get an answer why.

HAUPT.

ALEXANDRIA DEPOT,
August 23, 1862—10.20 a. m.

Hon. P. H. WATSON:

Just received answer from Manassas that none of the engines sent to Catlett's with troops have returned. I have ordered an empty engine to go forward cautiously, ascertain cause of detention, and report.

H. HAUPT.

WASHINGTON, August 23, 1862—10.50 a. m.

Colonel HAUPT:

Can you manage in some way to make it understood at the outer end of the road that cars can be used either for transportation or for warehouses, but not for both? That they can receive reinforcements and supplies only by returning the cars.

P. H. WATSON.

RAILROAD DEPOT,
Alexandria, August 23, 1862.

Hon. P. H. WATSON:

I am waiting in intense anxiety to know what has become of returned trains. I ordered some time ago a reconnoitering engine to go forward. No report as yet. If power is returned we can forward large numbers—10,000 per day. Until I can get answer I can give no information. Not an engine has yet returned of all that went up the road. I learn that some reached Warrenton Junction, which is very favorable intelligence thus far; but why they are not sent back I am yet unable to ascertain.

HAUPT,
Superintendent.

WASHINGTON, *August 23, 1862—12 o'clock.*

Colonel HAUPT:

Have you concluded to send a locomotive here for the train containing Cox's troops or shall they be shipped from Sixth-street wharf to Alexandria?

P. H. WATSON.

ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD DEPOT,
August 23, 1862.

Hon. P. H. WATSON:

As soon as your telegram was received we asked Colonel McCallum to allow the Baltimore and Ohio engines to run the troops to Alexandria, and we understood that he would do so. If he cannot, we will be unable to send for them under two or three hours, and it would be much better to send them by boat. I propose to go forward again to-night, and see if my personal presence will not expedite the return of cars. Devereux will keep matters straight here. The return of cars promptly is now the all-important consideration.

H. HAUPT.

ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD DEPOT,
August 23, 1862—12.40 p. m.

Hon. P. H. WATSON:

I have just sent the following to General Pope:

General POPE:

The number of troops now sent forward is 6,600. Fifteen hundred more now marching up, and transportation ready for them. After repeated attempts for hours to get answer I learn that the track is clear, the bridges safe, and that six engines and trains are now ready to return to Alexandria. There must have been great delay somewhere. Please order some competent officer to see that the cars are unloaded and returned. There will be no relaxation of effort on our part so long as we can hold out. Shall the place of unloading be Warrenton or Catlett's for the remainder? Nine trains will be returned in three hours if no accident occurs.

H. HAUPT.

HAUPT.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., August 23, 1862.

(Received 4.40 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

As I receive no answer to telegrams from General Pope, I wish to ask if all the troops are to be sent to Warrenton Junction. Is not Catlett's preferable? The shorter the distance the less will bethe time required to unload and return cars. The number of trains is so large that Manassas is the only place at which they can be passed. We have advices of ten trains now returning, but none are in yet. As soon as they are in we can return 10,000 men. We are just starting 1,000, Thirty-sixth Ohio, in Baltimore and Ohio cars. I suppose it is your wish that commands should go as much as possible together. Have you directed that Sturgis' command should take precedence of all others? It is so stated, but the orders should be sent to me. The agent at Manassas reports that it is expected an attack will be made on that place to-night by a strong cavalry force. I report the statement, but attach no importance to it. I do not learn that it rests on any good foundation. A note from General Sturgis has just been read. He says you gave peremptory orders that he should be sent after Kearny and before Hooker. Parts of Hooker's division have gone. Shall I send Sturgis ahead of the balance of Hooker's and ahead of Kearny's batteries? Whatever you direct will be carried out. In the absence of instructions we will furnish Hooker and Kearny before commencing on Sturgis. We can get all away by to-morrow morning, if no accident occurs.

H. HAUPT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 23, 1862.Col. HERMAN HAUPT,
Superintendent of Railroads:

It is impossible for me to direct the details of running the cars. General Pope must give the general directions, and General Heintzelman, or the officer highest in rank present of his corps, the particular directions for his troops. I believe General Kearny is at present in command.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

ALEXANDRIA DEPOT,
August 23, 1862—8.15 p. m.P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

I fear that I may be compelled to-night to do that which may appear inhuman—turn out the sick in the street. Doctors will persist in sending sick, often without any papers, to get them off their hands, and we cannot send forward the troops if we must run our trains to Washington with sick, to stand for hours unloaded. My first care is to send forward troops, next forage and subsistence. I hope to start forage to-morrow noon. Have you any suggestions?

H. HAUPT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 23, 1862—8.53 p. m.

Colonel HAUPT :

You must, of course, unload your cars; but do not turn the sick and wounded into the street. Let them be temporarily placed in the houses of secessionists. Take the most accessible and most commodious houses for the purpose.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 23, 1862.

Col. HERMAN HAUPT,
Superintendent of Railroads :

No military officer will give any orders to your subordinates except through you, nor will any one attempt to interfere with the running of the trains. Your orders must come from General Pope or myself, except in case of an attack on the road, when you will consult with the commander of the nearest forces.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

ALEXANDRIA DEPOT,
August 23, 1862—9.45 p. m.

Hon. P. H. WATSON :

General Sturgis has stopped the trains coming into Alexandria 2½ miles from the city. The trains contain sick, who are prevented from coming to Alexandria, and other trains are prevented from going out. A battery is loaded, which has been telegraphed for in a hurry. Part of Hooker's division has gone forward. I told General Sturgis we could send him as soon as the balance of Hooker's had been shipped. I also showed him General Halleck's written instructions. General Sturgis pays no regard to them, but declares that he will take military possession of everything until he is accommodated, to the exclusion of all others. Please telegraph orders at once. We are blocked.

H. HAUPT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 23, 1862.

HERMAN HAUPT, *Alexandria, Va. :*

The railroad is entirely under your control. No military officer has any right to interfere with it. You were notified to this effect this morning. You will inform General Sturgis that your orders are supreme.

By order of Major-General Halleck :

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALEXANDRIA, August 23, 1862—10.15 a. m.

(Received 10.30 a. m.)

Col. D. H. RUCKER, *Quartermaster*:

The Thirty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers are here awaiting railroad transportation. All the railroad forces are busy sending forward the troops of General Heintzelman's corps. General Hooker's division has just arrived, and General Sturgis has made application for transportation for 10,000 more men.

C. B. FERGUSON,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 23, 1862—10 a. m.

Col. S. B. HOLABIRD,

Assistant Quartermaster, at or near Manassas, Va.:

I have ordered the horses and mules for General Pope's army to return to this city, fearing they might not be able to reach their destination.

I have directed the ambulances to remain where they are until a necessity arises for their being sent back or an opportunity occurs to send them forward. Please give such instructions to the ambulances as will insure their reaching General Pope's army. There are 75 of them.

D. H. RUCKER,
Quartermaster and Colonel, &c.

FORT MONROE, August 23, 1862—10.50 a. m.

General M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General:

General McClellan and staff will leave to-day for the Potomac. Captain Sawtelle, with several volunteer quartermasters, will be left to ship up the remaining troops and means of transportation. There will be all possible dispatch. I suspect that more horses will be required at Aquia to fill up the artillery, cavalry, and wagons. Can horses and mules be supplied on short notice? This army should be well supplied now, though there have been losses by hot weather, flies, &c.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,

August 23, 1862. (Received 10.30 a. m.)

General MORELL:

Dispatch received. Move on at once to Kelly's Ford and occupy and hold it. Relieve Griffin when Sykes gets up to him. If you are called upon to go to Rappahannock Station move up to the support of the army there. Your artillery is on the road to you. Sykes will move up this morning and relieve Griffin.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

FALMOUTH, August 23, 1862.

(Received August 24, 12.45 p. m.)

General MORELL :

Reynolds has moved to Rappahannock Station. Go to Kelly's Ford and hold it. Griffin will join you after being relieved by Sykes. Artillery will join you to-morrow. Supplies also go up. Communicate often.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., August 23, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

If I execute your order and order away the three-months' men, the time of most of which expires on the 26th of this month, I will be unable to defend the forts of this city unless replaced by other troops. Shall I stop regiments for that purpose passing through the city?

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 23, 1862.

Major-General WOOL, *Baltimore, Md. :*

Replace them with any troops you can find at hand except those of General Cox.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQES. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 204. } *Washington, August 23, 1862.*

I. Brig. Gen. A. A. Humphreys, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, and will repair to this city without delay and report in person for duty to Brig. Gen. S. Casey, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Halleck :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Warrenton, August 24, 1862—9 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK, *Commander-in-Chief :*

The enemy withdrew his force across the Rappahannock, over a bridge which he had built there within a day or two, with only the loss of a few prisoners. The bridge was destroyed behind him and under the fire of his artillery and sharpshooters. There is no enemy on this side of the Rappahannock. I presume he is not yet ready to force the passage of that river for any forward movement. I think it likely that he is engaged in rebuilding the railroad bridge between the Rapidan

and Rappahannock, so as to get up his supplies, though I do not think it at all possible. I have sent spies and scouts to ascertain whether he is making any movement in the direction of the valley of the Shenandoah.

Please let me know to-night, if possible, whether my order fixing the disposition of the troops is approved.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Warrenton, August 24, 1862—10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Commander-in-Chief*:

The following general order will be issued to-morrow, and, unless you have some objections to it, will be carried out.* The reasons for making this disposition of the troops will be given to you fully by letter.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
No. —. } Warrenton, August 25, 1862.

I. The corps of General McDowell, to which the division of Brigadier-General Reynolds is attached, for the present will occupy Warrenton, with an advance of at least a brigade thrown out toward Waterloo and Sulphur Springs. The cavalry of the corps will be kept along the line of the river.

II. The First Army Corps, under Major-General Sigel, will occupy Fayetteville, and will there be joined by Brigadier-General Cox, whose advance has reached Warrenton Junction. Major-General Sigel will occupy some position in the vicinity of Fayetteville, throwing out an advance of at least a brigade toward the fords in front of his position, and keeping his cavalry along the line of the river.

III. The corps of Major-General Banks, to which will be added 10,000, under General Sturgis, will take post with its right resting on Bealeton Station and its left extended along north side of Marsh Creek; from this corps at least one division will be pushed forward as near as practicable to the railroad crossing of the Rappahannock. If there be any difficulty about water for this corps, wells will be dug immediately.

IV. The detachment of the Ninth Army Corps, under General Reno, will resume its station at Kelly's Ford, putting itself in communication immediately with the forces below it on the river.

V. The troops of Major-General Heintzelman's corps will take post with the corps at Germantown and extended along the Licking River.

VI. General Cox, with the troops under his command, will move forward as soon as possible to Fayetteville and report to Major-General Sigel. Those under General Sturgis will report to Major-General Banks at Bealeton Station.

VII. The headquarters of the Army of Virginia will be established at a point near Warrenton Junction to be hereafter designated.

By command of Major-General Pope:

R. O. SELFRIDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* For the order as issued, see Part I, p. 174.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 24, 1862.*

Major-General POPE:

Your order is all well enough, but you may expect orders to recross the Rappahannock and resume the offensive in a few days. Do not neglect to guard all the fords.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Warrenton, August 24, 1862.

Maj. Gen. PHILIP KEARNY:

The enemy has crossed in considerable force at Sulphur Springs. I am advancing to assault his position.

General Sigel, with his own corps, Banks' and Reno's, numbering about 26,000, is on my left, with his right resting in the road from Fayetteville to Sulphur Springs. McDowell, with his corps, is between Fayetteville and Warrenton, with the head of his leading division $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond Warrenton, on the Sulphur Springs road; his second division is about 2 miles southeast of Warrenton, on the road to Fayetteville, with its head on a cross-road to Sulphur Springs. I shall advance at once to the attack and endeavor to drive back the force which has crossed.

I desire you, after posting a pretty strong force at Licking Bridge and leaving strong guards for trains at Catlett's, to move forward immediately with all the rest of your available force to Warrenton, so as to arrive as early in the day as possible.

Bring forward with you 100,000 rations of bread, coffee, salt, and sugar, by rail, if possible, otherwise by train, the wagons to be drawn from Catlett's Station.

I have instructed Colonel Beckwith with regard to these supplies.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Near Warrenton, August 24, 1862—1.10 p. m.

Major-General KEARNY:

The enemy is retreating from Sulphur Springs, pursued by the First and Second Corps, toward Waterloo Bridge. I have had the bridge destroyed.

The movement of your troops in this direction will therefore be needless. I desire, as the forces accumulate at or near Warrenton Junction, to have them pushed forward to Rappahannock Station; I should think that Licking Creek would be the best point to unload the troops hereafter arriving.

Please examine the position for that purpose. I shall probably be at Warrenton Junction to-morrow myself.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WARRENTON JUNCTION, *August 24, 1862.*

General KEARNY:

Please send an orderly out with message to General Pope. It is very important and must be sent out to him at once. We have no orderlies here. It is very important.

My orders are to send out an orderly and hunt General Pope up.

Yours, respectfully,

C. L. SNYDER,
Operator.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 24, 1862.

Brigadier-General TOWER,
Commanding Brigade:

The major-general commanding directs that you send to King's division, at Warrenton, the artillery and infantry belonging to that division, and that you send your cavalry back to observe the river lately occupied by the corps, and see if the enemy is crossing or making any disposition to do so, with orders to remain until relieved by General Bayard. Direct the commanders to report frequently whether the enemy attempts it or not. Did you bring the telegraph operator away, as requested?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS REYNOLDS' DIVISION,
August 24, 1862—11.30 a. m.

Colonel SCHRIVER:

Bivouac where you passed us on the road. The train still lags on the road, though the rear of it is only about half a mile beyond this. Cannot some one be sent to direct and hasten its march? I found teamsters halting along the road for no other purpose than to roast corn, and have started them on, but they have halted again.

I send a note from Colonel Brodhead, First Michigan Cavalry, not knowing what measures had been taken to gain intelligence from the direction of Rappahannock. I ordered him to picket our rear in that direction.

Respectfully, &c.,

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Brigadier-General Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS, &c., *August 24, 1862.*

Brigadier-General REYNOLDS:

General McDowell directs me to inform you that there is a regiment of cavalry in the direction of the Rappahannock doing everything needful for the protection of your column.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,

August 24, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. BAYARD,

Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

GENERAL: It is the order of Major-General McDowell that you move your cavalry force over between Fayetteville and Rappahannock Station, there to dispose of it in such a way as to prevent molestation by the enemy from the direction of Rappahannock Station by covering the rear and left of our army. Keep the water bank between these points under observation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY,

Rappahannock Station, August 24, 1862.

General McDOWELL:

I am here since 10 this morning. Nothing but the departure of the army has transpired. No appearance of the enemy on the other side of the river that I can see. My men and horses have nothing to eat, the three days' rations being gone. I have sent for my wagons, but don't know where to find them, and in consequence do not know whether I shall have any rations. If you can do anything you will much oblige me in this essential point.

My quartermaster-general is near Mr. Bowen. After the information the enemy brought his forces against our right. I have no orders, and desire them sent me. I have with me a battalion and a company. I know that the balance of my regiment is at Warrenton town.

My horses are nearly worn-out. The enemy is 2 miles from the bridge.

Very respectfully, yours,

A. N. DUFFIE,
Colonel.

DEAR COLONEL: Please will you mention to General McDowell it is necessary for my command to go into camp, my horses and men being utterly worn-out by the hard duties performed last night and this morning, and it is necessary for me to have some new horses to mount my men, and some sabers and pistols, and a forge to shoe my horses.

A. N. DUFFIE.

AUGUST 24, 1862.

Col. E. SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff:*

I have the honor to report the location of my division about 3 miles from the hill where I met the general commanding this afternoon. Duryea's brigade on the right of the road in the woods; Thompson's battery in advance of him; Hartsuff's brigade on the left, and Matthews' battery in advance; Carroll in rear, and when Tower comes up I will place him in rear of Duryea, and the two batteries now with Tower in reserve; My headquarters at the house of Mr. Kemper, on the left of the road to the Springs, and 3 miles from Warrenton.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JAMES B. RICKETTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Aquia Creek, August 24, 1862—12 m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Commanding U. S. Army :

GENERAL : I telegraphed you at 6 a. m. this day that I had arrived here and respectfully reported for orders.* I have heretofore received none, except to transfer my command to Aquia, and subsequently a telegraphic dispatch to come on in person as soon as I could.

I took it for granted that I was to come here to receive orders and am ready to move in any direction, having my staff, &c., still on the steamers. The mass of Franklin's corps has passed here for Alexandria. A portion at least of Sumner's will embark to-day ; the whole, if transports are ready for it. As soon as transportation is available Couch's division might embark at Yorktown.

I regret to learn that General Pope last night abandoned Rappahannock Station without giving the slightest information to Morell and Sykes, who were within 6 miles of him. They discovered the fact accidentally this morning by means of a patrol they sent out. No certain direction can be given to those divisions until the position and intentions of Pope are ascertained, which can only be done through you.

Williams' regiment of cavalry, from Port Royal, should be here in a few hours. I think they had better disembark here, as Porter and Burnside are very weak in cavalry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

AQUIA, *August 24, 1862.*

General PORTER :

Have you had anything new from Washington since I saw you which causes you to say you shall push on to Rappahannock Station ?

Please inform me at once. I am waiting an answer from Washington.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
August 24, 1862—12.30 p. m.

Major-General MCCLELLAN :

Porter and Reno should hold the line of the Rappahannock below Pope, subject for the present to his orders. I hope by to-morrow to be able to give some more definite directions. You know my main object, and will act accordingly.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
August 24, 1862—1.44 p. m.

Major-General MCCLELLAN, *Aquia Creek, Va. :*

I think Sumner's corps had better land at Aquia. We will then endeavor to get the forces together. A part of Heintzelman's corps

* See Series I, Vol. XI, Part I, p. 93.

reached Warrenton Junction last night. I hear nothing of Porter and Reynolds. They should hold the Rappahannock. A portion of the enemy's forces crossed at Sulphur Springs and were attacked by Pope late yesterday afternoon. He expected to renew the fight this morning, but the enemy is retreating. You can either remain at Aquia or come to Alexandria, as you may deem best, so as to direct the landing of your troops.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

FALMOUTH, VA., August 24, 1862—9.40 p. m.
(Received 10 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

Please inform me exactly where General Pope's troops are, that I may know what part of the Rappahannock is to be crossed from here and what transportation is necessary to supply the troops going to join him.

Up to what point is the Orange and Alexandria Railroad now available? Where are the enemy in force?

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 24, 1862.

Major-General McCLELLAN, *Falmouth, Va.*:

You ask me for information which I cannot give. I do not know either where General Pope is or where the enemy in force is. These are matters which I have all day been most anxious to ascertain.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 24, 1862.

Major-General McCLELLAN, *Falmouth*:

There is nothing more to communicate to-night. I do not expect to hear from Pope before to-morrow. Will telegraph to you at Aquia. Good night.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

FALMOUTH, VA.,
August 24, 1862—12 midnight.

Major-General HALLECK:

Are you in communication with Warrenton Junction and are Pope's forces in advance of Warrenton Junction?

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 24, 1862.
(Sent August 25, 12.5 a. m.)

Major-General McCLELLAN:

General Pope did not retreat from Rappahannock Station, but advanced and attacked the enemy near Sulphur Springs and is now in

pursuit. What we intend is to hold the line of the Rappahannock until all our forces can get together. Your operations are to be directed to this object. Kearny is at Warrenton Junction, but Pope is near Waterloo Bridge. There is no telegraph line to him.

H. W. HALLECK.

FALMOUTH, VA., August 24, 1862—12.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

General Burnside directs me to send you the following telegraph and ask if you have any instructions for him:

CRITTENDEN MILLS, August 24.

General PARKE:

GENERAL: The patrol has just returned (sunrise) from Rappahannock Station; reports everything burned, quiet, and deserted; could not see or hear anything of Generals Reno or Reynolds. They are undoubtedly gone with the army. Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Warrenton last evening and the latter part of the afternoon.

GEO. W. MORELL,
Major-General.

Another from the advance, 7.30 a. m., to General Porter:

A courier, just arrived, informs me that the Pennsylvania Reserve and all General Pope's army have fallen back to Warrenton. All the fords above Barnett's have been abandoned by our troops. The railroad bridge at Rappahannock burned, stores, &c.

This courier reports that the enemy can cross anywhere between Rappahannock, which they shelled up to last night. I shall camp near Morrisville post-office and await instructions. If the enemy cross lower down than Rappahannock, Morell and I are all that is between him and Fredericksburg. Might he not take a turn this way? If I stay here I ought to have some cavalry for patrols and some artillery. There is no communication between me and Reynolds or General Pope; it is evidently cut off. Send me instructions at once. I hear incidentally that Morell returns to Fredericksburg.

GEO. SYKES,
Brigadier-General.

JOHN G. PARKE,
Major-General.

FALMOUTH, August 24, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

I know nothing of General Pope's whereabouts, as he has failed to communicate with Porter's advance, which was but a short distance from him when he left Rappahannock Station. Our scouts discovered that the position was evacuated. I still hold the lower fords. I am at a loss to know whether Pope has continued his retreat behind the Occoquan. If consistent, please inform me of Pope's situation and send me any instructions you may have for myself or General Porter. General McClellan is at Aquia Creek, awaiting orders.

A. E. BURNSIDE.

WASHINGTON, August 24, 1862—1.40 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va.*:

General Pope attacked last night a portion of the enemy's forces which had crossed the Rappahannock at Sulphur Springs and drove them back. It is expected that the fight will be renewed to-day in that vicinity. I think we shall soon be strong enough to attack the main force of the enemy beyond the Rappahannock, but the present

object is to hold that line. If there is no large force at the lower fords Porter should push forward and re-enforce Pope in the direction of Sulphur Springs.

H. W. HALLECK.

FALMOUTH, VA., *August 24, 1862—2.20 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

I omitted to mention this morning in my telegram that General Reynolds' division of Porter's corps has joined General Pope.

A. E. BURNSIDE.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., *August 24, 1862—2 a. m.*

Colonel KELTON, *Assistant Adjutant-General*:

Colonel Haupt has shown me orders from General Halleck forbidding my interference with the railroad on pain of being dismissed. Of course I know not what Colonel Haupt may have telegraphed, but I have been very anxious to get away with my command, in obedience to verbal instructions from the general-in-chief. If Colonel Haupt had had the interest of the service at heart the mass of my division would be now at the Junction. I think he is making a point of some railroad technicalities which I do not understand, but which I know will unfortunately keep me here until he chooses to let me go.

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General.

ALEXANDRIA DEPOT, VA., *August 24, 1862.*

General H. W. HALLECK:

Your dispatch enabled me to resume operations on the road this morning. The blockade consequent upon the interference continued half a day. I have commenced sending forward General Sturgis' division, as General Hooker informed me that all of his troops had not arrived, and he seemed to be satisfied to get off this evening. We expect during the day and night to clear out all the troops here except the fresh arrivals, and take also some forage and stores, two trains of which are now going forward. The quartermaster informs me of the arrival of 20,000 more troops by transports and also a lot by rail. Our capacity, under favorable circumstances, is 12,000 troops per day; but accidents and detentions will greatly reduce it. If the troops are to go by rail I should know the order in which they are to go and the points of destination. Please direct that the information be communicated to me so that I may arrange for it.

H. HAUPT.

ALEXANDRIA, *August 24, 1862—1.20 p. m.*

P. H. WATSON, *Assistant Secretary of War*:

Please inform Secretary Stanton and General Halleck that another day is lost in our transportation by the neglect of General Sturgis' officers to load the cars furnished to them. Hearing nothing from the trains, I went in search of them, and found them still unloaded, and no possibility of moving anything until they were out of the way. I have seen General Sturgis and informed him that no more cars can be furnished him until all others are supplied. He frankly admitted it was

right; that the fault was in his men. He ordered them to load, but they did not. I ordered back nearly all the trains, and will load them to-night with supplies and ammunition, and send forward as fast as possible in preference to troops. I must go to the Department and explain position of affairs, but have been incessantly engaged day and night for a week. Will try to come to-morrow.

HAUPT.

ALEXANDRIA DEPOT, *August 24, 1862*—2 p. m.

P. H. WATSON, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary of War:

If General Hooker is in Washington please ask him if it will suit him to start in the morning instead of this night. Calls have been made on transportation which were not expected, and delays from various causes make returns of power slow. We keep moving night and day, eat little, and sleep almost none. Twenty thousand more troops just arrived.

H. HAUPT.

ALEXANDRIA DEPOT, *August 24, 1862*.—3 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

What you order in regard to subsistence is precisely in accordance with my direction. What is needed for subsistence must take precedence of everything else, but no accumulation of stores in front to be permitted

H. HAUPT.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
August 24, 1862—1.30 p. m.

Capt. C. B. FERGUSON,
Assistant Quartermaster, Alexandria, Va.:

I have just come from General Halleck's headquarters. The superintendent of the railroad reports that he can send the troops forward by rail. Let them be landed and encamped until the cars can be got ready.

D. H. RUCKER,
Quartermaster and Colonel, &c.

FALMOUTH, [*August*] 24, 1862—2 p. m.

Capt. C. G. SAWTELLE,
Assistant Quartermaster, Fort Monroe:

The commanding general desires that you will push forward the embarkation of the troops with all possible dispatch, and have the transports get under way on being loaded, unless it is somewhat dangerous for them to do so. The general wishes you to report two or three times daily what progress is being made in embarking the troops at Yorktown and Fort Monroe.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD DEPOT,

August 24, 1862—4 p. m.

Hon. P. H. WATSON,

Assistant Secretary of War :

Please request the proper officer to keep me advised of troops that are coming, who is in command, what are their numbers, what their destination, and other particulars required to arrange transportation. Twenty thousand men have just been thrown upon us, when we require another day of regular movement to remove those previously on our hands.

H. HAUPT.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

August 24, 1862—4.5 p. m.

Capt. C. B. FERGUSON,

Assistant Quartermaster, Alexandria, Va. :

The Long Bridge is broken and will not be repaired before some time to-night or to-morrow morning. The Eleventh Ohio Regiment will march over by land. Have you cars sufficient in Alexandria to send them forward at once? If you have not cars enough I will send them from this side as soon as the bridge is repaired. Please answer at once.

D. H. RUCKER,

Quartermaster and Colonel.

ALEXANDRIA, August 24, 1862—11.10 p. m.

P. H. WATSON, Esq.,

Assistant Secretary of War :

If you can find General Hooker, who is said to be in Washington, please say to him we expect to carry his whole force to-morrow, but to do it the trains must be loaded in fifteen minutes and everything should be ready beside the track. To-night we carry supplies, ammunition, and forage—four or five trains. I have informed General Sturgis that he has forfeited all claims for transportation until others are supplied and can have no more cars. He says all right. I will try to see General Halleck to-morrow.

H. HAUPT.

BALTIMORE, August 24, 1862.

Hon. P. H. WATSON,

Assistant Secretary of War :

We have advices that yesterday at 4 p. m. a squadron of the enemy's cavalry stopped the passenger train between Harper's Ferry and Winchester; took the agent of Adams Express and all on board prisoners except two, who escaped, and burned the train and cut the telegraph wire. The command of Lieutenant Milling, at Smithfield, a point west of Winchester road and *en route* to Martinsburg, was captured during the evening. Reports are current and believed that a column of the enemy is marching up the valley, leaving Winchester to the left. Indications are that heavy movements are in progress in that vicinity. Can you advise us as to probable position and power of the enemy

in that quarter? We rely upon you for requisite information to send trains and material by prompt movements where the force of the enemy shall be so great as to prevent their preservation by our troops. You have doubtless noted the success which has attended our arrangements in the movements of General Cox's forces.

J. W. GARRETT,
President.

ALEXANDRIA, August 24, 1862—3 p. m.
(Received 3.30 p. m.)

General H. W. HALLECK:

In compliance with orders received at Aquia Creek I report my arrival here. My infantry has begun to arrive and will be here entirely to-morrow. I have ordered its disembarkation and encampment on the railroad outside of town. I shall report to you in person in obedience to orders from General McClellan.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General.

AUGUST 24, 1862—2 p. m.

Generals MORELL and SYKES:

Push a scout to Rappahannock Station, and find out if Pope has the pickets near there and gain information of Pope or the enemy. Pope attacked the enemy yesterday near Sulphur Springs and the latter retreated; he was to renew the attack to-day, and it is probable Pope was pushing after him. I know the river-at Rappahannock was not fordable. General Halleck's orders are for us to hold the Rappahannock. Your artillery is *en route*; also Sykes'. You will therefore carry out your former instructions. Re-enforcements will push up to you. All goes right.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

FALMOUTH, August 24, 1862.

Generals MORELL and SYKES:

Keep your commands well on hand for any emergency, and before advancing another step do your utmost to ascertain the positions of Pope's forces and where the enemy is. What force is at Kelly's Ford? Has the enemy been seen on the opposite bank? Give me all the information you have, and the location of your forces, and amount of cavalry at the ford. There is no more cavalry here to send you. If you can push scouts over the ford, do so as far as possible. What is the latest information?

Send your dispatches so that General Sykes can see them. Direct Griffin to fix the ground or woods at Barnett's so that a small force, with artillery, can hold it. I am just informed that Pope is on the Rappahannock, at Warrenton Springs, having attacked and whipped the enemy. I wish to hold Kelly's Ford to-morrow, and hope by the time I join you that you will be able to inform me what is at and opposite Rappahannock Station.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

FALMOUTH, August 24, 1862.

General MORELL:

If there is no large force at Kelly's Ford push on to Rappahannock Station. Sykes will follow, and the whole corps will move on to join Pope near Sulphur Springs, at which point he attacked and drove the enemy over the river. Give aid to the telegraph operators; cut poles for them, and push it along. The artillery is in motion. Graham and Smead join Sykes for the present.

F. J. PORTER.

WINCHESTER, VA., August 24 [23], 1862.

Major-General POPE,
Headquarters Army of Virginia :

The railroad train from Harper's Ferry to this place was fired into and burned this afternoon; the mail captured, and telegraph wire cut. A few soldiers coming here were taken. With what mounted force I can muster I am trying to intercept the marauders. This may be nothing more than a raid of bushwhackers or may indicate movements of the enemy down the valley. I give you the facts, whatever they are worth.

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WINCHESTER, August 24, 1862—9 a. m.

Major-General POPE,
Headquarters Army of Virginia :

The railroad train from Harper's Ferry to this place was captured and burnt by a party of the Ashby Cavalry last evening and the telegraph cut. I have had the latter repaired. Workmen are clearing the track and repairing the road. What mounted men I can command are in pursuit of the enemy. This road is under the control of General Wool. I respectfully suggest that the Government property transported on it would be safer if a proper guard were on each train.

I sent this dispatch by way of Martinsburg last night, but repeat it for security.

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WINCHESTER, VA., August 24, 1862—3 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief :*

I deem it my duty to inform you that a brisk cannonading, apparently in the direction of Warrenton, has been heard here four hours.

The railroad train from Harper's Ferry to this place was destroyed yesterday p. m. by the enemy, who burned the cars and took the mail, and the telegraph wire cut. The road is in process of repair. Telegraph line repaired and working. I have advised General Pope, but also notify you, as communication with him may be impracticable.

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 25, 1862.*

Major-General POPE, *Warrenton Station, Va. :*

Ascertain, if possible, if the enemy is not moving into the Shenandoah Valley.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WARRENTON, *August 25, 1862—12.30 p. m.*

(Received 9.40 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief :*

A considerable column of infantry and cavalry and artillery has just left Culpeper on road to Amissville and Luray or Front Royal. They can be plainly seen by our lookouts, who estimate them at 20,000. I have General McDowell's corps ready to march, and as soon as I ascertain certainly that they are going into Shenandoah I will push McDowell in their rear. I shall know certainly in a few hours.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 25, 1862—9 p. m. (Received 11.10 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *Commander-in-Chief :*

The column of the enemy alluded to in my dispatch of 12.30 p. m. to-day passed Gaines' Cross-Roads, and when last seen, near sunset, was passing to the northeast, under the east base of Buck Mountain, in the direction of Salem and Rectortown. I am induced to believe that this column is only covering the flank of the main body, which is moving toward Front Royal and Thornton's Gap, though of this I am not certain.

I will push a strong reconnaissance across the river at Waterloo Bridge and Sulphur Springs early in the morning to ascertain whether the main body of the enemy has really left, and, if so, to push forward in their rear. There is certainly no force opposite Rappahannock Station.

McDowell's is the only corps that is at all reliable that I have. Sigel, as you know, is perfectly unreliable, and I suggest that some officer of superior rank be sent to command his army corps. His conduct to-day has occasioned me great dissatisfaction. Banks' corps is very weak, not amounting to more than 5,000 men, and is much demoralized. Kearny's division is the only one that has yet reached me from Alexandria. I shall at all events push McDowell's corps and Kearny's division upon the enemy's rear if I find my suspicions confirmed in the morning. I shall also put Reno across the river at Rappahannock Station and direct him to move forward cautiously upon Culpeper. Banks' corps must be left somewhere in the rear to be set up again. Sigel's corps, although composed of some of the best fighting material we have, will never do much service under that officer.

I will communicate further with you in the morning.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

WARRENTON JUNCTION,

August 25, 1862—10.20 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

I suggest that hereafter troops march to this point instead of being sent by rail. It will only take about three days to march from Alexandria, and the accommodation on the railroad is so poor that the delay is about equal to that time.

JNO. POPE,

Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS,

Near Waterloo Bridge, August 25, 1862.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,

Chief of Staff, Army of Virginia:

General Buford has not destroyed the bridge, and we found the enemy with his infantry on the other side yesterday. I therefore cannot leave before General McDowell has arrived. When will he be here?

The enemy is advancing with one brigade, six regiments of infantry, one cavalry, and one battery against the bridge, and probably will try to cross a cavalry force at Sulphur Springs. I saw them marching off from Jefferson in that direction.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

F. SIGEL,

Major-General, Commanding First Corps.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,

August 25, 1862—11.25 a. m.

Colonel RUGGLES,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, &c.:

COLONEL: Inclosed you will please find reports by Colonel Clark, aide-de-camp, from the signal-corps station, of the movements of the enemy on the south side of Hedgeman's or Rappahannock River. The facts are reported as having been observed by himself, and can be relied upon as being as near the truth as the distance will permit.

It seems to be apparent that the enemy is threatening or moving upon the valley of the Shenandoah via Front Royal, with designs upon the Potomac, possibly beyond.

Not knowing whether you have received this information, I forward it for the consideration of the commanding general.

Respectfully, &c.,

N. P. BANKS,

Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosures.]

ON THE MARCH, *August 25, 1862—8.45 a. m.*

Major-General BANKS:

GENERAL: The column of rebel infantry and artillery still passing; are evidently on the road between Jefferson and Amissville, and going

toward the latter place. Cavalry and wagon train passing. A large camp, with wagons parked, in neighborhood of Jefferson.

An officer reports the column to have been moving for an hour and a half.

Respectfully,

JOHN S. CLARK,
Colonel, Aide-de-Camp.

NEAR WATERLOO BRIDGE,
August 25, 1862—9.30 a. m.

Major-General BANKS:

GENERAL: Four six-gun batteries have passed within the last hour, a few ambulances, one train of six wagons, and well-closed columns of infantry; a signal station near line of march.

Our point of observation 1 mile east of Waterloo Bridge; the column, passing at a point 5 miles southwest, are moving rapidly. Six or eight regiments, with colors flying, have passed within last half hour.

Respectfully,

JOHN S. CLARK,
Colonel, Aide-de-Camp.

NEAR WATERLOO BRIDGE,
August 25, 1862—10.30 a. m.

Major-General BANKS:

GENERAL: Have discovered their train passing north in vicinity of Flint Hill; infantry in rear. Their column is now in view at five different points between Flint Hill and Jefferson, a distance of 15 miles. Column been moving since daylight, composed principally of infantry and artillery. Comparatively few wagons or ambulances. Column appears well closed up and colors flying.

Eleven a. m. counted thirty-five wagons, five batteries, a regiment of cavalry, and thirteen regiments of infantry pass one point within an hour and a half.

Made the above observations about 8 a. m., personally with signal-corps telescopes. Could easily distinguish the cavalry, infantry, and artillery.

Respectfully,

JOHN S. CLARK,
Colonel, Aide-de-Camp.

WATERY MOUNT,
August 25, 1862—8.45 a. m.

General McDOWELL:

Long lines of enemy's infantry are moving toward Sulphur Springs from a town southwest of Sulphur Springs. These trains are concentrated at town, extending westward.

TAYLOR,
Lieutenant, Acting Signal Officer.

WATERY MOUNT, *August 25, 1862—9.15 a. m.*

Colonel SCHRIVER:

About 40 wagons and a force of cavalry in woods southwest from this point about 3 miles distant. Are they our troops? A strong force of cavalry moving toward the wagons from opposite direction.

TAYLOR,
Lieutenant, Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES,
August 25, 1862.

General McDOWELL:

GENERAL: I am about a mile from the creek, which is just this side of the Springs. Colonel Sackett is here, and reports that in endeavoring to rejoin his corps the enemy opened on him with artillery, firing five shells at him, that being preceded by the fire of small-arms. I have withdrawn the picket from Fox's Mill. Colonel Sackett has the Ninth New York Cavalry, and I have with me two mountain howitzers, the Harris Cavalry, the Jersey regiment. The Pennsylvania regiment and Maine are at the forks of the Warrenton and Warrenton Junction roads.

A man has just come in from Ricketts' division, and he says they are going to the Springs.

I have sent down four companies of the Harris Cavalry to find out if Colonel Sackett has made a correct report, and, if not, to push in at once. I pushed on here at once after sending Colonel Jones to look out for my rear, and I am thinking that the colonel was a little stampeded. But I will know in a few moments. Send me some writing paper and envelopes, if you please, as this is about the last I have.

GEO. D. BAYARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES,
August 25, 1862.

Colonel SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff:*

COLONEL: Colonel Kilpatrick reports at least two companies of rebel infantry in the woods this side of the Springs. Colonel Sackett insists that the battery is on this side of the river. The enemy must therefore be able to cross the river. Colonel Kilpatrick's skirmishers are retiring before the advancing rebels.

GEO. D. BAYARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 25, 1862.

Brigadier-General REYNOLDS, *Commanding, &c.:*

I send the following, received from General Bayard in front of you:

The enemy has crossed at the Springs with artillery, cavalry, and infantry. I have fallen back to forks of Warrenton and Warrenton Junction roads.

I have ordered General Bayard to make reports like this to you, and General McDowell wishes you to send them to him immediately.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 25, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. BAYARD,
Commanding Cavalry:

The general has received your dispatch about the enemy crossing the river, and referred the same to General Reynolds, who commands a division in rear of you.

He sends forward a brigade to support your cavalry, and the general wishes you to make a report of events to General Reynolds.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Warrenton, August 25, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. BAYARD,
Commanding Cavalry:

Move with all your cavalry, including Colonel Duffie's, at daybreak over to the Sulphur Springs road—as near Sulphur Springs as possible.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
August 25 [1862]—12 midnight.

General McDOWELL:

I am sending my trains to the rear because General Sigel is moving to Warrenton, leaving nothing at Hedgeman's River. General Milroy says a large column of cavalry crossed at Miller's Ford to-day.

I have sent one regiment in the direction of Miller's Ford, another to Waterloo Bridge, and have scouts toward Salem. If the enemy advances I can do very little. My command is almost disorganized.

JNO. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
No. 8. } *Warrenton, August 25, 1862.*

In conformity to orders from army headquarters this corps will occupy Warrenton and the vicinity, and the following disposition of the troops is hereby ordered.

1. King's division will be posted near the town and between Sulphur Springs and Waterloo.

II. Reynolds' division will be posted on the road to Sulphur Springs, with one brigade thrown forward to within about 4 miles from the Springs.

III. Ricketts' division on the Waterloo road, with one brigade thrown forward to within 4 miles of Waterloo.

IV. The cavalry brigade (General Bayard's) will, as soon as relieved by the cavalry of Sigel's corps, draw over on the Sulphur Springs road, in advance of the infantry brigade there.

General Buford, commanding brigade, will take post on the Waterloo road, in advance of the brigade on that road.

Division and brigade commanders will report frequently to these headquarters, at or near Warrenton.

Officers of all grades must keep with their commands.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VA.,
No. 9. } *Warrenton, August 25, 1862.*

All the divisions of the corps, Bayard's and Buford's cavalry brigades, and the signal corps will hold themselves prepared to march at an early hour to-morrow morning. Full supplies of ammunition and subsistence must accompany the several commands.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 25, 1862—3.30.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va.:*

Push forward a reconnaissance across the Rappahannock and ascertain, if possible, where the enemy has his main body.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., *August 25—3.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

There is a great deal of drunkenness and disorder here; hundreds of soldiers loitering around. Brigade and regimental commanders seem to take no notice of it. The force at my disposal is insufficient.

H. L. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Provost-Marshal.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., *August 25, 1862—4 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Shall the artillery of my corps be sent to Warrenton Junction by rail or shall it march there? Captain Livingston's battery is here, and has sufficient transportation to march at once.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 25, 1862.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN, *Alexandria, Va.:*

Send forward all artillery, cavalry, and wagons by land as soon as they have the means to make the march.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

FALMOUTH, VA., August 25, 1862—12.20 a. m.
(Received 12.25 a m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

I will push Porter up the Rappahannock in the morning as far as he can guard the fords until relieved by Sumner. Is this right?

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

FALMOUTH, VA., August 25, 1862—12.45 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

The only additional information I hear from Pope is from a multitude of his stragglers, who say that he abandoned Rappahannock Station and retreated toward Warrenton Station, carrying off the artillery from the lower fords to some unknown point. You have no doubt taken all possible means to ascertain the exact position of Pope, and I hope you will soon be able to give me definite information. All the means possible to gain it on this line have been used. In the mean time you may be sure of my hearty co-operation.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
August 25, 1862—10.50 a. m.

Major-General McCLELLAN, *Aquia:*

As far as can now be ascertained McDowell's corps is near Sulphur Springs, Sigel's near Fayetteville, Banks' near Bealeton and Rappahannock Station, and Reno's at Kelly's Ford. I hear nothing of Porter's corps. The enemy fell back behind the Rappahannock Crossing, near Waterloo Bridge. Our object now is to hold all the fords of that river until your army can get into position. It is possible that Franklin's corps will be obliged to march out.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

AQUIA, VA., August 25, 1862.
(Received 12 m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I expect Sumner's corps here to-day; will telegraph you the moment it arrives, so that if circumstances make it necessary for you to leave it at Alexandria it may go there.

If Burnside's information yesterday was correct, Reno must have

marched back to Kelly's Ford last night, for Morell just reported that none of Pope's troops were either at Kelly's Ford or Rappahannock Station.

Porter will look to those places this morning.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

FALMOUTH, VA., August 25, 1862—9.45 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

It now appears that General Reno was not at Kelly's Ford yesterday, nor was there anything of General Pope's there or at Rappahannock Station, except some few cavalry, yesterday or to-day. You may regard this as certain. I learn that Kearny's pickets are at Bealeton.

General Sumner was detained by a gale. His troops cannot be here until to-morrow. General Porter now occupies Kelly's Ford and all below it. He reports the river fordable for infantry and cavalry almost anywhere.

In view of Sumner's delay and the state of the river I propose that Kearny should occupy Rappahannock, General Porter to remain where he is until Sumner comes up to relieve him. If this is not right, inform me at once and I will direct as you wish. I propose this as the best way of defending the Lower Rappahannock, and as I am still, like yourself, ignorant of General Pope's position in detail. I am ready at a moment's notice to push General Porter forward to Rappahannock Station, if you think the lower river in no danger and wish to throw Heintzelman's farther to the right.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

FALMOUTH, VA., August 25, 1862—9.45 p. m.

(Received 10.14 p. m.)

General H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

I have been over all the ground near here with Burnside and find all right. Sumner not yet arrived. Do you still wish him to land here, and do you wish me here or at Alexandria? I await the expression of your wishes as to where I can be of most use to you at present. I do not see that I can do anything here.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

FALMOUTH, VA., August 25, 1862—10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

It is confirmed that General Reno has not been at Kelly's Ford for three days. General Banks is not near Bealeton, but Kearny's pickets are there. We do not know where General Reno or Banks is. Reynolds was at Warrenton this afternoon. Please answer my last telegraph as soon as possible.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

ALEXANDRIA DEPOT, *August 25, 1862.*

(Received 1.10 p. m.)

Colonel KELTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Army:

I have just received the following telegram from General McClellan. The troops referred to have not arrived here. As I am about leaving I deem it proper to send it to headquarters.

AQUIA, 25th.

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Alexandria:*

I have just learned that some steamers with troops passed here last night going up the river. Should these troops belong to General Sumner's corps or Colonel Williams' regiment of cavalry, I will thank you to direct the officers in command to return to this place, unless they have different orders from Washington or from General Sumner.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General.

NEAR MORRISVILLE,
August 25, 1862—11.45 a. m.

General BURNSIDE:

I find that last night Pope's cavalry was withdrawn by order and Kelly's Ford abandoned, without any notice to my command or the cavalry picketing the river. No enemy seen on opposite side of river, except what was moving up toward Sulphur Springs. A good ford about 3 miles above railroad bridge. Kearny is at Warrenton Station, picketing to Bealeton. No pickets extending from Pope's this way and no efforts made to keep up communication. The removal of his cavalry diminishes the means. Morell is near Morrisville, with Griffin at Barnett's. Sykes 2 miles to the rear, with Warren at Barnett's, to take Griffin's place when he goes to Kelly's. I shall go to Barnett's, then Kelly's, and on return give such intelligence as I can gain. Water is very scarce on the road, insufficient for large commands. Regiments have 40 rounds, two wagons each; brigade headquarters one; division headquarters two. Will give full report on return. Four companies of Rhode Island cavalry at Rappahannock Station last night. Telegraph advance very slowly—too slowly. More poles are said to be wanted and wire.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

DEEP CREEK. (Received August 25, 1862.)

General BURNSIDE:

The report to me that all Pope's cavalry at Kelly's Ford was withdrawn is an error. He left a small company at the ford.

I find, or think, the enemy is merely watching us at Barnett's, and was within striking distance of Kelly's. Sufficient force to resist crossing. The enemy has shown himself in small parties. I have decided to leave Griffin at Barnett's for a day longer, the remainder of Morell to Kelly's, and to-morrow, depending on information I get from a party I have sent to Rappahannock Station, to push Sykes there or halt him

in supporting distance of Morell, ready to push on the Rappahannock Station. I find the river can be crossed almost anywhere by cavalry and infantry; so that, with the exception of the prominent fords, watching is all I can do. The special fords I can hold easily. At Rappahannock Station are four companies of Rhode Island cavalry, and Kearny's pickets are at Bealeton. Reno and Reynolds I can hear nothing of. Reno's batteries have been withdrawn from Kelly's and Barnett's. The country is miserable, scarcely producing good telegraph poles, and needs must less furnish subsistence for man or beast for this army.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

ADVANCE. (Received August 25, 1862.)

General BURNSIDE:

Have you received my dispatches indicating my movements to-morrow? You know that Rappahannock Station is under fire from the opposite hills and the houses were destroyed by Pope. I do not like to direct movement on such uncertain data as that furnished by General Halleck. I know he is misinformed of the location of some of the corps mentioned in his dispatches. Reno has not been at Kelly's for three days, and there is only a picket at Rappahannock Station, and Kearny, not Banks, is at Bealeton. Reno and Reynolds are beyond my reach. I have directed Sykes to go to Rappahannock Station at 5 to-morrow, and shall go there myself via Kelly's Ford. Does General McClellan approve? About daybreak my aide and scout will be in from below. Have you any orders? I want cavalry to remain with me for a few days. For want of grain and provisions I have had to send home some who came up.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
August 25, 1862—9.10 p. m.

Capt. H. C. RANSOM,

Assistant Quartermaster, Warrenton Junction:

Your telegraph received. One thousand five hundred horses and 230 mules will leave this city for you to-morrow by the pike.

D. H. RUCKER,
Quartermaster and Colonel, &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 25, 1862—12.45 a. m.

Colonel HAUPT, *Alexandria:*

General Hooker was in Alexandria last night, but I will send to Willard's and see if he is there. I do not know of any other place that he frequents here. Be patient as possible with the generals. Some of them will trouble you more than they will the enemy. You are accomplishing more than I expected you could under the adverse circumstances against which you have had to work.

If Hooker is not heard from within an hour, give directions to the next officer under him, or to the colonels of the regiments, when or

where they must have their men ready to embark. If they refuse to go, report the fact, and load up the trains with other troops and send them forward. There must be no stop to the movement of the troops outward except to send supplies.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., August 25, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

We find great difficulty and delay in sending off troops, each commander requiring transportation more than can be furnished them. If an officer of your staff was appointed, who would be authorized to designate what troops should first be forwarded, we could always report to him the amount of transportation on hand and the time when it could be ready. The officers in command of the troops arriving could report to him at this office, and necessary directions could then be given. I would suggest Major Key, as he understands the difficulties existing here and the causes of delay.

H. HAUPT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 25, 1862.

Colonel HAUPT,

Superintendent of Railroads, Alexandria, Va.:

When you cannot get orders from General Pope, land the troops where you deem most convenient, but as near to General Pope's army as you can.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,
August 25, 1862—10.10 a. m.

J. H. DEVEREUX, *Alexandria*:

General Halleck approves of all that we have done and now understands the position of affairs. All officers on arrival must report to me for directions. After Hooker's command goes off there must be no more trains loaded on the main track. All the regiments that come in must lie along the Washington Branch road, where they can be loaded without encumbering the main track. Trains go forward in the following order, as nearly as possible: Subsistence for men, forage, ammunition, hospital stores, veteran troops, raw troops. I will be back soon.

H. HAUPT.

AQUA CREEK, August 25, 1862—5 p. m.

General M. C. MEIGS:

General McClellan and staff arrived here night before last, with the escorts and trains belonging to headquarters. We are still on board transports waiting orders. I have examined the site for the proposed

wharf; it is a good one, and a wharf should be built if we contemplate using this point for extensive military operations. To gather the material and make a strong wharf of proper size with piles and lumber will require considerable time, as I know from experience; but a temporary one can be made without delay by mooring barges in the proper depth of water, have them fastened to strong piles, so that vessels can lay along side securely, and connect the barges with shore by pontoons. Such a wharf can be built quickly and can be used by troops of all arms. A permanent wharf can then be constructed at leisure if found desirable. Most of our barges are now in use as landings at Yorktown, Fort Monroe, and Newport News. There will soon be enough however for any purpose.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, Chief Quartermaster.

FORT MONROE, August 25, 1862—8.30 p. m.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Adjutant-General, Falmouth :

It has been dangerous to send any small steamers or schooners with horses up the bay to-day. General Sumner would not consent to any of the large steamers, on which his command embarked, starting until all the corps was embarked. He now sends me word he will start with all his infantry at 10 o'clock to-night. All Franklin's batteries and three of Sumner's are afloat; the others are loading. Norris' cavalry is embarking to-night. All the headquarters baggage train is embarked. The trains of Porter's corps, of the reserve artillery of Franklin's corps, and of the Engineer Brigade are being embarked here as rapidly as possible. I have to-day sent a considerable number of light schooners to Yorktown. The gale is now abating, and I think by daylight to-morrow morning I can safely send the large number of schooners and small steamers now lying in this harbor loaded with horses, wagons, and batteries on board. I will push the embarkation with all the dispatch possible. If none of Keyes' corps are to embark at once, I can now send the cavalry and teams very rapidly by using both steamers and schooners.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 206. } *Washington, August 25, 1862.*

* * * * *

V. Brig. Gen. John P. Slough, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to duty as military governor of Alexandria, and will immediately assume command of the troops in and in the vicinity of Alexandria not connected with the fortifications.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Halleck :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 25, 1862.

General JULIUS WHITE, *Winchester, Va.*:

The enemy has been driven back behind the Rappahannock, near Sulphur Springs, but a part of his forces may be moving into the Shenandoah Valley. Keep me advised of any information you may receive of his movements.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WINCHESTER, VA., August 25, 1862—11.15 a. m.

H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

Your order received. I have infantry and artillery to hold this post, but none to spare.

Want of cavalry prevents me from obtaining information that might be important. There is a regiment in my rear at Martinsburg, I am told.

Union men in this region constantly inform me that the demonstration on General Pope's right is to keep the valley clear for their real attack on Maryland. I respectfully submit the information without vouching for its reliability.

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WINCHESTER, VA., August 25, 1862—8 p. m.

General H. W. HALLECK:

Cavalry reconnaissances in the direction of Ashby's and Manassas Gaps are out from here. From the latter, at 2 p. m. to-day, I hear there is no movement of the enemy in my direction. From the former, no report yet. Suspicious fires beyond the mountains, to the west of this, are observed this p. m. If troops are moving in that direction it is toward Romney and Cumberland. I have spies and scouts up the valley toward Luray and Woodstock, but no report from them yet. The train from Harper's Ferry arrived safely this evening. No Government property was destroyed on the train burned Saturday evening.

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General.

(Copy furnished General Pope by General Halleck.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 25, 1862—10.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General WHITE,
Commanding, Winchester:

I have good reason to believe that the enemy is moving toward Front Royal in some force. Keep a good lookout, and by all means keep your men in their camps and your stock of provisions always on hand.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WINCHESTER, VA., *August 25, 1862.*Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
*General-in-Chief, and*Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Headquarters Army of Virginia:

I know that parties, ranging from 50 to 100 each, of Ashby's cavalry are in this vicinity. They have lately come. From citizens in all directions come statements that their secession neighbors are expecting the enemy down the valley immediately. These rumors you will judge of. The tone of the people confirm this theory; yet my information from above, though not positive, indicates no movement yet down the valley. I have two weeks' subsistence in the fort, including water. Ammunition plenty, but no artillerists fit to work the heavy guns. You may rely, however, on our holding the position as long as possible. My greatest fear is that they would not stop here if they come at all.

JULIUS WHITE,
*Brigadier-General, Commanding.*WASHINGTON, D. C.,
August 26, 1862—11.45 a. m.

Major-General POPE, Warrenton, Va.:

Not the slightest dissatisfaction has been felt in regard to your operations on the Rappahannock.* The main object has been accomplished in getting up troops from the Peninsula, although they have been greatly delayed by storms. Moreover the telegraph has been interrupted, leaving us for a time ignorant of the progress of the evacuation. Just think of the immense amount of telegraphing I have to do, and then say whether I can be expected to give you any details as to movements of others, even when I know them. Franklin's corps is at Alexandria, and will march as soon as the wagons arrive. Sumner's is somewhere on the way, and Keyes' still behind. A change in the organization of corps will be made when we get the troops into position, and we may then arrange about Sigel. If possible to attack the enemy in flank do so, but the main object now is to ascertain his position. Make cavalry excursions for that purpose, especially toward Front Royal. If possible to get in his rear, pursue with vigor.

H. W. HALLECK,
*General-in-Chief.*WARRENTON,
Tuesday, August 26, 1862—1.45 a. m.

Major-General POPE, Warrenton Junction:

I went on top of Watery Mountain yesterday afternoon, after you left, to see if anything could be seen of the enemy. The only indications I saw were his camp-smokes. These extended from Sulphur Springs back beyond Jefferson and from Sulphur Springs up the river beyond Waterloo. I will direct Ricketts' division upon the river at Sulphur Springs; but as the ground opposite the ford at this place is a low

* This in reply to dispatch of 9 a. m., August 25. See Pope's report, Part II, p. 65.

flat, extending back from the river nearly a half a mile and inclosed by an amphitheater of hills, I will, if the enemy be there in force, endeavor to occupy him by Ricketts' division, while I pass King's over the river below at the fords at Fant's or Fox's Mill. I will endeavor, as these lower fords may not be good, to get hold of part of Sigel's bridge trains, so as to make the passage as free as possible.

Part of General Sigel's force, under previous orders, is passing through the town at this moment. The general himself has not come in. My aide-de-camp is searching for him in the front with his orders.

IRVIN McDOWELL,

Major-General.

AUGUST 26, 1862.

Major-General POPE:

I have just received your telegram of 5 o'clock a. m., directing me to ascertain in some way or another whether the enemy be really in force at Waterloo Bridge.

My corps, as ordered, is on the march to Sulphur Springs, and I start in a few moments myself. When I get there I will endeavor to ascertain what you wish.

IRVIN McDOWELL.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 26, 1862.

Major-General SIGEL, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: I am instructed by Major-General Pope to take command of the troops on the right and front, for the purpose of strengthening some movements I am ordered to make. Please let me know the position and strength of your command, and especially the cavalry.

My headquarters are on the hill southwest of Warrenton, on Sulphur Springs road.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 26, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Commanding Army of Virginia:

GENERAL: As General Sigel's corps is resting here, and will not go farther, I beg to suggest that General Cox's command be ordered to this point by rail to-day if convenient.

Since my last telegraph General Ricketts has taken position on the Waterloo road, and therefore General Reynolds remains where he is, on Sulphur Springs road.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Third Corps.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 26, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Commanding King's Division:

GENERAL: General Sigel states that the enemy's rear is at Orleans;

his main body at White Plains. Can you ascertain by a scout if the enemy is still in front of Sulphur Springs, and whether he is in any force or not, and let me know immediately? Don't allow them to throw away any artillery ammunition this morning. Have the division well in hand for a move at short notice.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 26, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Commanding Army of Virginia:

GENERAL: Will it be necessary that I should send any instructions to Reno to turn him off to take the Greenwich road? Will he not take it direct under the orders you have given him? His column will cut that of the baggage wagons, which will cause some delay.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

WARRENTON JUNCTION, *August 26, 1862.*

Major-General McDOWELL:

Banks and Sigel are halted near Warrenton. Reno is here; Hooker and Kearny are here; Cox and Sturgis are arriving. You will have any support you need, and what you have done is approved.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
August 26, 1862—8.20 p. m.

Major-General McDOWELL:

The operator at Manassas reported at 8 p. m. that a body of the enemy's cavalry had rushed into that place, firing into the train there, immediately after our line was opened. I infer from this the rebels have cut the wire. My inference is correct. We can still communicate with Warrenton Junction. The operator at the latter place tells me the circuit on the military and railroad wires is gone north of him. Will inform you if I hear further.

W. H. ECKMAN.

PICKET FRONT, SULPHUR SPRINGS BRIDGE,
August 26, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that no firing occurred on my front during the night. The sound of baggage wagons and artillery were heard during the night. This morning my scouts advanced beyond where their batteries were planted. Cavalry vedettes were observed about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in our front, but disappeared on the approach of the pickets.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. F. ROGERS,
Colonel Twenty-first New York Volunteers.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 26, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. B. RICKETTS,
Commanding Division :

GENERAL : Information received this morning indicates the enemy has passed through White Plains and Thoroughfare Gap and that his troops are moving constantly in that direction, so that we have them on three sides. Your position becomes one of very great importance, and the mountain on the right of the position, which is, as the general understands, now occupied by General Tower, is one which the general wishes you and General Tower to examine particularly in the morning.

General Buford will send out to-night parties of cavalry which will cover your entire front. Examine all the ground occupied by your entire division, and have a little sketch of it prepared as soon as you can.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 26, 1862.

Brigadier-General BUFORD,
Commanding Cavalry :

GENERAL : You will take your position, as ordered yesterday, on the Waterloo road, near the Waterloo Bridge. It is greatly desired by Major-General Pope to know what force the enemy has opposite Waterloo Bridge, and what direction the head of his column has taken, whether toward Luray, Chester Gap, or Rectortown. Use every effort to ascertain this by the employment of scouts, spies, and reconnaissances. Use money freely to pay for it.

Report to me on the receipt hereof which regiments you have with you and where they are posted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 26, 1862.

Brig. Gen. RUFUS KING, *Commanding Division :*

GENERAL : The reconnaissances at Waterloo and Rappahannock having failed, you will not push any part of your division across the river, but take up the best position on this side, out of cannon-range, avoiding useless cannonading.

Ricketts' division goes across to Waterloo road; make, therefore, disposition of your brigades without regard to him; place one brigade in advance, two in line in rear of it, and the fourth as a reserve in rear of main line. Bayard's cavalry ought to be joining you very soon. Let me know when it arrives.

My headquarters are in camp just out Warrenton, on Sulphur Springs road.

By order of Major-General McDowell.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS,
August 26, 1862—11.15 a. m.

COLONEL: Your dispatch is just received, as well as those for Generals Ricketts and Buford, which have been forwarded. My division is halted and going into position as directed. I have instructed General Patrick, who commands the advance, to discontinue all unnecessary firing. The division will be arranged in this wise:

PATRICK'S BRIGADE.

DOUBLEDAY'S.

GIBBON'S.

HATCH'S.

I will remain in the field as long as I can, and if I find it necessary to leave the front will notify General Reynolds.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

AUGUST 26, 1862—2.45 p. m.

General KING:

What is the state of affairs in front of you?

BARSTOW,
Major.

WATERY MOUNTAIN,
August 26, 1862—3.10 p. m.

Major BARSTOW:

All quiet; no infantry in sight; only two sections of artillery been firing on us.

KING,
General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY,
Rappahannock Station, August 26, 1862.

Colonel SCHRIVER:

DEAR SIR: I do not know if you have received my dispatch, but none of them who have been sent did not come back. I fear our communications be cut off. Anyhow I must make my way, and see if it is true, in order you be informed. The enemy, after having placed a battery before the bridge and a cavalry regiment in line of battle (the same night I came), and after a skirmish, retreated from his position, marching toward our right. The wagons were going that way all day long. From what I saw yesterday they were 200 to 300 strong this side of the river, but did not try to push any engagement. They were infantry and cavalry. The river is now fordable. General Kearny is here with his division. Nothing new to-day. I am here without nothing for men and horses, and cannot get anything. I send to-day to the next station if I can have something. I wish to be recalled, and put my command in order, for I have no forage; and upon my word I do not know what to do, being in such condition, I cannot find neither my

wagons any of my detachment. Sent for them, or sent to you, and do not come back. Have they been captured? I do not know.

Very respectfully,

A. N. DUFFIE,
Colonel.

I did not find General Bayard.

SMALL FORD, NEAR MR. KELLY'S HOUSE,
Two miles from the railroad.

We are here feeding our horses. We can see the enemy's pickets about 2 miles the other side of the river. They seem to be scouting around. There is quite a force here of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN WHIPPLE,
Major Rhode Island Cavalry.

If the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania is there can I recall my company?
DUFFIE.

Colonel SCHRIVER:

If I did not send anything to General McDowell it is because my operations were not done, but now I may give you some information. Last night pass by me, that is to say, 1 mile from my vedettes, 13,000 enemy, that is at Georgetown; they were going, I suppose, to Centreville. I follow just now their rear, and will, if it is possible, without engagement, capture some stragglers. From my position I see Manassas and Thoroughfare Gap. Some one are still passing through that Gap. I have on another road, which goes to Georgetown and to Pignut Hill, some forces, which did not yet return; see if they can see anything of the enemy. I will send you more as soon as the reconnaissance will be here.

(Not signed.)

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Near Warrenton, Va., August 26, 1862—2.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General BUFORD:

GENERAL: By order of General Pope Ricketts' division has been withdrawn from the Warrenton to the Sulphur Springs road. You will therefore have no support short of the town where General Reynolds will be stationed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, August 26, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL, Warrenton, Va.:

GENERAL: My camp is on the road running from the Warrenton pike leading to [from] Sulphur Springs to Fayetteville, about 2 miles north and

west of Fayetteville. The road from this point to Foxville Ford, on the Rappahannock, is for the most part of good width and quite practicable for the army and train. We have often passed over worse roads. The last mile toward the river is narrow, rocky bottom, and in some places muddy—a light, thin mud. Foxville is on the river. The ford is about 8 rods in width. On the right bank, about half way, the water is not much over shoes; on the left, about up to the hips of a good sized man. The average depth on the west side is about the same for 8 or 10 rods up and down the river. The bottom is stony and sandy; the deepest part is sandy, and just below the ford there are light rapids. The bank on the east side is about 4 or 5 feet high; on the west side not so high, being a very gentle slope to the water. The soil is clay; dry now, but troublesome in wet weather; distance, about 5 miles. On the opposite page is a diagram representing the river, two mill-courses, and one water-course.* The mill-courses unite below the bridge. The bridge over the waste on the first course remains; that over the mill-courses is destroyed. This must be rebuilt to pass horses or teams, as the course is deep and banks high and very steep. Both sides of the river are lightly fringed with willows. The enemy has no pickets on the opposite side of the river. I have four companies on this side.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 26, 1862.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Second Corps:

GENERAL: We hear from negroes and scouts that the advance of the enemy's column reached White Plains at noon yesterday; that it consisted of two batteries of artillery, two regiments of cavalry, and four regiments of infantry, and that they marched in the direction of Thoroughfare Gap.

General Pope wishes all the troops in hand ready to march, with three days' rations (cooked), at a moment's notice.

General Pope telegraphs me that as soon as Reno gets near Warrenton to direct his march upon Greenwich, at which place he will take post, throwing forward four regiments and a battery to Gainesville.

Kearny will take post 1 mile in his rear, on the road from Weaversville to Greenwich, to support him.

Fitz John Porter will be near Warrenton to-morrow night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

FALMOUTH, VA., *August 26, 1862—2.30 p. m.*
(Received 2.40 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Please inform me when you can send, say 5,000, new troops to Yorktown. If they can be supplied within three days, can order forward

* Diagram not found.

Couch's division, now at Yorktown, with the means of transportation at our disposal. Your reply involves the question of retaining or discharging several large transports, for which we are paying a high price. I shall be glad to have your answer at once, as I propose returning shortly to Aquia Creek, to proceed thence to Alexandria.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 26, 1862—4 p. m.

Major-General McCLELLAN, *Falmouth, Va.:*

Five thousand new troops can be sent to Yorktown as soon as you can spare transports for that purpose. They can be embarked at Alexandria.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

FALMOUTH, *August 26, [1862]—2.45 p. m.*

Colonel McCALLUM:

Please inform me at once what facilities you have for transporting troops and supplies from Alexandria to Rappahannock Station.

If Sumner's corps, say eight batteries of artillery and 18,000 infantry, should reach Alexandria to-night, when can you place it, with its baggage and supplies, at Rappahannock Station.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
August 26, 1862—3.20 p. m.

Col. HERMAN HAUPT:

I am asked the following question: "If Sumner's corps, say eight batteries of artillery and 18,000 infantry, should reach Alexandria to-night, when can you place it, with its baggage and supplies, at Rappahannock Station?" Will you please inform me, that I may be able to answer?

D. C. McCALLUM.

[AUGUST 26 (?), 1862.]

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, *Falmouth:*

I have just conferred with Col. H. Haupt, chief of transportation for Army of Virginia, Alexandria. He says it will be some days before we can get off the troops now here, in addition to the necessary supplies for the army. Unless Sumner's corps should have the preference over all others they could not be sent in a week. They should march, if time is an object. Batteries should march in any event.

D. C. McCALLUM.

FALMOUTH, VA., *August 26, 1862.*

(Received 1 a. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

The following dispatch just received from General Porter:

FROM ADVANCE.

My aide has just returned from Bealeton. He says Birney is there with two regiments, one at Rappahannock Station. Pope's headquarters are at Warrenton; Kearny at Warrenton Junction. King went to Warrenton to-day; Hooker was to go. Reno is at Sulphur Springs; Reynolds at Warrenton. Banks and Sigel are at Sulphur Springs; there is fighting there to-day. A deserter came over to-day, crossing at Rappahannock Station; said enemy moving his forces to our right. Those left down this way are their regiments which have been cut up in the battles. At Brandy Station are 500 wagons, guarded by a small force of infantry and a squadron of cavalry. At Rappahannock Station the river is fordable for all arms. Are my arrangements satisfactory?

I have answered him as follows:

Your arrangements are satisfactory. I have not telegraphed because General McClellan is here, and we have been waiting instructions from Washington. Hold everything below Rappahannock Station, and, if necessary, re-enforce that. Weed's and Randol's batteries go to you at once. If you want more artillery, it will be sent as soon as Sumner lands. We will forward his troops to your support. As soon as the supply train can be loaded I will send it to you. Your wagons shall be sent as they arrive. Let me know what you want, and, if possible, it shall be supplied. I will send you 150 cavalry to-morrow and more as soon as I get them. Much obliged for your full information.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

FROM ADVANCE, SIX MILES FROM BEALETON.

(Received August 26, 1862.)

General PARKE:

I dispatched you from Bealeton, under the impression that Sykes was 3 miles off. I went to Barnett's. All is well at the first two. Griffin is at first. Morell, with two divisions, at the second. I have decided to post Sykes at Bealeton, and picket, with strength from infantry and artillery, Rappahannock Station, and patrol with cavalry. The Rappahannock is fordable everywhere, and if the enemy desired to cross he could do so with a larger force than I have. Camp, for want of water, cannot be found nearer, except within gun-shot. I have sent back cavalry as fast as I could, and ordered them from the divisions, and directed Morell to use those at the fords. This I had done before receiving your telegram. The 150 cavalry will be a good thing. Send grain. Provisions can be brought from Bealeton to Warrenton. Please send up the wagons and ambulances, and have the drivers directed to pick up sick in a house about 9 miles from Bealeton, on right-hand side, and bring them here. The supply train must go to Barnett's and Kelly's Fords; ambulances also which belong to Morell's. Please have sent up to-morrow an operator and instrument for Bealeton to work the other lines; also the corps' mail.

F. J. PORTER.

BEALETON STATION, VA.,
*August 26, 1862—2.30 p. m.*General McCLELLAN, *Aquia*, and
General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth*:

Have been to Rappahannock Station, and find it in possession of General Kearny, whom I will relieve to-morrow. No enemy in front.

River fordable anywhere. Sykes is here. Morell, with two divisions, is at Kelly's, and Griffin at Barnett's. Reno is expected to pass to my left.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Warrenton Junction, August 26, 1862—7 p. m.

Maj. Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER,
Commanding Fifth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Please move forward with Sykes' division to-morrow morning, through Fayetteville, to a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the town of Warrenton, and take position where you can easily move to the front, with your right resting on the railroad. Call up Morell to join you as speedily as possible, leaving only small cavalry forces to watch the fords. If there are any troops below coming up they should come up rapidly, leaving only a small rear guard at Rappahannock Station. You will find General Banks at Fayetteville. I append below the position of our forces, as also those of the enemy. I do not see how a general engagement can be postponed more than a day or two.

McDowell, with his own corps, Sigel's, and three brigades of Reynolds' men, being about 34,000, are at and immediately in front of Warrenton; Reno joins him on his right and rear, with 8,000 men, at an early hour to-morrow; Cox, with 7,000 men, will move forward to join him in the afternoon of to-morrow; Banks, with 6,000, is at Fayetteville; Sturgis, about 8,000 strong, will move forward by day after to-morrow; Franklin, I hope, with his corps, will, by day after to-morrow night, occupy the point where the Manassas Gap Railroad intersects the turnpike from Warrenton to Washington City; Heintzelman's corps will be held in reserve here at Warrenton Junction until it is ascertained that the enemy has begun to cross Hedgeman's River. You will understand how necessary it is for our forces to be in position as soon as possible.

The enemy's lines extend from a point a little east of Warrenton Sulphur Springs around to a point a few miles north of the turnpike from Sperryville to Warrenton, with his front presented to the east, and his trains thrown around well behind him in the direction of Little Washington and Sperryville. Make your men cook three days' rations and keep at least two days' cooked rations constantly on hand. Hurry up Morell as rapidly as possible, as also the troops coming up in his rear. The enemy has a strong column still farther to his left towards Manassas Gap Railroad, in the direction of Salem.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Six miles from Bealeton, August 26, 1862—11 p. m.

Major-General POPE,
Commanding Army of Virginia, Warrenton Junction:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 7 p. m. is at hand, and your instructions will be obeyed as rapidly as possible. My forces have been disposed of under the instructions of the general-in-chief, and owing to the fact that their wagons have been sent to Falmouth for provisions (that on

hand being expended) they may not move as rapidly as you may wish, but they will be there in time for effective service. No troops are in my rear that I know of. Sumner is to land at Aquia, but I know nothing of him. I shall leave at the fords the cavalry force which has been guarding there. I have no cavalry. I will thank you to direct grain for 800 animals for three days to be sent to Bealeton early in the morning. I am out entirely, and there is none to be had in this country. I have very few wagons now to carry subsistence or ammunition, and have only 40 rounds of the latter. The wagons have not come up, and we have been hastened forward to occupy positions and depend on the small transportation which General Burnside could provide. I have no ambulances and no medical supplies. I mention these facts in the hope you may provide deficiencies.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,

Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 26, 1862.

Major-General FRANKLIN, *Alexandria, Va.:*

You will march your corps by Centreville toward Warrenton, reporting to General Pope in the absence of General McClellan from the immediate field of operations.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
August 26, 1862—5.35 p. m.

Capt. E. SPARROW PURDY,
General Franklin's Headquarters, near Alexandria:

Issue orders, preparing the command to start to-morrow for Centreville. Let the men take two days' rations in haversacks, hauling them from Alexandria in quartermaster's wagons if necessary. Let Slocum's division start first at 6 o'clock a. m.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 26, 1862—6.15 p. m.

Capt. E. SPARROW PURDY:

The orders for movement to-morrow are hereby countermanded.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General, Commanding Sixth Corps.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
August 26, 1862—5.50 p. m.

Col. GEORGE CROOK,
Thirty-sixth Ohio, Manassas, &c.:

Telegraphed you day before yesterday, but no answer. Report where you are and your condition. Railway overcrowded and great delays

caused. I shall have the wagon train march from here. The other regiments are now promised transportation at 6 to-morrow morning.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ALEXANDRIA DEPOT,
[August] 26, 1862—10 p. m.

Brigadier-General Cox,
Kirkwood House, Washington :

Train greatly delayed in getting down; just arrived. Baggage and ammunition all over. Colonel Haupt is not here. Rumor of orders to leave here to-night for Manassas.

E. P. SCAMMON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Warrenton Junction, August 26, 1862—2.10 p. m.

General MEIGS, *Quartermaster-General :*

Our animals are dying in their harness for want of forage. My calls upon Captain Ferguson are not complied with. The reason, I learn, is that there is none at Alexandria. No forage can be had in the country, not even hay in sufficient quantity. The railroad agents report that all the transportation called for has been furnished, yet Captain Ferguson states that he could not send forage for want of cars. Irregularity exists somewhere, and in the mean time our animals must be rendered totally unserviceable unless a supply of forage is speedily furnished.

R. E. CLARY,
Brigade Quartermaster.

RAILROAD DEPOT, *Alexandria, Va., August 26, 1862.*
(Received 3.15 p. m.)

General Cox, *Kirkwood House :*

Have an unexpected demand for cars for the transportation of forage and subsistence, and our trains do not arrive as promptly as expected; for this reason we must defer moving your command until to-morrow. The cars will be ready, and if the troops be loaded at 5 a. m. we can forward them at 6 a. m.

HAUPT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 26, 1862—4.30 p. m.*

Capt. C. B. FERGUSON,
Assistant Quartermaster :

Colonel Clary telegraphs that the animals are dying in their harness for want of forage. Have you the forage to send to him; if so, why has it not been sent forward? Please answer immediately.

D. H. RUCKER,
Quartermaster and Colonel, &c.

WASHINGTON, August 26, 1862—6.20 p. m.

Colonel HAUPT, *Alexandria Depot*:

Am sorry the trains cannot be had sooner. The regiments at Alexandria can load as early as you please in the morning. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have disappointed me in not running the baggage train down to Alexandria this morning, as they promised.*

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 26, 1862—6.20 p. m.

Capt. C. B. FERGUSON,

Assistant Quartermaster, Alexandria, Va.:

Maryland avenue is crowded with cars loaded with grain. See Colonel Haupt and try and have an engine sent over to remove the cars; they say the engines on this side are too heavy to run over the bridge.

D. H. RUCKER,
Quartermaster and Colonel.

ALEXANDRIA, August 26, 1862—6.45 p. m.

Col. D. H. RUCKER:

All the cars that could be obtained have been loaded and sent out to-day. Six car loads of oats went by the 11 o'clock train; eleven will go this evening. I am looking meanwhile for arrivals of grain, and will push forward as rapidly as in my power.

C. B. FERGUSON,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

ALEXANDRIA DEPOT, August 26 [1862].

(Received 7 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. JACOB D. COX:

Troops as they come in scatter over the country, and I cannot ascertain the location of any particular regiment, as no report is made to me on their arrival. I requested General Halleck to detail Major Key to assist and decide claims of priority, but he has not made his appearance to-day. We are still without cars, but the returned power of this night will be at your service in the morning. I am just informed that the regiments you inquire after are on Henry street, near Alexandria.

H. HAUPT.

RAILROAD DEPOT,
Alexandria, Va., August 26, 1862.
(Received 7.50 p. m.)

General CULLUM, *Chief of Staff*:

It is important that Colonel Key should be detailed to settle questions of priority of transportation; determine what commands should go forward, notify the officers of the fact, and have everything in

* Some matters of detail omitted.

readiness, so there may be no delay. The colonels of all regiments should immediately report their arrival and receive instructions where to place their commands. I neither know what regiments have arrived, where they are located, nor which are first to be transported.

H. HAUPT.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Alexandria, August 26 [1862]. (Received 7.55 p. m.)

Col. D. H. RUCKER :

We give forage and subsistence preference over everything else, and send, when notified of arrival of cars, at the earliest moment possible. Mr. Devereux informs me that he has had an engine on the Avenue nearly all day. The grain shall be sent for, if not already dispatched to Alexandria. I have asked Baley to inform us at 2 p. m. The only cars left on the Avenue were four of pork and four or five of grain, and an engine went immediately back to bring them.

H. HAUPT.

ALEXANDRIA DEPOT, *August 26, [1862].*
(Received 7.55 p. m.)

General JACOB D. COX :

The power returned last night will be placed at your disposal on the Washington track near Alexandria. All the cars loaded at 5 a. m. will be dispatched at 6. If any remain until 10 they will be sent forward at 11. We allow 50 men to each car. Please give such orders as will prevent delay.

H. HAUPT,
Chief of Transportation.

ALEXANDRIA DEPOT, VA., *August 26, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

The following telegram has just been received from Manassas :

No. 6 train, engine Secretary, was fired into at Bristoe by a party of cavalry—some say 500 strong. They had piled ties on the track, but engine threw them off. Secretary is completely riddled by bullets. Conductor says he thinks the enemy are coming this way

MCCRICKETT,
Dispatcher.

The engine Secretary was being followed by four other trains, which are in great danger, as there is no communication. The wire is cut between Manassas and Warrenton. We have transportation for 1,200 men. This number might be sent to Manassas to protect the road while we repair it. I suppose the bridge at Bristoe will be destroyed.

H. HAUPT.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., *August 26, 1862.*
(Received 9 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

In addition to the transportation for 1,200 men some other trains are coming and are this side of Manassas. We may have in a few hours

transportation for 3,000 or 4,000 men. They can be advanced as far as possible and then march forward. I am just informed that the four trains following the Secretary are captured and that the rebels are approaching Manassas with artillery. These may be exaggerations, but the operator and agent are leaving, and prompt action is required. It is unfortunate that a portion of our forces did not march. I await instructions.

H. HAUPT.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., August 26, 1862—9 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

Operator at Manassas just says: "I am off now, sure." I directed the agent to run the two engines at Manassas forward, wait until the last moment, and then escape on the engine, if a real necessity existed. Operator had just commenced message to headquarters of General Pope when wire was cut. It is clear now that the railroad can be relied upon only for supplies. No more troops can be forwarded. By marching they will protect communication; in cars they are helpless. Our capacity by this raid will be much reduced.

H. HAUPT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 26, 1862. (Received 9.25 p. m.)

Col. HERMAN HAUPT:

General Smith, General Slocum, General Sturgis, or any other general officers you can find, will immediately send all the men you can transport to Bristoe Bridge or Manassas Junction. Show this order.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., August 26, 1862—11 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

I have been in search of some general officers, but can find none. Cox is in Washington; Sturgis in the field; Smith I can learn nothing of. I have found Colonels Scammon and White, of Cox's command, who will be ready in an hour. I will now go to other camps and endeavor to drum up more. The engine Secretary, 2 miles this side of Bull Run Bridge, ran into rear end of another train, doing serious damage. The track is blocked. I will send out 3,000 or 4,000 troops, but they can do no more to-night than hold Bull Run Bridge. Damage at Manassas cannot now be helped, whatever it is. It has been already done. It is probable that when our troops get there no enemy will be found. I will forward wrecking and construction train to repair damages as rapidly as possible. If Bull Run Bridge is destroyed it will prove a serious matter. General Cox is at Kirkwood House. It may be well to send him by boat, or hack, or horseback to Alexandria to take command. He can come in this way sooner than we can clear the track to send an engine.

H. HAUPT.

FORT MONROE, *August 26, 1862—6 a. m.*Col. R. INGALLS, *Aquia* :

The gale is over, and I this morning start the fleet of small steamers, schooners, and barges which has accumulated in the past two days. I am now loading teams and batteries as rapidly as possible. A large number of ships and light schooners reported yesterday. I have divided them between Yorktown and this place. Is Keyes' corps or any portion of it to embark soon? If not, I think the large steamships might be discharged after Sumner has disembarked. I sent the *City of Norwich* to Newport News last night to load with General Porter's wagons and General Sumner took possession of her. I will report progress again in a few hours.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Captain, Assistant Quartermaster.

AQUIA CREEK, *August 26, 1862.*

(Received 3.5 p. m.)

General M. C. MEIGS :

The Planter has not arrived; the McClellan and Ericsson are not quite discharged. It will be necessary to send them up to Alexandria to coal. They report enough to reach Fort Monroe. There are some 700 sick to be sent up, and the delay will not be great. Dispatches just received from Captain Sawtelle state that there has been a heavy gale off the fort since Saturday; that a large fleet left there this morning. Sumner's corps will arrive to-day. I think Sawtelle has plenty of transports, assistance, and workmen. The wagons and balance of the army will soon come forward. I go to Alexandria to-day.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Chief Quartermaster.

FORT MONROE, *August 26, 1862.*General J. G. PARKE, *Falmouth* :

General Sumner started with all the transports, having on board his infantry, early this morning—about 5 o'clock; he should be at Aquia Creek by 6 or 7 to-night.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Captain, Assistant Quartermaster.

FORT MONROE, *August 26, 1862.*

(Received 4.40 p. m.)

General M. C. MEIGS, *Quartermaster-General* :

I am almost out of forage. On the 18th instant you informed me by telegraph that Colonel Belger had been ordered to send a few cargoes of hay and oats to Yorktown and this place. He has sent three small steamer loads to this point, but none to Yorktown. Captain Thomas has my letter on hand here. On the 6th instant you informed me that a contract based upon my call for bids would not be approved, for the reason that Colonel Belger had a very large supply on hand in Balti-

more. It was supposed that a quantity of this would at once be sent here. Can I depend on having a supply from Baltimore at once? I am shipping cavalry, artillery, and wagon trains rapidly both from this point and Yorktown. All the infantry of Heintzelman's, Porter's, Franklin's, and Sumner's corps have been shipped, and all the artillery of Porter's and Franklin's. Three batteries of Heintzelman's and three of Sumner's have gone; the remainder are loading.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Captain and Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 26, 1862—6.50 p. m.

Col. DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, New York :

There is some blunder about forage and danger of starvation to horses at Fort Monroe and Yorktown. Hurry off a large steamer with hay and grain, to report to Captain Sawtelle, at Fort Monroe for orders. Forage for use there or on the Potomac, as may be most needed on her arrival.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

FORT MONROE, *August 26, [1862].*
(Received 11 p. m.)

General M. C. MEIGS, *Quartermaster-General :*

I have telegraphed to Colonel Tompkins not to charter any more transports to be sent here. We have as many as can be promptly loaded and unloaded in transportation between here and Aquia, and there is no use in having more. I have given directions to send several large ocean steamships to Colonel Tompkins to be discharged if he has no other service for them, as they are no longer wanted here.

JOHN TUCKER,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WINCHESTER, VA., *August 26, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Headquarters Army of Virginia :

A detachment of cavalry returned from Front Royal at 11 last night. Left there at 7. No movement of the enemy up to that time visible in that region. As you direct, I renew to-day my watch over that section.

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WINCHESTER, VA., *August 26, 1862.*
(Received 11.20 a. m.)

Major-General POPE, *Warrenton, Va. :*

If I find the enemy approaching and the telegraph line should be cut I will fire four signal guns at intervals of two minutes. Will you please have Colonel Miles, commanding at Harper's Ferry, and the

commanding officer at Martinsburg directed to throw out vedettes in this direction and keep watchmen on the mountains night and day for a few days?

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Warrenton Junction, Va., August 26, 1862—2 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

Have you seen General White's telegram to me, saying that, should he find the enemy approaching Winchester and the telegraph line cut, he would fire four signal guns at intervals of two minutes, and requesting that Colonel Miles, commanding at Harper's Ferry, and the commanding officer at Martinsburg may be directed to throw out vedettes in direction of Winchester and to keep watchmen in the mountains night and day for a few days?

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 26, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICERS,
Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, Va.:

If Winchester should be attacked, General White will fire four signal guns at intervals of two minutes, when the commanders of Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry will throw out vedettes and keep watchmen in the mountains for a few days.

H. W. HALLECK.

WINCHESTER, VA.,
August 26, 1862—7.30 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

All quiet here. I have no report from the parties sent out this morning. Have the different approaches closely watched.

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WINCHESTER, VA.,
August 26, 1862—12 midnight.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

My scouts just in. Report being informed by citizens at Ashby's Gap that the enemy's advance was this morning at Salem, northwest of Warrenton.

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Warrenton Junction, August 27, 1862—4 a. m.Maj. Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER,
Commanding Fifth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Your note of 11 p. m. yesterday is received. Major-General Pope directs me to say that, under the circumstances stated by you in relation to your command, he desires you to march direct to this place as rapidly as possible. The troops behind you at Barnett's Ford will be directed by you to march at once direct to this place or Weaversville, without going to Rappahannock Station. Forage is hard to get, and you must graze your animals as far as you can do so. The enemy's cavalry have intercepted our railway communication near Manassas, and he seems to be advancing with a heavy force along the Manassas Gap Railroad. We will probably move to attack him tomorrow in the neighborhood of Gainesville, which may bring our line farther back toward Washington. Of this I will endeavor to notify you in time. You should get here as early in the day to-morrow as possible, in order to render assistance should it be needed.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

WARRENTON JUNCTION,
Via Falmouth, Va., August 27, 1862—10 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

The enemy has massed his whole force at White Plains, with his trains behind him. A strong column penetrated by way of Manassas Railroad last night to Manassas, drove off a regiment of cavalry and one of infantry, and I fear destroyed several bridges. My position at Warrenton is no longer tenable. I am now moving my whole force to occupy the line from Gainesville to railroad crossing of Cedar Creek, on Alexandria and Central [Orange and Alexandria] Railroad. Neither Heintzelman nor Porter has any transportation and but little ammunition; cannot move off the railroad. All forces now sent forward should be sent to my right at Gainesville. Whether the enemy means to attack us or not I consider doubtful; he never crossed Rappahannock River, but masked every ford with heavy batteries, under cover of which he kept moving to my right close along the river. I never had the opportunity to attack him without forcing the passage of the river in face of very superior forces. I think it possible he may attempt to keep us in check and throw considerable force across the Potomac in direction of Leesburg. Under all the circumstances I have thought it best to interpose in front of Manassas Junction, where your orders will reach me. Neither Sturgis' nor Cox's commands have come up. Heintzelman's has no artillery. I am pushing a strong column to Manassas Junction to open the road. I do not know yet what damage has been done. You had best send a considerable force to Manassas Junction at once and forage and provisions, also construction corps, that I may repair the bridge and get the railroad trains to the rear. I send this by way of Barnett's Ford, but will endeavor to communicate with you from Manassas to-night.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 27, 1862.

Major-General POPE, *via Falmouth*:

The enemy is concentrating, it seems, between you and Alexandria, near Manassas and Bull Run. You must look out for this and immediately break it up, for your supplies must come from Washington, and you must fall back in this direction if compelled to retreat. Do not let him separate you from Alexandria. We will send out some troops to meet you, but we are very short of transportation. Keep me advised, if possible.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Warrenton, Va., August 27, 1862.

[Major-General POPE?]:

Your telegram of 12 midnight is only just received. I will endeavor to have Buford ascertain as soon as he can, and as far as he can, the extent of the enemy's movement toward White Plains. I saw General Sigel late last night and his scouts, and did not learn that the general had any other information than I gave you in my telegram of 10 o'clock p. m., and he was not aware of the negro's statement, which I sent you at 9 o'clock p. m. Your telegram of 11 p. m. last night was received. My corps is at present posted as follows: King's division on Sulphur Springs road, one brigade near Springs; Ricketts on Waterloo road, about 4 miles from town; Reynolds inside and between the others.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

WARRENTON, VA., August 27, 1862—8.45.

Major-General POPE:

I have just received your telegram of 5.30 a. m. I have ordered Sigel to send immediately a strong advance from his corps to seize the position of Buckland Mills or Broad Run, and follow immediately with his corps. Can you spare time to come to the instrument and have a conversation with me?

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 27, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. B. RICKETTS,
Brig. Gen. RUFUS KING:

The major-general directs you to hold your division in readiness to move at a moment's notice toward Warrenton. Send in any wagons you may have at once, and put them in the train here on the road to Catlett's, and report to Lieutenant-Colonel Myers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIEVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 27, 1862.

Brig. Gen. RUFUS KING,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you move your division, following Reynolds' on the march. Before passing through Warrenton have the column closed up, leaving no stragglers, and having the whole appear creditable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 27, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. B. RICKETTS,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: You will move back your division and follow on the march King's division, on the Warrenton pike to Gainesville. Let your wagons precede you, and go from Warrenton to Catlett's. Send word to the cavalry pickets in your front to follow your division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEDGEMAN'S CREEK,
August 27, 1862—8 a. m.

Colonel SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff:*

COLONEL: My scouts are upon the other side of the river. From observations last night and this morning I am quite satisfied that the enemy has moved up the river. I send you a deserter, a New York man by birth, who swam the river this a. m. to give himself up. He answers readily all questions. When my scouts return I will send you a report.

Very respectfully,

M. R. PATRICK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Statement of Corpl. C. T. Dexter.—Belongs to Forty-fourth Alabama; been in four months—Colonel Kent. I am in Anderson's division; his and Longstreet's and Hill's are on other side of river. The regiments left Sulphur Springs Friday evening at dusk. Jackson was ahead; army poorly fed; very little cavalry; great deal of artillery. Came to Louisa Court-House last Tuesday; strength estimated at 100,000. Lee was at Jeffersonville on 26th, a. m.

AUGUST 27, 1862—8.30 a. m.

Col. E. SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff:*

Head of my division is within 2 miles of the Springs; have halted to let it close up and bring forward the artillery, which have taken a

longer road. King's division is ahead of me, excepting Hatch's brigade, which is now passing.

Very respectfully,

JAMES B. RICKETTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 27, 1862.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Second Corps, Fayetteville :

GENERAL: It is the order of the major-general commanding the army, sent to me by telegraph to be communicated to you, that you send all your transportation immediately to Catlett's by Warrenton Junction, and then follow immediately with your whole force, moving with it on Manassas.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Warrenton, August 27, 1862.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Second Corps :

GENERAL: I have this moment your note of yesterday. I send you herewith an order from General Pope to move upon Catlett's and Manassas. You may find him there.

I am moving with my corps, as is Sigel, by way of the pike, on Gainesville, where we are expected to meet the enemy, who, it seems, has passed down through White Plains and Thoroughfare, and are in our rear. We are expected to be at Gainesville to-night. The railroad is broken up by the enemy between Catlett's and Manassas.

Very truly,
IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
August 27, 1862—12 m.

Maj. Gen. I. McDOWELL,
Commanding Third Corps :

GENERAL: Your note of this date was received at 11.45, with the inclosed orders from the major-general commanding the Army of Virginia.* Orders have been issued in pursuance with his instructions. Trains sent forward to Catlett's Station, and my command will be at Warrenton Junction this evening, and will march to Manassas to-night if necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

* See Part II, pp. 353, 354.

WARRENTON JUNCTION, *August 27, 1862—1.45 p. m.*

General McDOWELL:

Reno has his instructions, and is ahead of the wagon train.

JNO. POPE, *Major-General, Commanding.*

WARRENTON JUNCTION, [*August 27, 1862*]*—2.20 p. m.*

General McDOWELL:

I have information, upon which I rely, from aides of General Banks and signal corps, reporting what fell under their own observation—that a heavy column of the enemy moved yesterday across the Sperryville pike in the direction of Gaines' Cross-Roads and Salem, passing along the east base of Buck Mountain. It is this movement of the enemy that I desire very much to know about, if it can be ascertained by observation.

JNO. POPE, *Major-General.*

ALEXANDRIA, *August 27, 1862.*

General BURNSIDE:

Have you any news from the front this morning?

GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

SECOND CORPS, NEAR BEALETON, *August 27, 1862.*

Major-General McDOWELL,

Commanding Third Corps:

GENERAL: Your dispatch, in duplicate, just received—2.30 p. m. My command is on the march and will be at Warrenton Junction this evening.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,

Major-General, Commanding.

RAPPAHANNOCK, *August 27, 1862—6 p. m.*

Colonel SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff:*

SIR: The river is fordable at both fords for cavalry and long-legged infantry. Some 200 cavalry and infantry have crossed at the upper ford, and driven in our pickets about half a mile. We see cavalry and guns mounted near the bridge; they make no attempt to cross. The large baggage train across the river has all gone. Some regiments of Heintzelman's infantry are 3 miles up the railroad.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. N. DUFFIE,

Colonel Rhode Island Cavalry.

Can't the cars run down here?

ALEXANDRIA, VA., *August 27, 1862—9.45 a. m.*

(Received 10 a. m.)

General H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I reached this place last evening. We shall be ready to commence

the embarkation of the 5,000 new troops to go to Yorktown at 1 p. m. to-day, and I shall be glad to have them report to me promptly. I am anxious to relieve Couch's division as soon as possible.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, August 27, 1862.

General SILAS CASEY, *Commanding, &c.*:

GENERAL: You will furnish General McClellan with about 5,000 new troops, to be embarked under his direction. He is now at Alexandria.

Yours, &c.,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., August 27, 1862.

(Received 1.20 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

I am now in this office.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

ALEXANDRIA, August 27, 1862—11.20 a. m.

(Received 1.25 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

In view of Burnside's dispatch, just received, would it not be advisable to throw the mass of Sumner's corps here to move out with Franklin to Centreville or vicinity? If a decisive battle is fought at Warrenton a disaster would leave any troops on Lower Rappahannock in a dangerous position. They would do better service in front of Washington.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

ALEXANDRIA, August 27, 1862—1.15 p. m.

(Received 1.50 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *Washington*:

Franklin's artillery have no horses except for four guns without caissons. I can pick up no cavalry. In view of these facts, will it not be well to push Sumner's corps here by water as rapidly as possible, to make immediate arrangements for placing the works in front of Washington in an efficient condition of defense? I have no means of knowing the enemy's force between Pope and ourselves.

Can Franklin without his artillery or cavalry effect any useful purpose in front?

Should not Burnside take steps at once to evacuate Falmouth and Aquia, at the same time covering the retreat of any of Pope's troops who may fall back in that direction?

I do not see that we have force enough in hand to form a connection with Pope, whose exact position we do not know. Are we safe in the direction of the valley?

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., August 27, 1862—12 m.

(Received 1.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

I have just learned, through General Woodbury, that it was stated in your office last night that it was very strange that, with 20,000 men here, I did not prevent the raid upon Manassas. This induces me to ask whether your remark in your telegram to-day that there had been great neglect about Manassas was intended to apply to me? I cannot suppose it was, knowing, as you do, that I arrived here without information and with no instructions beyond pushing the loading of my troops. The bridge was burned before my arrival. I knew nothing of it till this morning. I ask as a matter of justice that you will prevent your staff from making statements which do me such great injustice at a time when the most cordial co-operation is required.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

ALEXANDRIA, August 27, 1862—1.35 p. m.

(Received 2.5 p. m.)

General HALLECK:

I learn that Taylor's brigade, sent this morning to Bull Run Bridge, is either cut to pieces or captured.

That the force against them had many guns and about 5,000 infantry, receiving re-enforcements every minute; also that Gainesville is in possession of the enemy. Please send some cavalry out toward Dranesville, via Chain Bridge, to watch Lewinsville and Dranesville, and go as far as they can. If you will give me even one squadron of good cavalry here I will ascertain the state of the case. I think our policy now is to make these works perfectly safe and mobilize a couple of corps as soon as possible, but not to advance them until they can have their artillery and cavalry. I have sent for Colonel Tyler to place his artillerymen in the works.

Is Fort Marcy securely held?

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27, 1862.

Major-General McCLELLAN, *Alexandria, Va.:*

No remark was made by me, or in my hearing, reflecting on you, in relation to Manassas. I did remark to General Woodbury, on receiving news of the capture of the train, that there must have been great neglect in permitting 500 of the enemy to make the raid, when we had some 20,000 men in that vicinity (not vicinity of Alexandria), and added that many of the forces sent to Pope could not have been very far off. It would have been perfect nonsense to have referred to you, when you had just arrived and knew nothing of the disposition of the troops. Indeed, I did not blame any particular person, but merely said there must have been neglect somewhere. I think you must have misunderstood General Woodbury, for he could not possibly have drawn such an inference from anything I have said.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
August 27, 1862—1.50 p. m.

Major-General McCLELLAN, *Alexandria, Va.:*

Yes, I think Sumner's corps should come to Alexandria.* The enemy has appeared at Leesburg, and the commanding officer at Edwards Ferry asked for cavalry. Have you any to spare him? The enemy seem to be trying to turn Pope's right. Is there no way of communicating with him?

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., August 27, 1862—2.30 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
Commanding U. S. Army:

Do you wish to have the order sending 5,000 new troops to Yorktown countermanded? If they can be sent I can withdraw nearly twice that number of old troops from that place. The transportation is ready for these troops. If you can give me 5,000 more I can withdraw the whole of Keyes' corps.

I consider it important that the troops should embark at once.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Alexandria, Va., August 27, 1862—2.40 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Have you received my messages of 1.15 and 1.35 p. m.? I am waiting here at your request.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27, 1862.

Major-General McCLELLAN, *Alexandria, Va.:*

I have already advised you to bring up Sumner's corps. Perhaps we may also bring up Burnside's, if deemed necessary. General Barnard has all the troops he asked for at the forts, but I can give you no details. I have sent for him to consult with you; nor do I know about the Bull Run Bridge. From your knowledge of the whole country about here you can best act. I have had no time to obtain such knowledge.

There is no cavalry here, or, rather, only part of a small battalion. One company has been sent to scout up the river toward Edwards Ferry. It is very likely to be cut off.

As you must be aware, more than three-quarters of my time is taken up with the raising of new troops and matters in the West. I have no time for details. You will therefore, as ranking general in the field, direct as you deem best; but at present orders for Pope's army should go through me.

Gunboats are at Aquia Creek.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

*This is in answer to McClellan's dispatch of 11.20 a. m. See p. 689.

ALEXANDRIA, August 27, 1862.
(Received 4.30 p. m.)

General E. V. SUMNER,
Commanding Second Army Corps, Aquia Creek :

You will please send all of your corps that have not disembarked and all that are now at Aquia Creek and vicinity that can re-embark to this place at once, with batteries, &c. Come yourself.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 27, 1862—4 p. m.

Major-General McCLELLAN, *Alexandria, Va. :*

What news from the front?

A. LINCOLN.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., August 27, 1862.
(Received 5 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief :*

Your dispatch received. All orders sent to General Pope will be sent through you.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., August 27, 1862.
(Received 9 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief :*

The remains of Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry are here; I am collecting them, and will see that they have forage and rations to-night, ready to move out on scout in morning. They report enemy in force at Bristoe, Gainesville, and Manassas. Train just fired 1 mile other side of Burke's Station. I find part of Cox's command under orders to take the cars. Will halt it with Franklin's until morning.

Will be up to see you in few minutes.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

ALEXANDRIA, August 27, 1862—12.15 p. m.

Captain SAWTELLE, *Fort Monroe :*

Discharge all the large steamers as fast as you can; send them to New York. I am sending 5,000 new troops to Yorktown to-day. Couch's division is to come up at once. If you send up the animals rapidly can you not have forage enough or shall I send some to you? I wish to send as little as possible there. The batteries of Couch's division will accompany the division.

By command of Major-General McClellan :

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Alexandria, August 27, 1862—2.20 p. m.

• Capt. C. G. SAWTELLE,

Assistant Quartermaster, Fort Monroe :

General McClellan directs that you have the cavalry from Fort Monroe and Yorktown pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

• Every minute is important.

A. V. COLBURN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Similar dispatch to commanding officer at Yorktown.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Alexandria, August 27, 1862.

General E. D. KEYES,

Commanding Corps, Yorktown :

Please have the embarkation of Couch's division pushed with the utmost rapidity, and send off every vessel for this place as soon as it is loaded.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

FORT MONROE, *August 27, 1862.*

General WILLIAMS, *Alexandria :*

Sumner's batteries will all get off to-day. Captain Bramhall's batteries left Yorktown last evening, except 100 horses, which are now loading. Porter's, Franklin's, and Sumner's wagons and teams are loading at Newport News, Hampton, and Fort Monroe as rapidly as possible. Some of the corps and division quartermasters, the last teams of the Engineer Brigade, have just embarked. The quartermaster's supply train and signal corps are just embarking. I will push everything as much as I can.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

ALEXANDRIA, *August 27, 1862—2.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va. :*

The enemy are in possession of Manassas and Fairfax Station. Hold yourself in readiness to withdraw from Falmouth and Aquia Creek and to cover the withdrawal; don't move until further orders with your command, but embark all of Hunt's batteries that are not absolutely required at once. They are much needed here.

By order :

A. V. COLBURN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Take steps to cover the retreat of any of Pope's forces that may come in your direction.

ALEXANDRIA DEPOT, VA.,

August 27, 1862—10.50 p. m.

Major-General McCLELLAN, *Washington* :

The dispatch saying that the train which was sent for General Taylor was fired into, which I presume you have seen, I sent to General Franklin. Colonel Tyler was directed by General Marcy to inspect the forts and wait for further orders before he occupied them. He is now in camp near here. He reports that five instructed companies were left to garrison Forts Lyon, Worth, Ward, Blenker, Barnard, Richardson, and Scott. Some uninstructed recruits are left at each fort. What there is on the right of Fort Scott no one knows. Colonel Tyler thinks that the five companies above referred to should be concentrated at Fort Lyon, and he will try to take care of the rest. He would have been in the forts now, but General Marcy told him to wait until he received permission from Washington for him to do so. I know your instruction was for him to take possession of the forts that required heavy artillerymen at once. There are many embrasures in each of these forts vacant, which could be filled by the guns in the siege train, if Tyler has orders to put them there. Mortars are necessary; could be put in if orders were given for it. I know it is your desire that this should be done and I told General Marcy so to-day, but as he objects to it until he could hear from Washington, I do not feel authorized to give the order. Colonel Tyler is here waiting for orders. Colonel Tyler can put his siege guns in position on short notice and replace many small and worthless guns now in the forts.

A. V. COLBURN,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

AUGUST 27, 1862—11.30 p. m.

Col. A. V. COLBURN,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Alexandria :

Let Tyler move into the works early to-morrow morning, and use his siege guns and mortars to the best advantage he can.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,

Major-General.

ALEXANDRIA, VA.,

August 27, 1862—12.20 a. m.

General HALLECK :

SIR: I have just received your dispatch addressed to Generals Smith, Sturgis, Slocum, or any general officer you can find, and, being senior officer here, will send forward all the infantry the railroad can furnish transportation for and as much artillery as can be moved to the point or points designated. Colonel Haupt has requested a force to protect the bridges at Bull Run, which I will furnish, unless otherwise instructed by you.

WILLIAM S. HANCOCK,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Sixth Corps.

HEADQUARTERS STURGIS' DIVISION,
Alexandria, Va., August 27, 1862—6.45 p. m.

Col. J. C. KELTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General, General Halleck's Staff:

COLONEL: Colonel Pierce, commanding Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, has just reported to me that all the Government horses, mules, cattle, sheep, and heavy trains have been brought from Manassas in safety. He reports the rebels in considerable force at Manassas. Their attack was made in pitch dark, and while the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry was away from the post, in conformity with orders from Headquarters Army of Virginia, the colonel himself being sick in the hospital.

Respectfully, &c.,

HENRY R. MIGHELS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALEXANDRIA, VA.,
August 27, 1862—1.15 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

I found General Hancock in his camp. He will send 1,500 men, and 1,500 will go forward immediately. I have recommended that 500 men be left at Bull Run and the balance go forward to Manassas and await orders. A wrecking and construction train will proceed at same time to clear track and repair damage. Should not orders be given to move forward forces to Manassas to-morrow?

H. HAUPT.

ALEXANDRIA DEPOT, VA.,
August 27, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

I have been using every increased exertion all night to get the 3,000 troops off, but the last did not leave until daylight. There appeared to be a disposition to use up the night before getting to the scene of action. Three thousand men, with abundance of ammunition, have gone forward. Information from Fairfax during the night stated that two pieces of one of our batteries were taken at Manassas; our men cut up; number not stated. I know of no troops there. They were surrounded, one man escaping (wounded) to Fairfax. The enemy had scouts out in every direction. A party appeared to be moving toward Union Mills, where our track is blockaded. If so, Bull Run Bridge may be destroyed. I give the information as I received it. As intelligence comes in I will transmit it to you.

H. HAUPT.

RAILROAD DEPOT, ALEXANDRIA, VA.,
August 27, 1862—9.17 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

The following telegrams received at 9.15 a. m.:

Colonel HAUPT:

FAIRFAX, VA.—8.50 a. m.

Heavy cannonading commenced, probably at Manassas, about 15 minutes since.

BRAYTON.

FAIRFAX, VA.

Colonel HAUPT:

I have just seen an intelligent contraband that left Manassas this morning about daylight. Says there was no infantry at Manassas; all cavalry. Nothing burned, but contented themselves with cooking and eating.

BRAYTON.

H. HAUPT.

ALEXANDRIA DEPOT, VA.,

August 27, 1862—10.50 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

I venture the suggestion: As soon as the cars return which carried troops to Union Mills I propose to load the whole with subsistence, put on top and inside 1,500 or 2,000 more men, and endeavor by all means to work the train through. The most serious matter, if true, is the capture of some pieces of our artillery, which, if turned against our trains, would render an advance impossible. I am told that a battery left here yesterday and should this morning be near Manassas, but I fear it has no infantry support. I am not advised of any movement, except those made under my direction, by rail. Do you approve of my sending forward the subsistence train in the manner proposed? If so, please answer. I would suggest that artillery, with a good infantry support, should be sent forward immediately. I propose this plan: Load a battery or part of a battery on cars, carry with it a sufficient infantry support; let this precede the supply train to some point where the battery can be unloaded and advanced by common road to Manassas, to recapture, if possible, the pieces taken, and prevent them from being used against the train. I have a strong force. One wrecking and one construction train now on the ground, with very efficient men. The track will be cleared and reconstructed in the shortest possible time, so as to advance trains.

H. HAUPT.

FAIRFAX, VA., August 27, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The enemy, both cavalry and infantry, made an attack upon Manassas last evening about 9 o'clock, and there were no troops to defend the place, the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry having been on guard at White Plains Station to about 3 o'clock p. m., a part of one company only remaining and one battery of artillery, the Eleventh New York. They first made a dash at the railroad trains with a small portion of their force near Bristoe, which drew all the cavalry which was left at Manassas to that point. Not twenty minutes after that the raid was made at Manassas. Colonel Pierce was very sick upon his bed at the hospital. He did what he could, but four guns of the battery were immediately taken by the enemy. He remained until they retreated to the woods, when he was brought to this place in an ambulance. McDowell's, Banks', and some other brigade wagon trains are this side of Centreville, and should be protected, as they will undoubtedly be attacked. A large number of Government cattle are at Manassas without protection.

B. H. MORSE,
Government Agent.

ALEXANDRIA, VA.,
August 27, 1862—11.60 a. m.

General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

General Hancock informs me that he has heard for two hours past heavy cannonading in the direction of Centreville. There is nothing between here and there; I understand there is some cavalry here. The report of artillery has not been heard for the past half hour. Information from train conductor. The troops that left at 5 were taken to Union Mills and while unloading the fighting was heard 2 miles beyond. Both artillery and musketry were heard. An officer reported we had lost two batteries—eight guns. A portion of troops on the same train, which was first unloaded, was heard to be engaged beyond Bull Run—Bull Run being only half a mile from where the train was unloaded. Rapid discharges of artillery were heard, and fighting was on the left of the road.

JNO. J. KEY,
Major, Aide-de-Camp.

ALEXANDRIA, VA.,
August 27, 1862—12.14 p. m.

General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

At Bristoe, 4 miles beyond Manassas, four trains coming up. First train fired into succeeded in passing, but ran into the rear of another train at Union Mills and blocks the road. Second fired into was thrown off. The conductor escaped, and has just reported. All the trains taken, probably—two trains certainly. Three trains were attacked by infantry; conductor thinks eight companies at least. There were eight successive volleys. This occurred at 8 o'clock last evening.

JNO. J. KEY,
Major, Aide-de-Camp.

ALEXANDRIA DEPOT, VA.,
August 27, 1862.

General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

I ordered troop trains to proceed to Union Mills, 4 miles north of Manassas, where collision occurred, then march troops to Bull Run; leave 500 men to protect bridge, and balance, 2,500, to proceed to Manassas. The last of the troop trains has unloaded at Union Mills and returned to Fairfax Station, 6 miles. Report fighting 2 miles beyond Bull Run Bridge and cannonading in direction of Manassas. Further information as soon as received.

H. HAUPT.

FAIRFAX, VA., August 27, 1862.

Colonel HAUPT, *Alexandria, Va.*:

I am convinced that we can do nothing at wreck without force to protect us. Rebels have a battery planted on hill and throw shell this side bridge. The railroad is lined with returning soldiers. One of our cavalry just in reports that rebel cavalry are in short distance of this place. I am not usually timid, but think there is no use of risking our two trains here to be captured. I await your order. I

give you best information I can get. The rebels are now coming in to this station.

BRAYTON.

ALEXANDRIA, *August 27, 1862*—4.20 p. m.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President*:

Intelligence received within twenty minutes informs me that the enemy are advancing and have crossed Bull Run Bridge. If it is not destroyed it probably will be. The forces sent by us last night held it until that time.

H. HAUPT.

ALEXANDRIA, *August 27, 1862.*

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President*:

Our latest information is that the Eleventh Ohio was covering the retreat, had held the bridge some time, and was retreating.

H. HAUPT.

RAILROAD DEPOT,

Alexandria, Va., August 27, 1862—7 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

General Taylor was sent to Burke's on a hand-car and is now on his way to Alexandria. I sent engine and cars of construction train, with orders to proceed to Fairfax and bring off wounded, if possible. The engine was fired into by cavalry 2 miles west of Burke's and compelled to return without wounded. This was within the last fifteen minutes. Operator at Burke's has this moment (6.50) broken off suddenly; probably compelled to evacuate.

H. HAUPT.

WASHINGTON, *August 27, 1862.*

Mr. WATSON,

Assistant Secretary of War:

SIR: A portion of my wagons have come (about half), but none of the horses of the trains. I have no definite information as to the place of the rest, but at the depot am informed they will be here in the course of the day.

The artillery, cavalry, and one regiment of infantry are here, and I have put them in camp on the opposite side of the Potomac till the train and horses are here, when I will move the whole forward together.

I think it best to retain this infantry regiment as escort for the train in consequence of the raids lately made. My other regiments have gone forward, and are at different points on the Warrenton railroad. They are acting temporarily as guards for the railway at the points where they are, but as soon as I can move the wagon trains so that they will have means of subsistence, it will be important that the military commandant at Alexandria, or whoever is in charge of the railroad lines, should understand that they are to be relieved.

May I ask that General Slough have instructions to this effect, so that I may not be delayed in reporting to General Pope after the regimental transportation is here?

I desire also to know whether it will be safe and proper to move a less force than my whole command direct to Warrenton by the Centreville turnpike. Having no positive information of the situation at the front, I will be obliged to you for instructions on this point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Kanawha Division.

FAIRFAX, VA., August 27, 1862.

Brigadier-General Cox, *Kirkwood House* :

We arrived here early in the forenoon of to-day. General Taylor was reported gone to the front to reconnoiter. While awaiting the debarkation of troops heard cannon. We had none. Very soon the cannonade was sharp and frequent. When I heard that the general was wounded and that his troops were in retreat sent Colonel White, with the Twelfth Ohio, to the bridge, but they were driven back after a sharp contest of an hour, retreating slowly and in good condition. We could not get their artillery, because the ground is so broken that sudden dashes cannot be made by wearied men. Colonel Coleman, of the Eleventh, reached me just in time to lead his regiment against the enemy's right. He drove them handsomely. We have taken position about 3 miles from the bridge, on the north side of the railroad, and shall do our best. If we had more men, and cannon with them, we might still make this a success, instead of a repulse by a superior force. We have some 50 or 60 killed and wounded, as now reported. There is heavy firing at a distance in front. Re-enforcements should be sent at once.

E. P. SCAMMON.
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

WARRENTON, 27th—p. m.

To General BURNSIDE :

Morell left his medicine, ammunition, and baggage at Kelly's Ford. Can you have it hauled to Fredericksburg and stored? His wagons were all sent to you for grain and ammunition. I have sent back to you every man of the First and Sixth New York Cavalry, except what has been sent to Gainesville. I will get them to you after a while. Everything here is at sixes and sevens, and I find I am to take care of myself in every respect. Our line of communication has taken care of itself, in compliance with orders. The army has not three days' provisions. The enemy captured all Pope's and other clothing, and from McDowell the same, including liquors. No guard accompanying the trains, and small ones guard bridges. The wagons are rolling on, and I shall be here to-morrow. Good night.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

WARRENTON JUNCTION, August 27—4 p. m.

General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth* :

I send you the last order from General Pope, which indicates the future as well as the present.* Wagons are rolling along rapidly to the

* See General Orders, No. —, August 27, Pope's report, Part II, p. 70.

rear, as if a mighty power was propelling them. I see no cause for alarm, though I think this order may cause it. McDowell moves to Gainesville, where Sigel now is. The latter got to Buckland Bridge in time to put out the fire and kick the enemy, who is pursuing his route unmolested to the Shenandoah or Loudoun County. The forces are Longstreet's, A. P. Hill's, Jackson's, Whiting's, Ewell's, and Anderson's (late Huger's) divisions.

Longstreet is said by a deserter to be very strong. They have much artillery and long wagon trains. The raid on the railroad was near Cedar Creek, and made by a regiment of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and a section of artillery. The place was guarded by nearly three regiments of infantry and some cavalry. They routed the guard, captured the train and many men, destroyed the bridge, and retired leisurely down the road toward Manassas. It can easily be repaired. No troops are coming up, except new troops, that I can hear of. Sturgis is here with two regiments. Four were cut off by the raid. The position of the troops is given in the order. No enemy in our original front. A letter of General Lee, seized when Stuart's assistant adjutant-general was taken, directs Stuart to leave a squadron only to watch in front of Hanover Junction, &c. Everything has moved up north. I find a vast difference between these troops and ours, but I suppose they were new, as to-day they burnt their clothes, &c., when there was not the least cause. I hear that they are much demoralized, and needed some good troops to give them heart, and I think head. We are working now to get behind Bull Run, and I presume will be there in a few days, if strategy don't use us up. The strategy is magnificent, and tactics in the inverse proportion. I would like some of my ambulances. I would like also to be ordered to return to Fredericksburg to push toward Hanover, or with a larger force to push toward Orange Court-House. I wish Sumner was at Washington, and up near the Monocacy, with good batteries. I do not doubt the enemy have large amounts of supplies provided for them, and I believe they have a contempt for this Army of Virginia. I wish myself away from it, with all our old Army of the Potomac, and so do our companions. I was informed to-day, by the best authority, that, in opposition to General Pope's views, this army was pushed out to save the Army of the Potomac—an army that could take care of itself. Pope says he long since wanted to go behind the Occoquan.

I am in great need of ambulances, and the officers need medicines, which, for want of transportation, were left behind. I hear many of the sick of my corps are in houses on the road very sick. I think there is no fear of an enemy crossing the Rappahannock. The cavalry are all in the advance of the rebel army. At Kelly's and Barnett's Fords much property was left, in consequence of the wagons going down for grain, &c. If you can push up the grain to-night please do so direct to this place. There is no grain here or anywhere, and this army is wretchedly supplied in that line. Pope says he never could get enough.

Most of this is private, but if you can get me away please do so. Make what use of this you choose, so it does good.

Don't let the alarm here disturb you. If you had a good force you could go to Richmond. A force should at once be pushed on to Manassas to open the road.

Our provisions are very short.

F. J. PORTER.

FALMOUTH, VA., *August 27, 1862*—10 a. m.

(Received 10.40 a. m.)

General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

I have just received the following from General Porter:

ADVANCE, 26—11.45 p. m.

General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth*:

Have just received orders from General Pope to move Sykes to-morrow to within 2 miles of Warrenton and to call up more to same point, leaving the fords guarded by cavalry. He says the troops in rear should be brought up as rapidly as possible, leaving only a small rear guard at Rappahannock Station, and that he cannot see how a general engagement can be put off more than a day or two. I shall move up as ordered, but the want of grain and the necessity of receiving a supply of subsistence will cause some delay. Please hasten back the wagons sent down and inform General McClellan, that I may know that I am doing right. Banks is at Fayetteville; McDowell, Sigel, and Ricketts at and immediately in front of Warrenton; Reno on his right. Cox going to-morrow, Sturgis next day, and Franklin is expected—so says General Pope.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

I have just received the following since from—

ADVANCE, 27th.

General BURNSIDE:

I am ordered to move direct to Warrenton Junction or to push the command at Barnett's, &c. The enemy have struck with their cavalry the railroad near Manassas. I expect to be out of reach of you, and you must keep back trains, &c. If you can, push up ambulances. I want them much. Your animals will have to rely on grazing. There is no grain.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

Also following from Aquia Creek, which shows state of affairs there:

AQUIA—7.45 a. m.

General BURNSIDE:

The Meagher brigade is just embarking in the cars. They will leave in a few minutes. They kept the two trains waiting since daylight. I reported the fact to General Sumner, who has sent his adjutant-general to inquire into the case. We have loaded about 1,100 men this morning. There are several thousand — the river, and General Sedgwick informs me that all of General Sumner's corps will be here to-day. The Meagher brigade is now off.

H. BIGGS,
Assistant Quartermaster.

The following is my answer:

General PORTER, *Advance, Va.*:

Your dispatch of 11.45 p. m. just received. Forty wagons and 50 head of beef cattle have left here for Morell, and will reach Barnett's this afternoon. I have telegraphed to Captain Spear to meet them and attend to the distribution. Morell's wagons are here for ammunition and forage. They will be forwarded as soon as loaded. General McClellan has gone to Alexandria, but I am sure your course meets with his approval. Push on to re-enforce Pope as rapidly as possible, leaving what you think sufficient guards at the fords. I will send troops as rapidly as possible to the fords to relieve those you may have. Meagher's brigade is now on the road from Aquia, and the whole of Sumner's will probably be here to-morrow or next day. All quiet here.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
*Major-General.*FALMOUTH, VA., *August 27, 1862*—10.20 a. m.General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

The telegraph is now within 7 or 8 miles of Bealeton. I am sending

a supply and ammunition train to Porter this morning. General Sumner's corps has arrived at Aquia; one brigade of it here and more coming up. We are much in need of wagons and ambulances, but as the infantry and artillery are already here, I hope the next vessels will bring transportation and cavalry. All quiet in our front. I send copies of dispatches received and sent. Heavy firing in direction of Pope was heard by our advanced telegraph operator this morning after 7 o'clock, but ceased an hour ago.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

FALMOUTH, VA., August 27, 1862—12.40 p. m.

General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

I have three small regiments of cavalry: One doing picket duty south of the Rappahannock and Rapidan, in the direction of Spottsville [Spotsylvania], Orange Court-House, Bowling Green, and Port Royal; one, Sixth New York, on Rappahannock, from Kelly's Ford to Richards' Ford, scouting between the Rapidan and the Rappahannock; and one, the Third Indiana, at this point, entirely occupied in escorting ammunition trains moving up to the troops above. Three regiments have been constantly occupied. General McClellan loaned me his body guard of 110 men, and they are now preparing a scout up the river between the Rapidan and Rappahannock. I ordered General Porter to make reconnaissances from Kelly's Ford and Barnett's Ford, but before it was completed General Pope was compelled to order him to join him with his entire corps, thus leaving all the fords protected by only one cavalry regiment and no artillery. Yesterday there was no considerable force of the enemy in front of those fords, and all our information tends to show that the mass of their army has been moving on toward General Pope's right. I am satisfied there is no large force of the enemy between this place and Hanover Court-House. General Sumner's corps is arriving, and I commence at once moving it up in the direction of General Pope to cover the fords.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

FALMOUTH, VA., August 27, 1862—6.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

I am making arrangements to hold this place as long as possible, and then retreat to Aquia, holding that place, which I think will be comparatively easy with the aid of gunboats promised.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

FALMOUTH, VA., August 27, 1862—6.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

I omitted to mention I will hold the upper fords as long as possible, and will not leave this place till the forces from those places come in. Any instructions for me?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 27, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va.:*

Unless the enemy appears in your front in force there is no haste in leaving Falmouth. The character of the enemy's movement on Pope's right is not yet proved to be in large force. Probably to-night will determine its character.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 27, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va.:*

I am anxiously awaiting the result of your reconnaissance south of the Rappahannock. I can get no satisfactory information of the enemy's position or movements. His cavalry go all around our army, destroying baggage and trains, while ours does nothing at all. This must be changed; and if the cavalry officers continue so inefficient report them for discharge.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

FALMOUTH, VA., August 27, 1862—midnight.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Dispatch received. You may be sure I will hold this place as long as possible. There is nothing yet in our front to drive us out. We will gladly await your instructions.

The following are the instructions of General Pope to his army this morning,* which would rather indicate the necessity of giving up the Rappahannock unless it can be held by a larger force than is now on it. One brigade of Sumner's corps has arrived, but is ordered to return to Aquia and there re-embark.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
August 27, 1862.

Major-General MORELL, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you hurry up with your command. Pass through Bealeton and Fayetteville and join the commanding general in the vicinity of Warrenton. Smead will be directed to join and support you with his battery. When your command passes through Bealeton and Fayetteville have your ranks well closed up, so that a good impression may be made by the appearance of our troops. Permit no straggling. After getting to Bealeton send all your men belonging to the cavalry back to their commands. If Griffin cannot get all the way up to-day let him stop at Bealeton. Try and keep three days' cooked rations always in the possession of your men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* See General Orders, No. —, of this date, Pope's report, Part II, p. 70.

GENERAL: Lose no time in getting up. You will find me near Warrenton, and if you send forward an officer to me, will have you located. Do all you can to get up provisions, and put as much bread in haversacks as possible—three days. We go right to the railroad, and with your cattle will manage to get all that is wanted. Hurry up Griffin. Don't wait for him. Hope you are improving.

F. J. PORTER.

BRISTOE STATION, *August 27, 1862—9 p. m.*

Major-General RENO :

March at the earliest dawn of day with your command on Manassas Junction. Jackson, Ewell, and A. P. Hill are between Gainesville and that place, and if you are prompt and expeditious we shall bag the whole crowd.

McDowell advances upon Manassas Junction from Gainesville at the same hour; Kearny on Bristoe. As you value success be off by the earliest blush of dawn. Acknowledge receipt of this, and, if necessary, have guards with your trains. Push across the country wherever artillery can be hauled. I rely on your speed.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 27, 1862—5.45 p. m.*

Colonel HAUPT, *Alexandria, Va.:*

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad complain greatly that their cars are detained on this side of the river and that they are greatly in need of all they can raise. There is now quite a number on Maryland avenue and railroad depot, loaded, destined for Alexandria. Can't you send an engine to remove them this evening? Please answer.

D. H. RUCKER,
Quartermaster and Colonel.

RAILROAD DEPOT, ALEXANDRIA,
August 27, [1862]—7.15 p. m.

Colonel RUCKER:

There are 78 cars on Maryland avenue. The cars brought over to Alexandria are already more numerous than the quartermaster can unload. It makes no difference so far as the return of cars is concerned whether they stand unloaded on Maryland avenue or on Union street. In the great demand for troops and supply transportation some of the cars have been used and are now on the road; they are inaccessible at this time. Everything that we now have awaits the orders of General McClellan.

H. HAUPT.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, August 27, 1862.

Assistant Secretary TUCKER, *Fort Monroe:*

Please retain ocean steamers capable of carrying 8,000 troops on a

long voyage and entering a port with not over 18 feet water; that is, they should start with a draught such that after ten days' consumption of coal they will cross a bar of 18 feet. They should be sent to Alexandria and report for orders to Colonel Rucker.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

Colonel INGALLS, *Aquia Creek:*

We need ocean steamers to carry 8,000 men on a draught of not over 18 feet. Do not discharge any such at present, but let them report to Colonel Rucker from Alexandria. Important.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 27, 1862—8.20 p. m.*

Capt. C. B. FERGUSON,
Assistant Quartermaster, Alexandria:

There are 78 cars loaded with grain for you on Maryland avenue. Colonel Haupt telegraphs that "the cars brought over to Alexandria are already more numerous than the quartermaster can unload." Can you not double your force and unload the cars? The necessity for their immediate discharge is urgent, as the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad require their cars.

D. H. RUCKER,
Quartermaster and Colonel, &c.

CAMDEN STATION, *August 27, 1862.*

Hon. P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

Our agent at Cumberland telegraphs that the supply of commissary stores at New Creek has been reduced to merely a sufficiency for the fort there, and that, exclusive of the horses belonging to the battery and officers, the number of horses is 110; of mules, 30. Colonel Mulligan is understood to be in command of the post.

J. W. GARRETT,
President.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., *August 27, 1862.*

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Cole's Maryland cavalry returned from Waterford. The enemy, under Captain White, by crossing the fields avoided the pickets, and attacked about 23 of Captain Means' men in a church at daybreak this morning, who fought as long as ammunition lasted. One private killed; 1 second lieutenant and 6 privates wounded. Fifteen surrendered (on parole); two, engaged in killing Mr. John, carried away; also 30 horses and all the arms of the company, except those belonging to the men on picket. The enemy lost 6 killed and 9 wounded. Retreated toward Snicker's Ferry.

D. S. MILES,
Colonel Second Infantry, Commanding.

WINCHESTER, VA.,
August 27, 1862—8.30 p. m.

General JOHN POPE:

Headquarters Army of Virginia:

Indications that the enemy are approaching this post in some force are reported this evening, but thus far not very well defined. Signal-fires have been lighted to-day. A rocket from the southeast this evening and a force amounting to 300 or 400 reported in the direction of Middletown, up the valley.

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., August 28, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Commander-in-Chief:

GENERAL: I desire you to furnish me information upon the following points:

1st. At what date you first ordered the general commanding the Army of the Potomac to move from James River.

2d. Whether that order was or was not obeyed according to its purport with the promptness which, in your judgment, the national safety required, and at what date the movement commenced.

3d. What order has been given recently for the movement of Franklin's corps, and whether it was obeyed as promptly as the national safety required.

4th. You will furnish me copies of the orders referred to in the foregoing inquiries.

Yours, truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ALEXANDRIA, August 28, 1862—10.30 a. m.
(Received 11.30 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

About 14,000 of Sumner's infantry have arrived and are rapidly disembarking. Some artillery have arrived; will know how many shortly. There is every reason to feel certain that large numbers of cavalry, artillery, and wagons will arrive to-day. Have learned nothing new yet, but am taking steps to do so, and will communicate.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., August 28, 1862—11.45 a. m.
(Received 12 m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

A reconnaissance has gone out, with an engine, infantry, and the only squadron of cavalry. Learn that Second New York [Heavy Artillery] routed. Fourteenth Massachusetts, somewhere near Fairfax, was expecting an attack last night. Orders had been sent to it to fall back. Fear did not reach. Have repeated them. Just learned that Scammon

has returned with his command. No details as yet. I am sending a boat with dispatches to Burnside, informing him of state of affairs so far as known. Have you any news from Dranesville?

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

ALEXANDRIA, August 28, 1862.

(Received 1 p. m.)

General H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

I learn accidentally that an officer has passed through here with dispatches to you from Pope. He left town before I knew it. I only learn that he states enemy to be 20,000 strong at Manassas. I expect to learn some reliable information from the front.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., August 28, 1862.

Major-General McCLELLAN, *Alexandria*:

I have sent Colonel Cutts, with maps and directions, to get all the information he can pick up about General Pope. I hear nothing, except through you and General Burnside, who telegraphs that guns are heard in direction of Manassas. Keep up telegraphic communication with Franklin, so that we may determine how far to push him forward.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, August 28, 1862.

Major-General FRANKLIN, *Alexandria, Va.*:

On parting with General McClellan, about 2 o'clock this morning, it was understood that you were to move with your corps to-day toward Manassas Junction, to drive the enemy from the railroad. I have just learned that the general has not yet returned to Alexandria. If you have not received his orders act on this.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

ARLINGTON, VA., August 28, 1862.

General J. G. BARNARD:

Captain Whitney, commanding Second New York Volunteer Cavalry (driven back yesterday from Manassas), has returned to Falls Church with 15 men. He reports large forces collecting at Vienna, and Fairfax Court-House taken and burned. This accounts for large forces seen in that direction last night. I recommend that Captain Whitney be replaced in command at Falls Church, and he be re-enforced immediately. I have ordered such of the Tenth New York Cavalry as can be mounted, armed, and equipped to proceed to Falls Church to-day. It is necessary to watch the operations of the enemy on that front. What do you think of sending Captain Ellis' mounted battery to Fort Buffalo?

A. W. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., August 28, 1862—1 p. m.
(Received 1.5 p. m.)

General H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Your dispatch to Franklin received. I have been doing all possible to hurry artillery and cavalry. The moment Franklin can be started with a reasonable amount of artillery he shall go. In the mean time see Whipple's dispatch; something must be done in that direction. Please see Barnard, and be sure that the works toward Chain Bridge are perfectly secure. I look upon these works, especially Ethan Allen and Marcy, as of the first importance. I have heard incidentally that there is no garrison in Ethan Allen, but presume it is a mistake. I have just conversed with Colonel Holabird, and think the enemy is in such force near Manassas as to make it necessary for us to move in force.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., August 28, 1862.
(Received 2.45 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

From a full conversation with Colonel Scammon I am satisfied that the enemy is in large force between us and Pope. One of his surgeons, who was taken and released, saw Jackson, A. P. Hill, and three other generals. At about 5 p. m. yesterday there was heavy cannonading in direction of Manassas. It is my opinion that any movement made from here must be in force, with cavalry and artillery, or we shall be beaten in detail. Can you find a squadron to go to Vienna, via Lewinsville, and ascertain whether enemy there? The right of our line of works on this side the river should be most carefully watched and pickets well out on all roads. Vedettes should extend at least to Lewinsville and Prospect Hill—if possible to Meridian Hill and on the ridge thence to Dranesville. It is of vital importance to know what there is near Vienna at once. The impressions I receive from Scammon are corroborated from other sources. I don't see how McDowell can well be at Gainesville. Have this moment received intelligence from a prisoner, captured the other night and just escaped, that he saw Jackson, Stuart, and Minke [?]; that the enemy were 30,000 strong in vicinity of Manassas and being re-enforced constantly. I suggest that you take into consideration the propriety of Pope falling back via Davis', Spiggs', and Bradley's Fords, &c., between the Occoquan and Potomac, and rejoining via Wolf Run Shoals, Occoquan, &c., our best troops here advancing, say to-morrow morning or to-night, if ready, so far as Fairfax, Brimstone Hill, and Wolf Run Shoals, to cover the movement. I do not think it now worth while to attempt to preserve the railway. The great object is to collect the whole army in Washington, ready to defend the works and act upon the flank of any force crossing the Upper Potomac. If Pope makes this movement, steps must be taken at once to build pontoon bridges over the Occoquan.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., August 28, 1862—3 p. m.

(Received 3.10 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

Have just talked with the prisoner who escaped from Bristoe and Manassas. There is no doubt that Jackson, Ewell, Stuart, and A. P. Hill are there. The man tells a very straight story. He heard them say that they passed within 4 miles of Pope's pickets. I will push everything to get this command ready to move with effect in any direction.

Information is coming in more rapidly. I hope that we will be well posted by evening.

I think we need definite information in direction of Vienna.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., August 28, 1862—3.30 p. m.

Major-General McCLELLAN, *Alexandria*:

Not a moment must be lost in pushing as large a force as possible toward Manassas, so as to communicate with Pope before the enemy is re-enforced. I directed General Barnard to report to you, and do not know where he is. In Barnard's absence Whipple can tell you about the garrisons of the forts. No message from Pope has reached here.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA, August 28, 1862—4.45 p. m.

(Received 6.15 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

Your dispatch received. Neither Franklin nor Sumner's corps is now in condition to move and fight a battle. It would be a sacrifice to send them out now. I have sent aides to ascertain the condition of the command of Cox and Taylor, but I still think that a premature movement in small force will accomplish nothing but the destruction of the troops sent out.

I report that I will lose no time in preparing the troops now here for the field, and that whatever orders you may give after hearing what I have to say will be carried out.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, NEAR ALEXANDRIA, VA.,

August 28, 1862—7 p. m.

(Received 7.30 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

I have the honor to inform you that I hope to have the batteries of Smith's division complete to-night. One battery of Slocum's division is complete. The other three batteries have their guns, and two of them are disembarking their horses. The horses of one of Slocum's batteries have not yet arrived.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 28, 1862—7.40 p. m.

Major-General McCLELLAN, *Alexandria, Va.* :

There must be no further delay in moving Franklin's corps toward Manassas. They must go to-morrow morning, ready or not ready. If we delay too long to get ready there will be no necessity to go at all, for Pope will either be defeated or be victorious without our aid. If there is a want of wagons, the men must carry provisions with them until the wagons can come to their relief.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

ALEXANDRIA, August 28, 1862—10 p. m.

(Received August 29, 12.20 a. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief U. S. Army :

Your dispatch received. Franklin's corps has been ordered to march at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. Sumner has about 14,000 infantry, without cavalry or artillery, here. Cox's brigade of four regiments is here, with two batteries of artillery; men of two regiments, much fatigued, came to-day. Tyler's brigade of three new regiments, but little drilled, is also here. All these troops will be ordered to hold themselves ready to march to-morrow morning, and all, except Franklin's, to await further orders. If you wish any of them to move toward Manassas please inform me. Colonel Waagner, Second New York Volunteer Artillery, has just come in from the front. He reports strong infantry and cavalry force of rebels near Fairfax Court-House. Reports numerous, from various sources, that Lee and Stuart, with large forces, are at Manassas; that the enemy, with 120,000 men, intend advancing on the forts near Arlington and Chain Bridge, with a view to attacking Washington and Baltimore. General Barnard telegraphs me to-night that the length of line of fortifications on this side of the Potomac requires 2,000 additional batterymen, and additional troops to defend intervals, according to circumstances. At all events, he says an old regiment should be added to the force at Chain Bridge and a few regiments distributed along the lines, to give confidence to our new troops. I agree with him fully, and think our fortifications along the upper part of our line on this side of river very unsafe with their present garrisons, and the movements of the enemy seem to indicate an attack upon these works.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, August 28, 1862.

General GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, *Alexandria :*

In Fort Marcy is one platoon Fourth New York Artillery; near it one regiment of new troops. In Fort Ethan Allen, one company Fourth New York Artillery; near it the One hundred and twenty-seventh Pennsylvania (new regiment). In Fort Corcoran, one company and one platoon Fourth New York Artillery. In Forts De Kalb, Woodbury, Tillinghast, Craig, and Haggerty, and Barnard, one platoon Fourth New York Artillery each; and in Fort Albany two companies of same regiment. This regiment is about 600 strong, and is well used to the

use of the guns. The Third Battalion New York Artillery, about 300 strong, was distributed as follows: Fort Barnard, one company; Richardson, one platoon; Scott, one platoon; Blenker, one platoon; Ward, one company; Worth, one platoon; Ellsworth, one platoon. At Fort Cass, one company Wisconsin artillery. All the above are old troops, exercised at the guns. Near Fort Corcoran are two regiments of new troops; at Fort Tillinghast, one new regiment; between Craig and Richardson, two new regiments; at Fort Barnard, one; between Ward and Blenker, one; near Fort Worth, one; at Fort Lyon, one new regiment. You will observe, from what precedes, on the south of the Potomac there were left behind about 1,000 experienced troops. These have been distributed so as barely to afford a relief for each gun. New troops have been brought into position to be drilled at the guns and to guard the lines, but they are yet perfectly raw.

I think that Colonel Warren's Zouaves and some of the regulars should be thrown into the works, to give us three reliefs of experienced gunners, and that some of the old troops should be distributed along the lines, if there is danger of an immediate attack.

On the north of the Potomac the One hundred and twelfth Pennsylvania (old) Regiment is distributed from Massachusetts to Lincoln. A new regiment occupies the works from Massachusetts to Franklin, near the Potomac, with another new regiment in reserve. There are two new regiments over the Eastern Branch. Where and what time can I meet you?

J. G. BARNARD,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, August 28, 1862—8.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN:

GENERAL: I telegraphed you to-day that the lines of fortifications from Fort Richardson to Fort De Kalb and those of the Chain Bridge had scarcely enough experienced artillerymen to man the guns with one relief, and that all the other troops were raw, uninstructed, and unreliable.

The evening paper states that the enemy is in force at Gainesville and Manassas Junction. The security of the line of fortifications on the south of the Potomac requires 2,000 additional experienced artillerymen, and additional old troops to defend the intervals, according to circumstances, of which I am not fully the master, depending somewhat upon your own plans. If your force at Alexandria is not to advance immediately I think it should be distributed along the lines, and in any case that an old regiment should be added to the force of the Chain Bridge, and a few regiments distributed along the lines, to give confidence to our raw troops.

J. G. BARNARD,
Brigadier-General, Comdg. Defenses of Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 28, 1862.

General HALLECK, *Commander-in-Chief*:

GENERAL: The evening paper states that the enemy are in force at Gainesville and Manassas Junction, the latter point being about 30

miles from here. I feel called upon to state that against any serious attack I have no means of holding the line of fortifications from Fort Richardson along the front of Arlington to Fort Corcoran, nor those of Chain Bridge, nor the line on this side of the Potomac. The practiced garrisons of these works were taken away last week, leaving on the south side only artillerymen enough to be scattered in platoons through the works, to serve as instructors to new troops, and to man part of the guns. Some eight or ten new regiments have been posted along the lines, but they are perfectly raw, scarcely having commenced instruction in the use of the artillery or as infantry.

A serious attack would not encounter a serious resistance. General McClellan has a large force of old troops in front of Alexandria, and has taken upon himself to garrison works from Fort Lyon to Fort Richardson. He is aware of the state of things in other parts of the line.

I am not informed what his plans are, but it is my duty to state that without experienced garrisons thrown into the works and experienced troops posted along the lines the fortifications of Washington are not secure against assault.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient,

J. G. BARNARD,
Brigadier-General, Comdg. Defenses of Washington.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, August 28, 1862.

General BARNARD, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: If you are deficient in anything for the defense of the forts make your requisitions on the proper office. General Casey will give you plenty of new troops and General McClellan will assist you with artillerists.

I have no time for these details, and don't come to me until you exhaust other resources.

Yours, truly,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

MCCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
August 28, 1862—1.25 p. m.

Brig. Gen. A. W. WHIPPLE:

General McClellan desires me to say that he had no intention of interfering with you in your command.

Tyler's regiment was sent to occupy the forts between Hunting Creek and Richardson. This was done because the general considered it necessary to have the forts well garrisoned, and it was exceedingly difficult for him to ascertain who was in command of the forts and what the functions of each of the commanders are. There was no intention whatever of interfering with your command. Colonel Greene, of the Fourteenth Massachusetts, was here a short time since. The general told him that his regiment should furnish the artillery for the forts from Fort Albany to De Kalb. General Cox has been ordered with his command, four regiments of old infantry, two batteries, and two squadrons of cavalry, to Upton's Hill.

As General Cox ranks you the general thinks that it will probably be best for the present to give him charge of the works there. The general will be glad to have you communicate freely with him and make any suggestion you please.

A. V. COLBURN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FALMOUTH, VA., *August 28, 1862.*

General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

The following dispatch was received from Barnett's Ford at 2.40 a.m.:

General J. G. PARKE:

Last night I sent a scout on Culpeper road, between the Rappahannock and Rapidan Rivers. They report, on information from the neighborhood, a regiment of cavalry encamped 2 miles beyond the junction of Culpeper road with Germanna and Kelly's Ford roads; also a large force of all arms at Stevensburg. My force has nearly all been drawn off from here by the columns that have passed and I have barely enough to watch the ford, but will do all I can to obtain information. I believe the information brought by the scouting party to be correct, as it was furnished by different parties. If you can send me some more cavalry I will be able to ascertain more.

THOS. C. DEVIN,
Colonel Sixth New York Volunteers.

P. S.—One of my battalions is with General Sumner.

JNO. G. PARKE.

FALMOUTH, VA., *August 28, 1862—5 a. m.*

H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

The following just received:

WARRENTON JUNCTION, *August 27, 1862—9.30 p. m.*

I have just received the following dispatch from General Pope:

"BRISTOE STATION, *August 27, 1862—6.30 p. m.*

"The major-general commanding directs that you start at 1 o'clock to-night and come forward with your whole corps or such part of it as is with you, so as to be here at daylight to-morrow morning. Hooker has had a very severe action with the enemy, with a loss of about 300 killed and wounded. The enemy has been driven back, but has retired along the railroad. We must drive him from Manassas and clear the country between that place and Gainesville, where McDowell is. If Morell has not joined you send word to him to push forward immediately; also send to Banks to hurry forward with all speed to take your place at Warrenton Junction. It is necessary on all accounts that you should be here by daylight. I send an officer with this dispatch who will conduct you to this place. Be sure to send word to Banks, who is on the road from Fayetteville, probably in the direction of Bealeton. Say to Banks also that he had better run back the railroad trains to this side of Cedar Run. If he is not with you write him to this effect. If Banks is not with you at Warrenton Junction leave a regiment of infantry and two pieces of artillery as a guard till he comes, with instructions to follow you immediately upon his doing so. If Banks is not at the Junction instruct Colonel Clary to run the trains back to this side of Cedar Run and to push a regiment and a section of artillery with it."

F. J. PORTER.

P. S.—Please ask General McClellan to push a command out on the railroad to see that the bridges can be repaired for the purpose of supplying us with provisions.

F. J. PORTER.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

FALMOUTH, VA., August 28, 1862—5.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

The following dispatch has just been received:

BARNETT'S FORD, August 27, 1862—10.45 p. m.

General BURNSIDE:

Immediately after sending my last dispatch I ordered the scouts at Kelly's Ford, 7 miles distant, to proceed to Rappahannock Station and obtain reliable information. They have just returned, and report no enemy and the place deserted. The scouts I ordered across the river, in compliance with General Parke's dispatch, have also returned, and report no enemy for several miles toward Brandy Station. General Morell has left a quantity of stores and ammunition at Mount Holly Church, near Kelly's Ford, which he requests you will send for; also stores turned over to me by General Griffin at this post. I have now scouts across the river, 7 miles on Culpeper road. I have but 42 men in camp; the rest all on duty. McIntyre has not arrived at Kelly's Ford as yet.

DEVIN,
Colonel.

This is the latest news I have.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

FALMOUTH, VA., August 28, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

I have also just received the following:

BARNETT'S FORD—9 a. m.

General BURNSIDE:

At 6 o'clock last evening I dispatched Lieutenant Easton, with 6 men, with instructions to cross the river here and proceed as far as possible on the Culpeper road and then conceal himself, for the purpose of watching movements of the enemy during the night. He reports on his return the same force of cavalry camped about 12 miles from here and the forces of all arms still at Stevensburg. The pickets of the enemy were at the intersection of Kelly's and Germanna Ford road with the Culpeper road. Their scouts patrol the road to within a mile of my pickets across the river, distant from here about 2 miles. Everything quiet this morning at Kelly's.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. C. DEVIN,
Commanding Sixth New York Cavalry.A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

FALMOUTH, VA., August 28, 1862—11.35 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

All is quiet at our advance telegraph station up the river. We have nothing from General Pope's column since 7 p. m. yesterday, at which time the forces remained in the same positions as were indicated by my dispatch of yesterday afternoon. Meagher's brigade is here, and I have ordered it down to Aquia Creek to re-embark, in compliance with an order from General Sumner. There are indications of a considerable force in our front in the direction of Spotsylvania Court-House. We continue to hold Fredericksburg and all the fords. Nothing but cavalry at the upper fords. I have just sent you a dispatch from Colonel Devin that will show the condition of things at these fords. I am sending to Aquia Creek all surplus baggage and stores. I await your further instructions. Our scouting parties are out in all directions.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

FALMOUTH, VA., August 28, 1862—1.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

A large proportion of the Reserve Artillery has been landed at Aquia. Five batteries here, the rest there. Shall it be re-embarked? Shall I re-embark Meagher's brigade for Alexandria or shall it remain at Aquia? All quiet in our front and at our advance. Telegraph station up the river.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

(Copy to General McClellan, Alexandria.)

WASHINGTON, August 28, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va.*:

Embark all your Reserve Artillery for Alexandria; and also send Meagher's brigade and all surplus material. Probably you will receive orders to move very soon. I am anxiously waiting for news from Pope.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

AUGUST 28, 1862—2.40 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va.*:

Any news from General Pope?

A. LINCOLN.

FALMOUTH, VA., August 28, 1862—3 p. m.

President LINCOLN:

The following dispatch just received from our advance telegraph station near Kelly's or Barnett's Ford:

ADVANCE, 28th—2.30 p. m.

General BURNSIDE:

I heard from Colonel Devin at 1.30 p. m. All quiet here. A cavalry force on the Culpeper road, 12 miles from Barnett's Ford; a force of all arms at Stevensburg, 16 miles from the ford. This, he says, is from information gained, but he has seen no enemy, except a small scout on the south side of the river. He reports General Pope, with the main body of his army, at Warrenton Junction. He has sent to Rappahannock Station and will report to me. When the scout returns I will telegraph you. Everything is perfectly quiet in this neighborhood.

J. B. MCINTYRE,
Captain.

All quiet in our front. I sent to General Halleck full telegrams as to the position of General Pope last night. No firing to-day in the direction of his army.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

FALMOUTH, VA., August 28, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

News from Warrenton Junction as follows:

Porter's, Heintzelman's, and Banks' corps were at Warrenton Junction this a. m. at 7, and under orders to move and moving in the direction of Manassas Junction and Gainesville. All the movements seem to be quiet and the army in good condition.

The following dispatch just received from Colonel Devin. I await a reply from you before answering him :

BARNETT'S FORD—4.15 p. m.

General PARKE :

All is quiet at the fords at this date. Are any more troops to move up from Fredericksburg to-night? Are we to continue to watch all fords from Rappahannock eastward, and have to look for any enemy by the roads leading from the direction of Manassas to these fords? There is no force at my ford now that can hold it. My reasons for asking are that some of my men returned from General Pope's army and had a fight yesterday; and if the enemy retreated as reported, will they not come this way?

THOS. C. DEVIN,
Colonel.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

FALMOUTH, VA., August 28, 1862—5.40 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief* :

If we are ordered to fall back it should be by way of Aquia Creek.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

FALMOUTH, VA., August 28, 1862—10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*, and

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, *Alexandria* :

A messenger just in from General Porter—left him at 10.30 a. m. to-day at Bristoe Station—reports the bridge and station house at that place burned. An engagement took place near there yesterday between Hooker and a portion of Jackson's force, which resulted in the withdrawal of the enemy, leaving their killed and wounded on the field. Our loss reported from 300 to 500; enemy's about the same. Warrenton Junction and Bealeton were being evacuated by our troops, who are moving toward Gainesville and Manassas Junction. He reports heavy firing in the direction of Hay Market this morning, which lasted for more than an hour. This is all verbal information, and I cannot vouch for it. I still hold the upper fords with a small cavalry force. Is this right?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,

Near Warrenton Junction, August 28, 1862—12.37 a. m.

Major-General PORTER, *Warrenton Junction* :

GENERAL : I have this moment received your note of the 27th instant, directing me to hasten with all speed to Warrenton Junction. My corps reached here last night at dark, and is now encamped $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of the Warrenton Junction. Is it desired that we move forward immediately or wait until daylight? Please answer.

General Pope sends an order for two batteries of artillery to join General Heintzelman in the direction of Greenwich. They will be sent forward immediately.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Comdg. Second Corps, Army of Virginia.

FALMOUTH, *August 28, 1862—11 p. m.*

Major-General HALLECK:

A courier just arrived with the following from General F. J. Porter:

BRISTOE, *August 28, 1862—9.30 a. m.*

My command will soon be up, and will at once go into position. Hooker drove Ewell some 3 miles, and Pope says McDowell intercepted Longstreet, so that, without a long detour, he cannot join Ewell, Jackson, and A. P. Hill, who are, or supposed to be, at Manassas. Ewell's train, he says, took the road to Gainesville, where McDowell is coming from. We shall be to-day as follows: I on right of railroad, Heintzelman on left, then Reno, then McDowell. He hopes to meet Ewell and push to Manassas to-day. I hope all goes well near Washington. I think there need be no cause of fear for us. I feel as if on my way now, and thus far have kept my command and trains well up. More supplies than I supposed on hand have been brought, but none to spare, but we must make connection soon. I hope for the best. You will hear of us soon by way of Alexandria.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

I send you the above just as received.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

GREENWICH, *August 28, 1862—1.30 a. m.*

General McDOWELL:

GENERAL: I am ordered by General Pope to proceed at the earliest dawn toward Manassas. It is said to be 11 miles from here. General Kearny is here also with a part of his division.

Yours, respectfully,

J. L. RENO,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 28, 1862. (Received 3.15 p. m.)

General I. McDOWELL, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: I am directed by the general commanding to say that the enemy has retreated in the direction of Centreville, or the right of that place, from here, and that he wishes you to pursue in that direction.

You had best, perhaps, keep somewhat to the north of Centreville, say in the direction of Plum Valley or Gum Spring. Find out, if possible, by your cavalry where he is. In searching for him with your cavalry you had better mass it and put a battery of artillery with it.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

P. S.—Go light, and if you think it desirable send your trains in this direction.

AUGUST 28, 1862—10.45 p. m.

General McDOWELL:

GENERAL: From prisoners taken to-night there is no doubt that Jackson's main force is in our immediate front. Our position is not

tenable, and we shall fall back toward Manassas, with the expectation of meeting forces sent to our support. If Ricketts should attempt to join us he might be cut off unless he falls back by the way of Greenwich. Prisoners report Jackson has 60,000 or 70,000 men.

Gibbon's brigade was pretty badly cut up—Colonels O'Connor, Cutler, and Robinson being wounded, Major May killed.

Doubleday's brigade also suffered severely.

Colonel O'Connor has just died.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ALEXANDRIA DEPOT, VA., *August 28, 1862.*

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

Having had no instructions since the telegram from you yesterday morning, directing me to consult with General McClellan, and having had no word from General McClellan since my interview with him last night, I went this morning to the camp and made some suggestions to Generals Franklin and Hancock, which, having been approved, are now being carried into effect. The following instructions to the conductor will give you particulars:

Conductor STEIN:

The expedition for railroad reconnaissance this morning, so far as concerns the advance or return of the train and rate of speed, will be under the direction of the officer in command; that the train proceed at the usual speed to a point near Burke's Station, being careful not to run too fast, as the cars will be in advance of the engine. Beyond Burke's the train will proceed with great caution, the skirmishers advanced on both sides, and particularly in the woods. The officer in charge, or some one detailed for that purpose, to signal the conductor as to the movements of the train. Proceed in this way, if possible, as far as Bull Run Bridge, ascertain its condition, and also the position and condition of Colonel Scammon's forces. If an enemy be found in superior numbers, retire and telegraph the fact.

H. HAUPT,
Colonel and Chief of Construction and Transportation.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES,
August 28, 1862.

Maj. Gen. I. McDOWELL:

GENERAL: The scout General Pope sent me took me the wrong road, and it is at Lee's Mill where I drove in the pickets. I am going to Freeman's now.

GEO. D. BAYARD,
Brigadier-General.

I have a squadron at Fox's Mill also.

G. D. B.

ALEXANDRIA DEPOT, VA.,
August 28, 1862—10.50 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

SIR: I have just received, through General Slough, the following items of information: A private of Company C, Sixty-eighth Illinois,

employed on picket duty in guarding the telegraph line between Washington and Aquia Creek, came to Alexandria yesterday. Was returning last night to join his squad, and about 16 miles from Alexandria, on telegraph line, reached a point 1 mile from his squad. On the way he passed cavalry, citizens, and contrabands fleeing toward Alexandria. Being unarmed, and seeing a man near the road who had just been killed, he returned. The fugitives reported the rebel cavalry in considerable force some distance behind. This is probably the Prince William Cavalry, of which a scout gave information last night. I have just ascertained that the telegraph is not yet cut. Colonel Close reports to General Slough this morning, on the authority of the men who escaped, that Company A, Sixteenth Virginia, sent on guard duty at some point on the railroad between this place and Manassas, were all captured some time last night.

Very respectfully,

H. HAUPT,
Colonel, &c.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., *August 28, 1862—12.50 p. m.*

His Excellency PRESIDENT LINCOLN:

I am much gratified to be able to inform you that Colonel Scammon is safe, and has returned to Alexandria. I went out on an engine to meet him and bring him in. He held Bull Run Bridge a long time against a very superior force; retired at last in perfect order, eluded the efforts of the enemy to surround him, and brought off his whole command with but little loss. I have advised General McClellan of his presence. He has important information to communicate. The rebel forces at Manassas were large, and several of their best generals were in command. I have sent out a reconnoitering party of 200 sharpshooters by rail, with operators and wire to repair the telegraph, make communication, and report observation.

H. HAUPT.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., *August 28, 1862—3.30 p. m.*

Major-General HALLECK:

Bridge across Pohick, 1 mile west of Burke's Station and 14 from Alexandria, destroyed. Reconnoitering party could proceed no farther. Fireman, who was taken prisoner by the rebels and escaped, says that Bull Run Bridge was set on fire yesterday afternoon. He saw it on fire as he was making off through the bushes from Bull Run and soon after heard it fall. It is clear, therefore, that the Army of Virginia can receive no more supplies by rail at present, and must flank the enemy by a movement to the east, cut its way through, or be lost.

H. HAUPT.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., *August 28, 1862—10.50 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

The result of our railway reconnaissance to-day was extremely gratifying. The construction corps reconstructed the bridge across Pohick, the operators repaired telegraph lines, and the wounded at Fairfax were all brought off safely. Important intelligence was obtained from

a soldier who came on foot from Warrenton Junction. He confirms the statement of the burning of Bull Run Bridge and of the other bridges between Warrenton Junction and Bull Run. He says that Generals Sigel and Hooker occupy Manassas. From a chaplain, captured and released on parole, our superintendent, Devereux, by adroit questioning, elicited the information that the enemy became alarmed last night at Manassas and went off. He saw General Lee to-day at Fairfax about 11 o'clock, who took the road toward Vienna with a large force, accompanied by artillery. I am now sending the chaplain to General McClellan; also copy of report of conductor. To-morrow I have arranged with General McClellan to send out a strong reconnaissance by rail to Bull Run, accompanied by artillery and cavalry, with a wrecking and construction party to clear the way and open communication with Bull Run, when, if our forces occupy Manassas, I will endeavor to pour in supplies without delay, and reconstruct Bull Run Bridge in the shortest time possible.

H. HAUPT.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., *August 28, 1862.*

Colonel RUCKER:

Superintendent Devereux informs me that the track in Union street is blocked with cars; that he has furnished Captain Ferguson with cars as fast as he unloaded them. We are sending no cars over the road. Bull Run and nearly all the other bridges, until within 1 mile of Burke's, have been destroyed. The railroad can for some time carry no more supplies for the Army of Virginia. I will request Mr. Devereux to bring over the cars faster, if you desire it, and if Captain Ferguson can unload them. My information yesterday was that they could not be unloaded faster. I have heard of no complaint on the part of Captain Ferguson.

H. HAUPT.

ALEXANDRIA, *August 28, [1862]—9 a. m.*

Col. D. H. RUCKER, *Quartermaster:*

All the cars that have arrived here from Maryland avenue have been unloaded promptly. We want more cars instead of more force.

WM. STODDARD,
Captain, Assistant Quartermaster.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, *August 28, 1862—10 p. m.*
(Received 6.45 p. m., August 29.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

As soon as I discerned that a large force of the enemy was turning our right toward Manassas, and that the division I had ordered to take post there two days before had not yet arrived there from Alexandria, I immediately broke up my camp at Warrenton Junction and Warrenton and marched rapidly back in three columns.

I directed McDowell, with his own and Sigel's corps and Reynolds' division, to march upon Gainesville by the Warrenton and Alexandria pike; Reno and one division of Heintzelman's to march on Greenwich,

and with Porter's corps and Hooker's division I marched back to Manassas Junction. McDowell was ordered to interpose between the forces of the enemy which had passed down to Manassas through Gainesville and his main body moving down from White Plains through Thoroughfare Gap. This was completely accomplished, Longstreet, who had passed through the Gap, being driven back to the west side. The forces sent to Greenwich were designed to support McDowell in case he met too large a force of the enemy. The division of Hooker marching toward Manassas came upon the enemy near Kettle Run in the afternoon of the 27th, and after a sharp action routed them completely, killing and wounding 300, capturing their camps and baggage and many stand of arms. This morning the command pushed rapidly to Manassas Junction, which Jackson had evacuated three hours in advance. He retreated by Centreville and took the turnpike toward Warrenton, but was met 6 miles west of Centreville by McDowell and Sigel. Late this afternoon, a severe fight took place, which was terminated by darkness. The enemy was driven back at all points, and thus the affair rests. Heintzelman's corps will move on him at daylight from Centreville, and I do not see how it is to escape without heavy loss. Reno is at Centreville, and will for the present remain there, with Fitz John Porter at Manassas. Banks, with most of our railroad trains, is at Kettle Run, where the bridge was burned. I desire that a strong construction corps be sent at once to Bull Run to build the bridge, and at the same time push forward and build the bridge at Kettle Run, so I can bring back the trains to Manassas. The damage to the road is not great; the check the enemy has received will certainly delay him long enough for us to get our trains back.

We have captured 1,000 prisoners, many arms, and one piece of artillery.

I will communicate with you further in the morning.

I wish forage and provisions sent immediately as far as the railroad is unobstructed, and let me know where that is.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

FORT MONROE, August 28, [1862].

(Received 6 p. m.)

Hon. GIDEON WELLES:

SIR: I have received your note advising me relative to the withdrawal of the flotilla from the waters of the James River. Ever since the army crossed the Chickahominy I have kept the four under my command in activity to menace the rebels. It was my intention to have done something more to-day with Appomattox, which I believed feasible, but after the receipt of your note of 25th of August last night I have acted on it, and come down the river again with the fleet. After making further arrangements to-day I shall drop down the river as far as Jamestown Island, and thence to the mouth of the river, at Newport News, which I shall probably reach by to-morrow evening, as I do not wish to risk the large steamers getting on shore by running at night.

Respectfully,

CHARLES WILKES.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 29, 1862—12 m. (Received 12.8 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

Your telegram received. Do you wish the movement of Franklin's corps to continue? He is without reserve ammunition and without transportation.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Alexandria Va., August 29, 1862—12 m.
(Received 12.50 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

Have ordered most of Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry to report to General Barnard for scouting duty toward Rockville, Poolesville, &c. If you apprehend a raid of cavalry on your side of river I had better send a brigade or two of Sumner's to near Tennallytown, where, with two or three old regiments in Forts Allen and Marcy, they can watch both Chain Bridge and Tennallytown. Would it meet your views to post the rest of Sumner's corps between Arlington and Fort Corcoran, where they can either support Cox, Franklin, or Chain Bridge, and even Tennallytown. Franklin has only between 10,000 and 11,000 ready for duty. How far do you wish this force to advance?

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 29, 1862—3 p. m.

Major-General MCCLELLAN, *Alexandria, Va.:*

Your proposed disposition of Sumner's corps seems to me judicious. Of course I have no time to examine into details. The present danger is a raid upon Washington in the night-time. Dispose of all troops as you deem best. I want Franklin's corps to go far enough to find out something about the enemy. Perhaps he may get such information at Annandale as to prevent his going farther; otherwise he will push on toward Fairfax. Try to get something from direction of Manassas, either by telegram or through Franklin's scouts. Our people must move more actively and find out where the enemy is. I am tired of guesses.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 29, 1862.

Major-General MCCLELLAN, *Alexandria, Va.:*

I think you had better place Sumner's corps as it arrives near the fortifications, and particularly at the Chain Bridge. The principal thing to be feared now is a cavalry raid into this city, especially in the night-time. Use Cox's and Tyler's brigades and the new troops for the same object if you need them.

Porter writes to Burnside from Bristoe, 9.30 a. m. yesterday, that Pope's forces were then moving on Manassas and that Burnside would soon hear of them by way of Alexandria.

General Cullum has gone to Harper's Ferry, and I have only a single regular officer for duty in the office. Please send some one of your officers to-day to see that every precaution is taken at the forts against a raid; also at the bridges.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 29, 1862—5.25 p. m. (Received 5.38 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

Before receiving the President's message I had put Sumner's corps in motion toward Arlington and the Chain Bridge, not having received any reply from you. The movement is still under your control in either direction, though now under progress, as stated. I think that one of two alternatives should be fully carried out.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 29, 1862—7.50 p. m.

Major-General McCLELLAN, *Alexandria, Va.:*

You will immediately send constructing trains and guards to repair railroad to Manassas; let there be no delay in this. I have just been told that Franklin's corps stopped at Annandale, and that he was this evening in Alexandria. This is all contrary to my orders; investigate and report the facts of this disobedience. That corps must push forward, as I directed, protect the railroad, and open our communications with Manassas.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

AUGUST 29, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK, *Washington, D. C.:*

I have directed General Banks' supply trains to start out to-night, at least as far as Annandale, with an escort from General Tyler.

In regard to to-morrow's movements, I desire definite instructions, as it is not agreeable to me to be accused of disregarding orders when I have simply exercised the discretion you committed to me.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

If General Franklin was in Alexandria this evening I know nothing of it, but will inquire.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR ALEX., VA.,
August 29, 1862—10 p. m. (Received 10.50 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

The following has just been received by an orderly:

ANNANDALE, August 29, 1862—7.15 p. m.

GENERAL: The news here, picked up from all sources passing along the road, is as follows: Jackson left Centreville yesterday afternoon to march through Thorough-

fare Gap. He was confronted by Sigel, whom he attacked immediately. Sigel was re-enforced by Heintzelman and Porter to-day. McDowell by noon was 4 miles from the field, and was merely waiting for his ammunition to come up to join him. The field of battle is near Gainesville. Sigel fought all day yesterday, slept on the enemy's ground, and this morning at 5 o'clock was attacked, and the cannonading was very heavy when a certain sutler, one of the parties who gives the information, left there. From all the evidence the inference is that we have met with no disaster and that Stonewall is in a tight place, unless he leaves to-night by Aldie. Jackson had with him yesterday three divisions—his own, Ewell's, and Hill's—amounting to 40,000 men. Birney held Centreville this morning and pursued Jackson, picking up many stragglers. The enemy left Centreville last evening. Many of the rebel dead are lying near Centreville. Birney ceased the pursuit on learning the force of the enemy. All of the best witnesses and all of the citizens who have passed consider Jackson in a dangerous position. Pope's train is parked this side of Centreville.

Truly, yours,

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General, Commanding Sixth Corps.

P. S.—Pope is said to be very short of provisions, and the country will not support him.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

FALMOUTH, VA., *August 29, 1862—8 p. m.*

General H. W. HALLECK:

No attack has been made in front and none is anticipated in that direction. We have nothing to fear, unless from the right, should General Pope be overpowered, which I hope is not the case. The troops are well posted and all the heavy stores and baggage sent away, and in any event the place will be held as long as possible.

Since writing the above your dispatch, inclosing the one from General Pope, is received. Am glad to hear affairs are progressing so well.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 29, 1862.*

Major-General POPE:

Trains will be started immediately to reconstruct bridges and carry out supplies. Yours of yesterday, 10 p. m., is the first I have received from you for four days. Live on the country as much as possible till we can supply you. Push the enemy as much as possible, but be sure to keep up your connection with Alexandria.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 29, 1862—12.50 a. m.*

General McCLELLAN, *Alexandria:*

It is reported to headquarters that Lee is advancing on Washington to-night, probably by the Chain Bridge. I doubt whether these works can be held with the raw troops. Can you not send a regiment there?

There is no artillery in Battery Martin Scott, nor any artillery at hand to sweep the bridge. I shall increase the force as much as the new troops at hand will permit. I would like your advice as to whether to hold the works or destroy the bridge. Can you not send a field battery?

J. G. BARNARD.

WASHINGTON, *August 29, 1862*—1.20 a. m.

General GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, *Alexandria*:

There are two regiments at the Chain Bridge. Two others are ordered from near Tennallytown, but this will unman the forts from Fort Pennsylvania to Forts Alexander and Ripley. General Casey will send two others from Hunter's Chapel, which will not arrive till morning, late.

I think a force with artillery should be sent up to take post on this side of the bridge.

J. G. BARNARD,
Brigadier-General.

ALEXANDRIA, *August 29, [1862]*—2 a. m.

(Received 3 a. m.)

General J. G. BARNARD:

Your dispatch received. I have ordered two regiments and a battery to proceed at once up this side of the river to the Chain Bridge, and I have told the officer who sends them (General Sumner) that you would have an officer there to post them. I would advise you to hold the works as long as you can with safety, and at the same time be prepared to destroy the bridge at short notice.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

ARLINGTON, *August 29, 1862*—6.30 a. m.

General BARNARD:

General Casey's two regiments are *en route* to Chain Bridge. Two others have reported to me, one the One hundred and twentieth New York, with 5 rounds of ammunition and more drawn and on its way. Send immediately to Chain Bridge the other regiment. The Ninth New Hampshire has no ammunition except what is supposed to be on the way from the arsenal. This regiment will wait at Fort Corcoran for its ammunition. Shall I then send it to Chain Bridge or let it remain at Fort Corcoran?

A. W. WHIPPLE,
[Brigadier-General.]

ALEXANDRIA, VA., *August 29, 1862*—9.15 a. m.

General J. G. BARNARD:

The general commanding directs me to say that the Fourteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, a well-drilled heavy artillery regiment, is at your disposal. It is now coming in. The general wishes it posted in the most important works, beginning with Forts Marcy and Ethan Allen, on the right.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, August 29, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Alexandria :

Please direct the Fourteenth Massachusetts to report to Brigadier-General Whipple at Arlington. I will have it distributed in the most important works, but there are good reasons at the present moment, I think, for not sending a part to Fort Marcy, as Colonel Doubleday, of the New York Fourth, is commanding there, and the place has always been garrisoned from his regiment. I would relieve part of his regiment and send it to Ethan Allen and Marcy.

J. G. BARNARD,
Brigadier-General

AUGUST 29, 1862—11.30 a. m.

General A. W. WHIPPLE:

General Cox, with his brigade, marches for Upton's Hill to-day. You will please direct the officer now in command of the troops at that place to report to General Cox for orders on his arrival there.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

ARLINGTON, VA., August 29, 1862—11.55 a. m.

Col. A. V. COLBURN, *Alexandria, Va.:*

Captain Van Horn, aide-de-camp, spent last night at Falls Church, directing the establishing of pickets, &c. He returned this morning, reporting all quiet and in good condition. Rumors indicate a movement of the enemy from Germantown toward Dranesville. All the forces at Falls Church and vicinity are directed to report to General Cox. The Fourteenth Massachusetts will be assigned to the forts. Please inform me what forts are detached from my command and garrisoned by Colonel Tyler's troops.

A. W. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
 August 29, 1862—12.10 p. m.

Lieut. Col. A. S. WEBB,
Assistant Inspector-General, Fifth Corps :

The general commanding directs that you immediately proceed to make an inspection of Forts Marcy and Ethan Allen and the works near the Chain Bridge and as far back as Tennallytown, with special reference to their armament, condition, the composition, strength, and efficiency of their garrisons. You will please also direct your careful attention to the subject of destroying the Chain Bridge, should it become necessary, and be prepared to recommend the measures necessary to effect that purpose promptly and thoroughly. On the completion of that duty, which you will perform with all possible dispatch, you will report in person at these headquarters. Please acknowledge.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

August 29, 1862—2 p. m.

General E. V. SUMNER,

Commanding Second Army Corps :

GENERAL: It was supposed when you were ordered last night to hold your command ready to move this morning that you would be required to march to Manassas. The general commanding directs me to say that he wishes you to continue to hold your command in readiness to march, as he is expecting orders every moment from Washington, and he expects that you will move up the river to occupy position on this side the river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

August 29, [1862]—7.40 p. m.

Lieutenant BARROLL, *Alexandria :*

The commanding general desires that you will at once place at the disposal of Captain Ferguson, assistant quartermaster at Alexandria, all the subsistence stores for which he can provide wagon transportation to Centreville. These stores are designed for Pope's army, and they should be ready to leave at an early hour to-morrow. Please acknowledge.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Col. H. F. Clarke, care of Col. J. P. Taylor, Commissary-General.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

August 29, 1862.

Captain FERGUSON,

Assistant Quartermaster, Alexandria :

The commanding general desires that you will have all the wagons you can command loaded with subsistence stores and prepared to move at an early hour to-morrow morning toward Centreville. Please acknowledge, and state what number of wagons you can count upon. Lieutenant Barroll, commissary of subsistence at Alexandria, has been instructed to provide the supplies you can transport.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, August 29, 1862—7.40 p. m.

General McCLELLAN:

There are no heavy (siege) guns available except those mounted in forts, none of which should be removed, I think.

If you think otherwise, the shortest way is to direct General Whipple to select them from the works on the south side.

Has not Tyler his siege train with him ?

J. G. BARNARD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 29, 1862—10 p. m. (Received 11 p. m.)

General J. G. BARNARD :

One of my staff officers reports :

I have inspected Forts Thayer, Saratoga, Bunker Hill, Slemmer, and Totten; all in good order and well supplied with ammunition; each garrisoned by one small company of One hundred and twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The garrisons of all were under marching orders this morning. I think that instead of these works being abandoned they should be occupied with much larger garrisons, and I am at a loss to comprehend where the troops could do better service in defending the approach to Washington.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

ALEXANDRIA, August 29, 1862—10.20 p. m.

General MARCY, *Chief of Staff*:

Captain Ferguson is working all the men he can use to advantage, and will start the wagon train at 1 o'clock to-night if the guard is ready. I have sent the orders to General Tyler, and am going in a few moments with Captain Ferguson to see him about the guard. Colonel Haupt will start at 4 a. m. to-morrow the construction train and one forage train and one commissary train for Sangster's Station. The roads from there to Centreville are said to be very good.

A teamster from Pope's command reports his headquarters to-night on Bull Run, 2 miles from Centreville. But 10 wagons of Colonel Holabird's train are loaded, and will go with Captain Ferguson's train, making about 90 wagons in all.

WM. F. BIDDLE,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

WASHINGTON, August 29, 1862—11.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, *Alexandria* :

There are no instructed artillerymen whatever, except a few employed in teaching raw troops, in the forts from Franklin to Pennsylvania.

I regard these works as liable to attack, and on being relieved by the Fourteenth Massachusetts the garrisons you mention are ordered to proceed to them and to strengthen Ethan Allen and Marcy.

J. G. BARNARD,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—I could wish that there were still more force north of the Potomac, near the works mentioned and beyond, for I do not feel secure against a crossing of the Potomac above.

WASHINGTON, August 29, 1862.

[General HALLECK] :

I telegraphed General McClellan, explaining the removal of certain garrisons, and said :

I would desire still more troops in or near these works (north of Potomac), for I

cannot feel secure against the enemy's crossing the Potomac and attacking on that side.

J. G. BARNARD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Alexandria, Va., August 29, 1862.

General H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

The following dispatch is respectfully communicated to you for your information:

ALEXANDRIA, VA., *August 29, 1862.*

General S. WILLIAMS, *Assistant Adjutant-General*:

All the teams at this depot have been in constant use to-day, and but few of them have returned. I have given directions to have them loaded up with subsistence stores as they come in. Of the 160 teams belonging to the depot I cannot say how many may get in before morning. Colonel Rucker will send me 100 teams to-morrow morning, and these I will also have loaded.

C. B. FERGUSON,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS REYNOLDS' DIVISION,
August 29, 1862—3.30.

Colonel SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff*:

COLONEL: General Sigel is moving on Gainesville down the pike, with my right near Groveton, my left toward the railroad.

I do not know where anybody is but Sigel. Please let me hear from you.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
August 29, 1862.

[General McDOWELL]:

GENERAL: A large force from Thoroughfare Gap is making a junction through Gainesville up the Centreville road with the forces in the direction of the cannonading.

JNO. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Centreville, August 29, 1862.

Maj. Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER:

Push forward with your corps and King's division, which you will take with you, upon Gainesville. I am following the enemy down the Warrenton turnpike. Be expeditious or we will lose much.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 29, 1862—8.30 a. m.

General MORELL:

General Porter desires you to keep closed up, and see that the ammunition train, which is, I learn, at Manassas, is put in with your trains.

Yours, respectfully,

GEO. SYKES,
Brigadier-General.

General PORTER:

There is an ammunition train here belonging to King's division. Nothing for us.

GEO. W. MORELL,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

GENERAL: We have 16 wagons here with 396,000 rounds, caliber .58; 20,000 rounds, .69. We are ordered to support General King. The head of the column is halted beyond the Junction. General Porter will be here soon. He rode ahead to find General Pope. General Gibbon has just come with an order from Pope for us to march to Gainesville at once.

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

AUGUST 29, 1862—11.30 a. m.

Col. E. SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff, &c.:*

I forward the inclosed from General Buford.* My division halted to close up; men are much exhausted and straggle a great deal. Will do my best to push on.

Very respectfully,

JAMES B. RICKETTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
[August 29, 1862]—9.30 a. m.

General RICKETTS:

Seventeen regiments, one battery, and 500 cavalry passed through Gainesville three-quarters of an hour ago on the Centreville road. I think this division should join our forces, now engaged, at once.

JNO. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General.

Please forward this.

FALMOUTH, VA., August 29, 1862—8.30 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Dispatch from our advance at Barnett's and Kelly's Fords represent all quiet there, but no communication with General Pope's army

* No inclosure found. Reference probably to Buford's dispatch of 9.30 a. m., following.

since yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. His headquarters were then at Bristoe, 25 miles from our advance guard at the ford. All quiet in our front this morning. Have you had any news from General Pope yourself?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 29, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va.:*

I have heard nothing from Pope for four days, except through you. He seems to have permitted a part of the enemy's force to march around him. Unless he opens his communications to-day I fear he will be forced south of the Occoquan. I am only waiting to hear from him in order to move you.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

FALMOUTH, VA., *August 29, 1862—8.40 a. m.*

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

The following dispatch has just been received:

ADVANCE, 29th.

There has been very heavy cannonading in the direction of Warrenton Junction all morning. It seemed to be getting more distinct, but has now ceased.

A. E. BURNSIDE.

FALMOUTH, VA., *August 29, 1862—8.50 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Our advance telegraph operator reports that firing has again commenced in the direction of Manassas. Are you in communication with General Pope? In case telegraph communication is cut off between this place and Washington, shall I use my discretion or await orders from you by the river?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

FALMOUTH, VA., *August 29, 1862—8.50 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

The following statement is from a Union man just in from Richmond. He seems to be reliable:

B. B. Pritchard left Richmond on the evening of the 27th. Few troops there, and they are at Drewry's Bluff. No troops at Hanover Court-House. A brigade stationed near Mount Carmel Church. Troops and provisions still going to Gordonsville. Provisions very scarce. Three gunboats, small river boats, with guns mounted, at Richmond. At work on ram; supposed to progress slowly. At work on machinery at Talbot's Government Foundry. Tredegar and Rahne's works making munitions of war. General Lee at Drewry's Bluff; Lovell, Magru-

der, and Huger relieved from command; Johnston still off duty, and Beauregard supposed to be crazy.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

FALMOUTH, VA., August 29, 1862—1 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*, and
Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, *Alexandria*:

The following is just received from advance pickets:

BARNETT'S FORD—10 a. m.

I sent party out last night 4 miles on the railroad from Rappahannock toward Brandy Station. No force to be seen there. Captain McIntyre this morning picketed the road toward Morgansburg, with instructions to scout in that direction. Heavy firing this morning, apparently in the direction of Brentsville and being at this hour toward Warrenton. We will keep you informed.

THOS. C. DEVIN,
Colonel.

Your telegram just received.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

FALMOUTH, VA., August 29, 1862—1 p. m.

H. W. HALLECK, *Major-General*:

The following message just received:

ADVANCE, 29th—12.45 p. m.

General AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE:

Messenger that left Pope's army this morning about 6 o'clock reports our forces within 2 miles of Manassas Junction. He says when about 1½ miles from our forces heavy cannonading—commenced by the rebels he thinks. He left railroad at Catlett's Station, coming direct here by short road. He was informed by a contraband that there were some 1,000 or 1,500 rebel cavalry between Warrenton and the Junction.

CHERRY,
Telegraph Operator.

A. E. BURNSIDE.

Please say to General Halleck or officially that the enemy is in some force 5 miles off.

A. E. B.

FALMOUTH, VA., August 29, 1862—1 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*, and
Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, *Alexandria*:

The following just received from Porter, 4 miles from Manassas, the 28th, 2 p. m.:

All that talk of bagging Jackson, &c., was bosh. That enormous Gap (Manassas) was left open and the enemy jumped through, and the story of McDowell having cut off Longstreet had no good foundation. The enemy have destroyed all our bridges, burned trains, &c., and made this army rush back to look after its line of communication and find our base of subsistence. We are far from Alexandria, considering this moving of transportation. Your supply train of 40 wagons is here, but I can't find them. There is a report that Jackson is at Centreville, which you can believe or

not. The enemy destroyed an immense amount of property at Manassas—cars and supplies. I expect the next thing will be a raid on our rear by way of Warrenton by Longstreet, who was cut off.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

This is the latest news.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

FALMOUTH, VA., August 29, 1862—5.15 p. m.

General H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

The following message has just been received [from General Porter]:

BRISTOE, August 29, 1862—6 a. m.

General BURNSIDE:

Shall be off in half an hour. The messenger who brought this says the enemy had been at Centreville, and pickets were found there last night. Sigel had severe fight last night; took many prisoners. Banks is at Warrenton Junction; McDowell near Gainesville; Heintzelman and Reno at Centreville, where they marched yesterday, and Pope went to Centreville with the last two as a body guard, at the time not knowing where was the enemy and when Sigel was fighting within 8 miles of him and in sight. Comment is unnecessary. The enormous trains are still rolling on, many animals not having been watered for fifty hours. I shall be out of provisions to-morrow night. Your train of 40 wagons cannot be found. I hope Mac is at work, and we will soon get ordered out of this. It would seem from proper statements of the enemy that he was wandering around loose; but I expect they know what they are doing, which is more than any one here or anywhere knows.

Just received the following order:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Near Bull Run, August 29, 1862.

Major-General PORTER:

General McDowell has anticipated [intercepted] the retreat of Jackson. Sigel is immediately on the right of McDowell. Kearny and Hooker march to attack the enemy's rear at early dawn. Major-General Pope directs you to move upon Centreville at the first dawn of day with your whole command, leaving your trains to follow. It is very important that you should be here at a very early hour in the morning. A severe engagement is likely to take place and your presence is necessary.

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

A large body of enemy reported opposite. I am preparing and will hold the place until the last. The only fear I have is a force coming from Manassas Junction.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

AUGUST 29, 1862—5.45 p. m.

General SYKES:

I received an order from Mr. Cutting to advance and support Morell. I faced about and did so. I soon met Griffin's brigade withdrawing, by order of General Morell, who was not pushed out, but retiring. I faced about and marched back 200 yards or so. I met then an orderly from General Porter to General Morell, saying he must push on and press the enemy; that all was going well for us and he was returning. Griffin then faced about; and I am following him to support General Morell, as ordered. None of the batteries are closed up to me.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN.

GENERAL:

Colonel Marshall reports that two batteries have come down in the woods on our right, toward the railroad, and two regiments of infantry on the road. If this be so, it will be hot here in the morning.

GEO. W. MORELL,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

Move the infantry and everything behind the crest and conceal the guns. We must hold that place and make it too hot for them. Come the same game over them they do over us, and get your men out of sight.

F. J. PORTER.

General PORTER:

I can move everything out of sight except Hazlett's battery. Griffin is supporting it, and is on its right, principally in the pine bushes. The other batteries and brigades are retired out of sight. Is this what you mean by everything?

GEO. W. MORELL,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

General MORELL:

I think you can move Hazlett's battery, or the most of it, and post him in the bushes with the others, so as to deceive. I would get everything, if possible, in ambuscade. All goes well with the other troops.

F. J. P.

General MORELL:

Tell me what is passing quickly. If the enemy is coming hold to him, and I will come up. Post your men to repulse him.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

General MORELL:

Hold on, if you can, to your present place. What is passing?
F. J. PORTER.

General MORELL:

The enemy must be in a much larger force than I can see; from the commands of the officers, I should judge a brigade. They are endeavoring to come in our left, and have been advancing. Have also heard noise on left as the movement of artillery. Their advance is quite close.

E. G. MARSHALL,
Colonel Thirteenth New York.

[Indorsement.]

General PORTER:

Colonel Marshall reports a movement in front of his left. I think we

had better retire. No infantry in sight, and I am continuing the movement. Stay where you are, to aid me, if necessary.

MORELL.

General MORELL:

I have all within reach of you. I wish you to give the enemy a good shelling without wasting ammunition, and push at the same time a party over to see what is going on. We cannot retire while McDowell holds his own.

F. J. P.

AUGUST 29, 1862.

[Received about dusk.]

General MORELL:

Put your men in position to remain during the night, and have out your pickets. Put them so that they will be in line, and on rising will be in position to resist any attack. I am about a mile from you. McDowell says all goes well, and we are getting the best of the fight. I wish you would send me a dozen men from that cavalry.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

Keep me informed. Troops are passing up to Gainesville, pushing the enemy. Rickett's has gone; also King.

[Received about sunset August 29, 1862.]

General MORELL:

I wish you to push up two regiments, supported by two others, preceded by skirmishers, the regiments at intervals of 200 yards, and attack the party with a section of a battery opposed to you. The battle works well on our right, and the enemy are said to be retiring up the pike. Give the enemy a good shelling when our troops advance.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Received a few minutes before daylight August 30.]

General MORELL:

Lose not a moment in withdrawing and coming down the road to me. The wagons which went up send down at once and have the road cleared, and send me word when you have all in motion. Your command must follow Sykes'.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Received daylight August 30, 1862.]

General STURGIS:

Please put your command in motion to follow Sykes as soon as he

starts. If you know of any other troops who are to join me I wish you to send notice to them to follow you.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

We march as soon as we can see.

ALEXANDRIA, August 29, 1862—9.40 p. m.
(Received 11 p. m.)

President LINCOLN and General HALLECK:

General Pope was at Centreville this morning at 6 o'clock. Seemed to be in good spirits. Hooker is driving the enemy before him; McDowell and Sigel cutting off his retreat. Army out of forage and subsistence. Force of enemy 60,000. This is the substance of information communicated by two ambulance drivers, who came in from Centreville, and who also gave many particulars confirming previous statements. I have ordered a train of forage and another of subsistence to be got ready to start before daylight, and will notify General Pope to-night by courier that he can have wagons to receive it at Sangster's Station by daylight to-morrow morning.

H. HAUPT.

YORKTOWN, August 29, 1862.

Col. A. V. COLBURN,
Adjutant-General (McClellan's):

I gave the order for the embarkation of the cavalry and artillery as they arrived. I requested the quartermaster to designate the transportation for cavalry and for Couch's division. The orders for Couch were very urgent, and considerable portion of his division is off.

Shall I send the cavalry first, and shall I send all the cavalry before the balance of Couch's division embarks? I am using all dispatch.

E. D. KEYES,
Major-General.

YORKTOWN, August 29, 1862.

Col. A. V. COLBURN, *Alexandria*:

SIR: One-third of General Pleasonton's cavalry is embarked and on its way down the river. The whole will be embarked by to-morrow eve or sooner. The want of wharf accommodation seems to retard the embarkation.

Very respectfully,

E. D. KEYES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 29, 1862—12.5 p. m.

Capt. C. G. SAWTELLE, Assistant Quartermaster:

General McClellan is anxious to hear as soon as possible what is being done in the way of embarking and forwarding cavalry. Every-

thing else must give way to this. Cavalry is much needed. Please answer at once.

A. V. COLBURN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to commanding officer Yorktown.)

FORT MONROE, August 29, 1862.

Col. R. INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster, Alexandria:

What has become of the City of Norwich, Chancellor Livingston, Winnissimet, and the light steamers that went with Sumner's command? They do not return rapidly, and very few of the light schooners have come back. I am now nearly out of transports for wagons and horses. I went to Yorktown yesterday. Everything is going on well there. All the batteries there and here have now gone. Pleasonton will finish embarking, I think, to-morrow evening. The trains of the different corps are embarking as rapidly as I have transportation for them. Franklin's quartermasters work very slowly.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Captain, Assistant Quartermaster.

FORT MONROE, August 29, 1862.

Colonel COLBURN, *Adjutant-General:*

Your dispatch just received. One of Pleasonton's regiments is embarked and gone. I have sent transports enough to Yorktown for one more regiment, which is now embarking. There are now no light schooners or steamers suitable for carrying horses here. The first that arrive shall be sent to Yorktown. Rush's regiment is still here waiting to embark. I have no transports for him. The steamers and light schooners do not return rapidly from the Potomac. Everything has been loaded as fast as it arrived here, and no time shall be lost in shipping the cavalry after the vessels arrive.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
August 29, 1862—1.10 p. m.

Commodore CHARLES WILKES,

Comdg. James River Flotilla, Hampton Roads, Va.:

Turn over the command of the James River flotilla to Rear-Admiral L. M. Goldsborough, and proceed without delay to Washington with the Wachusett, Maratanza, Sonoma, Tioga, Aroostook, and six mortar boats, and assume command of the Potomac flotilla. Send the other six mortar boats to Baltimore. Let the mortar boats come up under sail.

Acknowledge receipt.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

WINCHESTER, VA., *August 29, 1862.*

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

On the 27th I started 6 of my men across the Blue Ridge, through Ashby's Gap. Had them armed with shot-guns, and chased them into the enemy's line with a cavalry force from here. They have just returned, and furnish the following, which may not be new, but which I fully rely on:

Jackson is at Manassas Junction with 50,000 men. Longstreet was near Salem yesterday (28th). White's cavalry at Middleburg. They were to execute Corbin yesterday, one of Captain Means' men, captured at Waterford, who they claimed as a deserter. Between Bloomfield and Middleburg my men met a messenger going to Bloomfield to meet an old man from Harper's Ferry, who carries news of the movements of Federal troops in that vicinity. Did not get his name. He ought to be found. General Pope is considered by the rebels as surrounded. No chance of escape, except via Aquia Creek.

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Cullum left here on his return this morning at 7 o'clock.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *August 29, 1862.*

SENIOR NAVAL OFFICER, *off Aquia Creek*:

Retain all the vessels sent from James River at Aquia Creek until further orders, but act in conjunction with General Burnside, to whom you will communicate at Falmouth, Va.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *August 29, [1862.]*

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE,
U. S. Army, Falmouth, Va.:

I have sent an order to Aquia Creek to detain the boats. Wilkes is ordered up to the Potomac with a dozen vessels and will assume command.

G. V. FOX,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

FORT MONROE, *August 29, [1862.]*

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE NAVY:

SIR: I received your dispatch at Newport News about sunset, where I arrived with the Wachusett and Dacotah, and the rest of the fleet close at hand. I shall make all haste in transferring the vessels of the squadron not designated in your dispatch over to Rear-Admiral Goldsborough, and proceed at once to the Potomac and Washington, agreeably to your instructions. I would state that for active operations in the Potomac I would like to bring with me the Jacob Bell and Yankee and the tug Alert. The rear-admiral has four tugs here, and the Dragon, which is under repairs at this place. You may be assured

I shall lose no time in the movements. Please to let me hear early to-morrow about the above smaller vessels. The mortar boats will leave, as directed, to-morrow morning.

Respectfully,

CHARLES WILKES.

WASHINGTON, *August 30, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In reply to your note of last evening* I have to state:

1st. That on the 30th of July I directed General McClellan to send away his sick as quickly as possible, preparatory to his moving in some direction. Receiving no answer, the order was repeated August 2. On the 3d of August I directed him to withdraw his entire army from Harrison's Landing and bring it to Aquia Creek.

2d. That the order was not obeyed with the promptness I expected and the national safety, in my opinion, required. It will be seen from my telegraphic correspondence that General McClellan protested against the movement, and that it was not actually commenced till the 14th instant. It is proper to remark that the reasons given for not moving earlier was the delay in getting off the sick. As shown in my correspondence, I was most earnestly pressing him to move quickly, for the reason that I felt very anxious for the safety of Washington. From all the information I could obtain I believed that the enemy intended to crush General Pope's army and attack this city. I also believed that our only safety was to unite the two armies as rapidly as possible between the enemy and Washington. The object of pushing General Pope forward to the Rapidan was simply to gain time for General McClellan's army to get into position somewhere in rear of the Rappahannock. This I at first hoped to accomplish by landing the troops of Generals Burnside and McClellan at Aquia Creek. But the time which elapsed between the arrival of these two armies compelled me to bring most of General McClellan's forces to Alexandria, as General Pope was then falling back from the Upper Rappahannock before the main body of the enemy. When General McClellan's movement was begun it was rapidly carried out; but there was an unexpected delay in commencing it. General McClellan reports the delay was unavoidable.

3d. That on the 26th August, at 11.20, I telegraphed to Major-General Franklin, at Alexandria, to march his corps by Centreville toward Warrenton and to report to General Pope. Finding that Franklin's corps had not left, I telegraphed to General McClellan on the 27th, at 10 a. m., to have it march in the direction of Manassas as soon as possible. On the same day, at 12 m., I again telegraphed to General McClellan that General Porter reported a general battle imminent, and that Franklin's corps should move out by forced marches, carrying three or four days' provisions; to be afterwards supplied, as far as possible, by railroad. I also gave him the positions of General Pope's troops as well as I could ascertain them, and suggested the possibility that the enemy would attempt to turn his right. At 9 p. m. General McClellan telegraphed that he should retain Cox with General Franklin till next morning, and would visit my headquarters immediately. He came to

* See Stanton to Halleck, August 28, p. 706.

my quarters soon after midnight, and left about 2 o'clock in the morning of the 28th.

At our interview I urged on him the importance of pushing forward Franklin as early as possible. Hearing about noon that General McClellan had not reached Alexandria, I telegraphed, at 12.40 p. m. (28th), to General Franklin, if he had not acted on General McClellan's order to do so on mine, and move toward Manassas Junction. At 1 p. m. General McClellan telegraphed to me that the moment Franklin could be started with a reasonable amount of artillery he should go forward. At 2.45 he telegraphed some rumors he had heard about the enemy's movements, and expressed an opinion that the troops sent from Alexandria should be in force, and with cavalry and artillery, or we should be beaten in detail. I replied at 3.30 p. m. that not a moment must be lost in pushing as large a force as possible toward Manassas, so as to communicate with General Pope before the enemy could be re-enforced. He telegraphed back at 4.45 that Franklin's corps was not in condition to move and fight a battle. At 8.45 I telegraphed to him that there must be no further delay in moving Franklin's corps toward Manassas—that they must go to-morrow morning, ready or not ready. If we delay too long to get ready there will be no necessity of going at all, for Pope will either be defeated or victorious without our aid. If there is a want of wagons, the men must carry provisions with them till the wagons can come to their relief. At 10 he replied that he had ordered Franklin's corps to move at 6 o'clock.

On the morning of the 29th, at 10.30, he telegraphed to me that Franklin's corps had started at 6 a. m., and that he could give him but two squadrons of cavalry. At 12 m. he telegraphed that Franklin's corps was without proper ammunition and without transportation; and again at 1 p. m. he telegraphed that in his opinion Franklin ought not to advance beyond Annandale. At 3.10 p. m. I replied that I wanted Franklin's corps to go far enough to find out something about the enemy; that perhaps he might get such information at Annandale as to prevent his going farther; that otherwise he would push on toward Fairfax. I added that "our people must move more actively and find out where the enemy is. I am tired of guesses." Late in the afternoon I heard that Franklin's corps had halted at Annandale, and that he himself had been seen in Alexandria in the afternoon. I immediately telegraphed to General McClellan at 7.50 p. m. that his (Franklin's) being in Alexandria and his corps halting at Annandale was contrary to my orders; that his corps must push forward as I directed, protect the railroad, and open our communication with Manassas. General McClellan replied at 8 p. m., referring to his previous telegrams, and said that he had not deemed it safe for Franklin to march beyond Annandale, and that he was responsible for his being in Alexandria and his corps halting at Annandale.

Early on the morning of the 30th I made inquiries of the Quartermaster-General in regard to transportation, and telegraphed at 9.40 to General McClellan that I was by no means satisfied with General Franklin's march of yesterday (29th). Considering the circumstances of the case he was very wrong in stopping at Annandale. I referred to the fact that he could have obtained transportation if he had applied for it to the Quartermaster's Department, and added: "He knew the importance of opening communication with General Pope's army, and should have acted more promptly."

The foregoing is, I believe, a correct summary of the orders and instructions given by me in regard to the movement of General Franklin's

corps, my expressions of dissatisfaction, and the reasons alleged for the delays which in the result proved so unfortunate.

4th. Copies of letters, orders, &c., relative to your inquiries are sent herewith.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS OF BATTLE,
Near Groveton, Va., August 30, 1862—5 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

We fought a terrific battle here yesterday with the combined forces of the enemy, which lasted with continuous fury from daylight until dark, by which time the enemy was driven from the field, which we now occupy. Our troops are too much exhausted yet to push matters, but I shall do so in the course of the morning, as soon as Fitz John Porter's corps comes up from Manassas. The enemy is still in our front, but badly used up. We have lost not less than 8,000 men killed and wounded, but from the appearance of the field the enemy lost at least two to one. He stood strictly on the defensive, and every assault was made by ourselves. Our troops behaved splendidly. The battle was fought on the identical battle-field of Bull Run, which greatly increased the enthusiasm of our men. The news just reaches me from the front that the enemy is retreating toward the mountains. I go forward at once to see. We have made great captures, but I am not able yet to form an idea of their extent.

I think you had best send Franklin's, Cox's, and Sturgis' regiments to Centreville, as also forage and subsistence.

I received a note this morning from General Franklin, written by order of General McClellan, saying that wagons and cars would be loaded and sent to Fairfax Station as soon as I would send a cavalry escort to Alexandria to bring them out. Such a request, when Alexandria is full of troops and we fighting the enemy, needs no comment.

Will you have these supplies sent without the least delay to Centreville?

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. —. }

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Groveton, August 30, 1862—12 m.

The following forces will be immediately thrown forward in pursuit of the enemy and press him vigorously during the whole day. Major-General McDowell is assigned to the command of the pursuit:

Major-General Porter's corps will push forward on the Warrenton turnpike, followed by the divisions of Brigadier-Generals King and Reynolds. The division of Brigadier-General Ricketts will pursue the Hay Market road, followed by the corps of Major-General Heintzelman. The necessary cavalry will be assigned to these columns by Major-General McDowell, to whom regular and frequent reports will be made. The general headquarters will be somewhere on the Warrenton turnpike.

By command of Major-General Pope:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

* They are printed in chronological order.

WASHINGTON, August 30, 1862.

P. H. WATSON, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary of War :

SIR: General Halleck desires me to say that General Pope wishes ammunition, and especially for artillery, to be sent at once to Centreville. The general has communicated this to General McClellan, General Banks, the chief of ordnance, and the chief quartermaster at Alexandria, and requests that you will do what you can to hasten and facilitate this matter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. THOM,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 30, 1862.

Major-General BANKS, *Manassas, Va. :*

General Pope is in want of ammunition, particularly for artillery. We will send from Alexandria as soon as possible. Cannot you send some to him from Manassas?

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, VA.,
August 30, 1862—1.45 p. m. (Received 2.30 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Your dispatch received. There is artillery and other ammunition in my train near Centreville. Sixteen wagons went up last night. I have many more wagons on the road now near this place, which can be moved directly to him if I knew where to send them. Please inform me.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, August 30, 1862—2 p. m.

Major-General POPE :

Yours of 5 a. m. is received. All matters have been attended to. Thirty thousand men are marching to your aid.

Franklin should be with you now and Sumner to-morrow morning. All will be right soon, even if you should be forced to fall back. Let your army know that heavy re-enforcements are coming.

Yours, truly,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 30, 1862.

Major-General BANKS, *Manassas, Va.:*

General Pope's headquarters were at Groveton this morning. You can judge best from the firing where he now is. The enemy this morning was said to be falling back toward the mountains.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 30, 1862—2.20 p. m.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS, *Manassas, Va.:*

If the battle still continues you should re-enforce General Pope with all the troops you can spare, unless you have orders from him to the contrary. If you can send him ammunition, the train must be well guarded. If you cannot communicate with General Pope, by all means send him aid so long as the battle lasts. If there is any enemy in your vicinity you must of course secure your own position.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

MANASSAS, VA., *August 30, 1862.*

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief U. S. Army:

The ammunition is now going rapidly forward from the cars at Bristoe Station to Centreville. General Pope will be notified. There will be 100 wagon loads.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Comdg. Second Army Corps, Army of Virginia.

MANASSAS, VA., *August 30, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Alexandria, Va.:

The firing has just commenced again. It is, as I judged, about 9 miles distant, and exactly northwest, which would bring it to a point near Gainesville or New Market.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Manassas, Va., August 30, 1862—5 p. m.

Colonel STAGER :

Captain Nordendorf was sent to the battle-field by me this afternoon, and reports that last evening at 6 o'clock a most severe engagement occurred between Jackson and 60,000 rebels and three of our army corps. Lieutenant-Colonel Strother informed him that the battle was the most decided and brilliant victory of the war. About 40,000 were engaged on our side. We lost about 6,000; the rebels 10,000. In the night Jackson retreated toward the mountains; I cannot say whether to Thoroughfare Gap or only to a new position. The battle was opened by Sigel, who engaged the enemy till 6 o'clock, then Heintzelman on the right and McDowell on the left. The action continued until 9 p. m. It was on the field of the battle of last year. To-day Sumner came up.

Nothing important has occurred to-day so far as I know, the position of the enemy not being fully ascertained. He is beaten to-day. Heintzelman on the right, Kearny center, and McDowell left. General Pope directed the movements in person. Our men are in great spirits, but exhausted. It was expected that the pursuit of the enemy would

be made by Sumner. You will understand this is a field report for you alone, not for publication, by your request.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR ALEX., VA.,
August 30, 1862—9.15 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

Heavy artillery firing is now in progress in the direction of Fairfax Court-House. There has been a good deal of it for two or three hours. I hear it so distinctly that I should judge it to be this side of Fairfax. Have not been able to ascertain the cause. It seems that the garrisons in the works on north side of Potomac are altogether too small.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
August 30, 1862—9.40 a. m.

Major-General McCLELLAN, *Alexandria, Va.:*

I am by no means satisfied with General Franklin's march of yesterday. Considering the circumstances of the case, he was very wrong in stopping at Annandale. Moreover, I learned last night that the Quartermaster's Department could have given him plenty of transportation, if he had applied for it, any time since his arrival at Alexandria. He knew the importance of opening communication with General Pope's army, and should have acted more promptly.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 30, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Ever since General Franklin received notice that he was to march from Alexandria he has been using every effort to get transportation for his extra ammunition, but he was uniformly told by the quartermasters here that there was none disposable, and his command marched without wagons.*

After the departure of his corps, at 6 a. m. yesterday, he procured 20 wagons, to carry a portion of his ammunition, by unloading some of General Banks' supply train for that purpose.

General Sumner was one entire day in endeavoring, by application upon quartermasters and others, to get a sufficient number of wagons to transport his reserve ammunition, but without success, and was obliged to march without it.

I have this morning sent all my headquarters train that is landed to be at once loaded with ammunition for Sumner and Franklin; but they will not go far toward supplying the deficiency.

* This letter is probably the original of dispatch given in Series I, Vol. XI, Part I, p. 100.

Eighty-five wagons were got together by the quartermaster last night, loaded with subsistence, and sent forward, under an escort, at 1 a. m. via Annandale.

Every effort has been made to carry out your instructions promptly. The difficulty seems to consist in the fact that the greater part of the transportation on hand at Alexandria and Washington has been needed for current supplies of the garrisons. At all events such is the state of the case as represented to me by the quartermasters, and it appears to be true. I take it for granted that this has not been properly explained to you.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 30, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. V. SUMNER,
Commanding Second Army Corps, Arlington, Va.:

By direction of the general-in-chief you will at once march with all your command, excepting one brigade and a light battery to be left between Chain Bridge and Tennallytown, to the relief of General Pope.

You will take the Columbia pike via Annandale and Fairfax Court-House. Three hundred men of the Excelsior Brigade will join you at Annandale.

Please report the hour of your departure, and take two or three days' rations in haversacks.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

P. S.—The detachment of the Excelsior Brigade will not be able to move until late in the day. They are to escort three batteries this afternoon, and will probably join you to-night. These batteries belong to Heintzelman's corps, and the commanding general wishes you to send them to their appropriate command as soon as you can safely do so.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Alexandria, August 30, 1862. (Received 10.40 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Couch has reached Aquia with a portion of his division, and will soon be here. Please inform me in time whether your information from up the river and from direction of Dranesville renders it expedient to place him so as to watch in that direction or whether he will be better placed near here. If he is to go toward Tennallytown or Chain Bridge some little time will be saved by landing him at Washington or Georgetown. Firing still continues, but less heavily, I think.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 30, 1862. (Received 10.45 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

The Fourteenth Connecticut Regiment has two field officers and one captain, who came from the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, and are good artillery officers. I recommend that this regiment be assigned to duty as parts of the garrison, as they will soon learn the use of heavy guns. If it were placed for a short time with the First Connecticut it would soon be efficient. The Fourteenth is now, I think, near Chain Bridge.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 30, 1862—11.10 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

I learn that there are 5,000 new troops at Forts Marcy and Allen besides two regiments and a battery from Sumner's. The last I have ordered to join their corps. Five thousand are more than required for the immediate defense of the two forts. A part could be used to advantage between Chain Bridge and Tennallytown, where the garrisons are entirely too weak. I leave one brigade of Sumner's there, but if you judge it unnecessary, they can follow their corps. I think we are particularly weak on north side and none too strong on south side. Have suspended the departure of the four regiments to Fort Monroe.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
[*Major-General.*]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 30, 1862—12.15 p. m.
(Received August 31, 1 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

Have sent an aide to Alexandria to direct that all the available transportation be sent at once to Aquia, and that Burnside be informed by telegraph how much is sent and asked how much more he requires. Will inform you the moment I hear of Couch's arrival. Will do my best to push out ammunition and supplies. I learn from Fort Monroe that bad weather has sadly delayed the embarkation of cavalry.

A tow-boat broke loose last night from five schooners loaded with cavalry, and they were obliged to put back to Fort Monroe. I still hear the artillery firing.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 30, 1862—12.20 p. m.

Major-General McCLELLAN, *Alexandria*:

I think Couch should land at Alexandria and be immediately pushed out to Pope. Send the troops where the fighting is. Let me know when Couch arrives, as I may have other information by that time. Use the Connecticut officers and regiment as you propose. Send transports to.

Aquia to bring up Burnside's command. I have telegraphed to him, and am waiting his answer.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Alexandria, Va., August 30, 1862—1 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

If Falmouth and Aquia Creek are to be abandoned would it not be well to intrench some troops (some new ones) at Mathias Point, and some placed near Freestone, Shipping, or Cock Pit Point, in order to prevent the enemy from closing the Lower Potomac?

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
August 30, 1862—2.10 p. m.

Major-General MCCLELLAN, *Alexandria, Va.:*

Franklin's and all of Sumner's corps should be pushed forward with all possible dispatch. They must use their legs and make forced marches. Time now is everything. Send some sharpshooters on the trains to Bull Run. The bridges and property are threatened by bands of Prince William Cavalry. Give Colonel Haupt all the assistance you can. The sharpshooters on top of cars can assist in unloading the trains.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 31 [30?], 1862.

Brig. Gen. A. W. WHIPPLE, *Arlington:*

Please convey the following dispatch to Major-General Sumner with as much haste as possible:

From Major-General Halleck to Major-General McClellan, Washington, August 30, 2.10 p. m.

Franklin and all of Sumner's corps should be pushed forward with all possible dispatch. They must use their legs, and make forced marches. Time now is everything.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Alexandria, Va., August 30, 1862.
(Received 5 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Sumner's corps was fully in motion by 2.30 p. m., and Franklin's was past Fairfax at 10 p. m., moving forward as rapidly as possible. I have sent the last cavalryman I have to the front; also every other

soldier in my command, except a small camp guard. The firing in front has been extremely heavy for the past hour.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS KANAWHA DIVISION,
Near Upton's Hill, August 30, 1862.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that my cavalry patrols have to-day passed through the country in front of my position to Fairfax Court-House, Vienna, Freedom Hill, and Lewinsville. They found the country in the vicinity of all those places perfectly quiet and no enemy heard of in the immediate neighborhood. I have a squad of cavalry now on the road to Dranesville, with orders to proceed as far on that road as is practicable. As soon as they report I will forward any information received.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fowler, Fourteenth Brooklyn (McDowell's corps), has just passed my headquarters in an ambulance, wounded. He has come direct from Centreville, and reports General Pope's army as engaged with the enemy for six days past. The fighting now going on he reports to be north of the Little River turnpike and between it and the Thoroughfare Gap. The rebels under Longstreet passed through the Gap, which was partially obstructed afterward by our forces by prying off heavy rocks from above. He thinks artillery cannot well get through it, and that the enemy will hardly be able to make use of it as a direct line of retreat. He reports the general result of the fighting to be in our favor, though he cannot give particulars. He passed on to Washington via Chain Bridge.

At this time (4 p. m.) the cannonade in direction of Centreville is more rapid and continuous than at any time during the day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Alexandria, August 30, 1862—5.15 p. m.
(Received 5.55 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief:

Dispatch just received from General Cox, at Upton Hill; reports that his cavalry have been to Fairfax Court-House, Vienna, Freedom Hill, and Lewinsville, and found all quiet and no enemy heard of in immediate neighborhood. Has a party out to go to Dranesville, if practicable. States that at 4 p. m. Lieutenant-Colonel Fowler, of Fourteenth Brooklyn, passed him in ambulance, wounded, who states that the fighting was north of Little River pike, between it and Thoroughfare Gap. Longstreet had passed through the Gap, which was subsequently partially obstructed by our troops, so that it would hardly be practicable as a retreat for artillery. Reports general result of fighting in our favor, but cannot give particulars. General Cox states that firing at 4 p. m. was more rapid and continuous than before. I still hear it.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Alexandria, Va., August 30, 1862—5.40 p. m.

General H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

Major Hammerstein, of my staff, reports from 2 miles this side of Centreville, at 1.30 p. m., that Franklin's corps was then advancing rapidly. Sumner's corps moved at 1.45 p. m. The orderly who brought the dispatch from Hammerstein states that he learned that the fighting commenced 5 miles beyond Centreville, and that our people had been driving them all day. Hammerstein says all he heard was favorable.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Alexandria, August 30, 1862—5.25 p. m.

(Received 5.40 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

Major-General Couch has just arrived with one regiment of his division. I have ordered him to land it immediately and have it ready to move to the front at a moment's notice. I have ascertained what portion of his command he expected this afternoon and to-night and when he expects the whole, and will urge him to use every exertion to land his troops and hold them in readiness to move as fast as they arrive.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 30, 1862—6.10 p. m.

Major-General MCCLELLAN, *Alexandria*:

I have directed General Burnside to suspend the embarkation of all troops except Williams' cavalry till further orders. I hope they will not be required. News from Pope favorable. If re-enforcements reach him in time we shall have a glorious victory, which will enable us to push Burnside in another direction.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 30, 1862—6.30 p. m.

Major-General MCCLELLAN, *Alexandria*:

Put Couch's men on trains and send them to Sangster's and other stations as guards. I am afraid the marauders may attempt to destroy the road to-night.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Alexandria, August 30, 1862—6.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. D. N. COUCH, *Commanding Division*,
 (Care Capt. C. B. Ferguson, Asst. Quartermaster, Alexandria):

Send the regiment of your division which has arrived as soon as

possible by rail to Sangster's and other stations to guard the railroad. Confer with Colonel Haupt, superintendent of the railroad, as to the stations to be guarded and the strength of the guards required. Not a moment is to be lost. Acknowledge.

By command:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Alexandria, August 30, 1862.

Col. HERMAN HAUPT, *Alexandria:*

Major-General Couch has been ordered, by direction of the general-in-chief, to send the regiment of his command which is now disembarking at once to Sangster's, and other exposed stations, by rail. General Couch is ordered to confer with you as to the points to be guarded and the strength of the guards.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

General Halleck fears that the marauders may attempt the destruction of the road to-night. No time is therefore to be lost. Please acknowledge.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 30, 1862.

Colonel HAUPT:

Every man that General McClellan has has been either sent to the front or to your assistance in yesterday's trains. Major Haller's command, which went to you this afternoon, was the last man he had disposable. The regiment of General Couch's division which has reported to you will render all the assistance in their power to unload the trains. This will be considered an order to the regiment.

A. V. COLBURN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 30, 1862—7.45 p. m.
(Received 8.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I am glad to report the arrival of Colonel Gregg, with about 450 of his regiment, the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry. Colonel Gregg will disembark during the night, and lose no time in getting his men ready to work. More of General Couch's division have arrived. I have ordered them to disembark during the night. Have you any special orders for Gregg? Couch's infantry are almost too good to use as railway guard. It is an excellent division of veterans. Will you permit new troops to be used for the purpose?

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 30, 1862—9.40 p. m.

Major-General McCLELLAN, *Alexandria*:

By sending out Couch's men on the train you get them nearer the field of battle. New troops can follow and replace them. If we can get forces enough out to-morrow we shall be all right. The protection of the railroad is of vast importance to-night.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 30, 1862—10.10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. D. N. COUCH, *Commanding Division*:

The commanding general, in obedience to the orders of the general-in-chief, directs that you throw forward your division to-night as fast as the railroad can provide transportation, as a guard to the road, which is considered by the general-in-chief as in danger from marauding parties of the enemy. Please confer with Colonel Haupt, the superintendent, as to the most exposed points.

The general wishes you to have your division disembarked at once, and to have such portion as cannot be thrown forward by the railroad bivouac outside of Alexandria near the railroad. The general-in-chief regards the protection of the road to-night as of vast importance. You will therefore please lose no time in throwing your troops forward as fast as they can be provided with transportation.

By command:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 30, 1862—10.10 p. m.

Major-General McCLELLAN, *Alexandria*:

All of Sumner's corps on the south side of the river not actually required in the forts should march to Pope's relief. Replace them with new regiments. Franklin should also be hurried on to re-enforce Pope.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

MANASSAS, VA., *August 30, 1862—11 a. m.*
General McCLELLAN, *Alexandria, Va.*:

There was a camp rumor as I came in from Bristoe that Jackson had moved toward Alexandria. Col. J. S. Clark, one of my aides, who has been out to the front, reports that Jackson has fallen back about 5 miles toward the mountains. He judges mainly by the sound of the guns. There has been an entire change of position, I judge. A scout reported to me at 10 a. m. that Jackson was at Gainesville with about 30,000. He said he saw and knew him. My corps is moving up from Bristoe. No enemy near.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA,
August 30, 1862—5.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS, *Manassas* :

Franklin's corps was within 2 miles of Centreville at 1.30 p. m. to-day. Sumner left Arlington at 1.45 p. m. Couch's division has commenced arriving.

Please keep me informed as to affairs. Thanks for your telegram.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, August 30, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Alexandria :

In reference to the commanding general's telegram last night, I presume Colonel Tyler will fill up with his siege guns the vacancies in the works he garrisons. I will direct General Whipple to see him as to Arlington lines, and find out what is required on this side and communicate it.

I would desire four 4½-inch siege guns and two 8-inch siege howitzers to be sent at once to Fort Massachusetts, where I have been enlarging and strengthening the work. Refer to the general and get the thing ordered at once, if approved. Ask Tyler to send me a list of his siege guns still available.

J. G. BARNARD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 30, 1862—8.45 a. m.

Brig. Gen. J. G. BARNARD :

I yesterday sent nearly a regiment of cavalry to report to you for scouting on north bank of Potomac. Three brigades of Sumner's are on both sides of Chain Bridge and thence to Tennallytown. The rest of his corps near Arlington and Corcoran. I have nothing in hand here at all, not a man. You had better ask for some more raw troops on south side.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Alexandria, Va., August 30, 1862.

General J. G. BARNARD,
Commanding Military Defenses :

The general commanding learns that the forts on the east side of the Eastern Branch are garrisoned by but a single company each. He thinks they should be immediately occupied by garrisons commensurate with their armament and importance, and wishes you at once to call upon General Casey for the troops necessary for that purpose. He also wishes you to take measures to have telegraphic communications re-established with the principal works.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, August 30, 1862.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

I have consumed all the forces Casey has to give. Another regiment goes over the Eastern Branch to-day. I do not immediately assign it to increase garrisons, because there is an immense amount of chopping to do, as necessary for the security of the works as garrisons even. Telegraphic communication on this side has been ordered to Forts Marcy, Alexander, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Lincoln, Baker, and Carroll.

There is a station at Arlington which answers pretty well for the chain of works from Corcoran to Craig and Albany.

Before giving directions about the rest of the line I desire to know whether it is considered as under my charge. Colonel Tyler's regiment is not part of my command, nor are the troops which guard that part of the line.

Colonel Congdon, with about 300 of his command, has been sent up the Potomac with instructions to watch carefully the river as far as Edwards Ferry. I am not kept posted as to the situation, but I know the fords above are practicable, and the appearance of the enemy on this side would not be extraordinary. The forts alone cannot prevent his passage and the troops are few and raw, and I would recommend that a division, or at least a brigade, of old troops be posted on this side. I had already made arrangements to meet the need of artillerymen reported by Colonel Webb. Captain Ellis is held responsible for the destruction of the Chain Bridge.

The roads leading into the city are held as well as means admit.

I shall have guards at the two bridges over the Eastern Branch and the draws raised from 9 to 5.

J. G. BARNARD,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA,
August 30, 1862—3.20 p. m.

Brigadier-General BARNARD, *Washington :*

Your telegram to General Williams received. Of course everything is under your charge, as usual. Upon arriving here and finding the state of things uncertain in my front, I took all the means in my power to place affairs in a safe condition. At the request of General Halleck I sent some of my staff officers to inspect the works. I have placed Tyler's regiment in garrison near here and ordered the Fourteenth Massachusetts to duty again as heavy artillery. I have merely used my authority as the senior general officer for duty to assist you, having failed to find you.

The whole of Sumner's corps has been ordered to the front by General Halleck. Couch's division will take the same destination as soon as it arrives. I am now sending off my own camp guard and escort, the best I can do. Tyler will of course be under your orders so long as he remains in the works. I have no more troops to give you, and, as I have no command nor any position, I shall not regard it as my duty to take any further steps in regard to the works except that I shall always be glad to confer with you in regard to any point about which you may be in doubt.

I shall try to see General Cox at Upton's Hill to-day or to-morrow.

I think he ranks you, but his command was the only one available for the purpose.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General.

MCCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
August 30, [1862]—7.40 p. m.

General BARNARD :

I can spare as many 30-pounder Parrotts, I think, as you desire; but it will be impossible for me to send guns anywhere. I have been waiting several days without being able to get transportation for guns into the works I occupy.

R. O. TYLER,
Colonel, &c.

CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA,
August 30, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH,
Military Governor, Washington :

In the absence of orders defining the limits of his command, General McClellan issues a countersign day to the troops of the Army of the Potomac in this vicinity. It is "Malvern." If yours is different he will be obliged to you to communicate it. Instruct the guards at the Long Bridge to recognize ours.

Do you know what command furnishes the guard for the Virginia end of the Long Bridge?

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEAR BROAD RUN, *August 30, 1862—11.45 p. m.*

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States :

It is represented to me that the engagement yesterday evening was very severe, but successful for our arms. Another engagement occurred this afternoon, but I have not yet learned the result.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

AUGUST 30, 1862—9.30 a. m.

Colonel SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff :*

My two brigades are now under heavy batteries of the enemy. We require at least six heavy Parrott guns and the rest of the division, as this seems to be the point of attack. We must have assistance. The ground has been pointed out to me by General Kearny. My advance brigade is engaged and I have no support.

Very respectfully,

JAMES B. RICKETTS,
Brigadier-General Volunteers.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 30, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. B. RICKETTS,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you move forward your division from the right until it gets on the road leading from Sudley Springs to New Market and follow along that road in pursuit of the enemy.

Keep your right flank well guarded with skirmishers and let the head of your column be preceded by skirmishers, each body having a strong support.

Endeavor to throw out skirmishers so as to join on those of General Porter, who is advancing on the Warrenton road on your left. Let the head of your column be preceded by a strong advance guard.

You will be followed by General Heintzelman's corps. You will report to General Heintzelman, who has command of the right.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
August 30, 1862—12 m.

Col. E. SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff:*

I shall prepare at once to advance my division on the road leading from Sudley Springs to New Market.

The enemy have batteries still in our front.

Very respectfully,

[JAMES B. RICKETTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, THIRD CORPS,
August 30, 1862.

General JOHN POPE, *Commanding Army:*

GENERAL: I have been relieved by Ricketts as to the ground I was forced to occupy by the relinquishment (cause not known) of General Carl Schurz on right of Leesburg road, and I now hold the country to the right of Leesburg road—about half a mile of position and a bottom of two-thirds of a mile to control, the advanced skirmishers on a rocky creek immediately under a commanding height opposite on a bare hill—and I am forced to hold this line in advance, my left in air one-fourth of a mile in advance of Ricketts' right. Besides, Ricketts' and my positions are completely enfiladed by the enemy's three or four long-range batteries.

I should say that the enemy all along have intended to force us by our right, and they have the ground to do it.

My division lost about 900 men, about 600 or 700 killed and wounded and 200 stragglers (from weak regiments). My division is extremely reduced. It never has had a recruit.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. KEARNY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,

August 30, 1862.

Maj. Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER, *Commanding, &c.*:

GENERAL: Major-General McDowell directs that you push on the movement suggested in your note to him to the left, and General Heintzelman, now here, will attend to the front and right. You have at your disposal to re-enforce you King's division and Reynolds'.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

NOTE.—The enemy having shown indications of advancing by the right, Reynolds has been withdrawn from your column and put over on our left. It is still thought you will be strong enough to effect your purpose with King; if not, General Pope will send you Sigel.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,

August 30, 1862.

Major-General PORTER, *Commanding, &c.*:

Major-General McDowell is now busy attending to our left. He directs me to inform you that you must use your discretion in reference to the employment of King's division in connection with the service you are to perform.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,

August 30, 1862.

Major-General PORTER, *Commanding, &c.*:

Major-General McDowell, being charged with the advance forces ordered to pursue the enemy, directs me to inform you that your corps will be followed immediately by King's division, supported by Reynolds'.

Heintzelman with his corps, preceded by Ricketts' division, will move on your right, on the road from Sudley Springs to Hay Market. He is instructed to throw out skirmishers to the left, which it is desirable you should join on with your right.

General McDowell's headquarters will be at the head of Reynolds' division, on the Warrenton road.

Organize a strong advance to precede your command, and push on rapidly in pursuit of the enemy until you come in contact with him. Report frequently.

Bayard's brigade of cavalry will be ordered to report to you. Push it well off to the left as you advance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 30, 1862.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN, *Commanding, &c.*:

Major-General McDowell directs that you assume command of Ricketts' division at once and of any other troops in your vicinity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 30, 1862.

Brigadier-General HATCH, *Commanding Division*:

The major-general commanding directs that you proceed immediately with the division under your command on the Warrenton turnpike, following the march of the corps of General Porter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 30, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. BAYARD,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you take your cavalry force (not Duffie's) and proceed on the road from Manassas to Gainesville, for the purpose of ascertaining the enemy's position and condition, and of annoying him if opportunity offers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 30, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. BAYARD,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that the object of placing your force where it is is not to engage the enemy in position, but to be on his rear, to find out his numbers and designs, and to annoy him when possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

FALMOUTH, August 30, 1862.

General McCLELLAN:

Our advance operator reports all quiet this morning. We hear of no considerable force on the south side of Rappahannock.

Our scouts are all out, and I will report to you soon as they report.

McIntyre is at our advance telegraph station, and I will try to get him down and send him on to-day, and I will send more to you as soon as they can be spared. The artillery is embarking for you as rapidly as possible. Porter will go up with all his ammunition. Couch's division has arrived at Aquia, with orders to report from there by telegraph to General Williams. Shall they be hurried up or landed?

Glad to hear that communication with Pope is open from your side. Good luck to you. Will telegraph you soon again.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
[Major-General.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Alexandria, August 30, 1862—8.20 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth*:

Telegram of midnight received. Use your discretion about the cavalry. I have only three squadrons, two of which are with Franklin. I expect some to-day. Do not strip yourself of everything. Your information about Pope substantially confirmed from this side. His troops are at Centreville. Supplies have gone to him by rail and by wagon. Secesh has missed his first *coup*. We will soon see what his second is to be.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

FALMOUTH, August 30, 1862—8.34 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

Our advance telegraph operator reports all quiet in that direction. No firing heard. Hope you are in direct communication with General Pope by this time.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

FALMOUTH, VA., August 30, 1862—12.30 a. m.

H. W. HALLECK, *Commander-in-Chief*:

One of my cavalymen just in from Manassas Junction; left there at 1 p. m.; says our troops in possession and fighting in the direction of Centreville. Our troops driving the rebels before them. There were trains of cars and wagon trains between Catlett's and Manassas, guarded by some of General Banks' corps. The country between here and Catlett's was free from rebels, and my scouts in all directions on this side the river represent the same thing. All that this man says indicates that Pope's men have been successful and are pursuing the enemy. He represents no scarcity of provisions and the men in good spirits. I hope to have more scouts return before morning. My scouts just in from the south side of the river found no enemy, and the indications are that no considerable force of the enemy is approaching this place. I shall learn what officer got up the stampede and report him to you. I have to telegraph to the Secretary of War to-night direct in reference to my medical director, which I hope you will not deem improper. I have withdrawn my advance telegraph station a

short distance to a more defensible place, but keep all my pickets where they were.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 30, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va.:*

How much water transportation have you at Aquia? How long will it take to bring your entire command to Alexandria? Pope drove the enemy on the 28th and was fighting him hard yesterday afternoon. We do not know the result, more than that our folks have not retreated.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

FALMOUTH, VA., *August 30, 1862—12.40 p. m.*

General H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

We can leave this point quietly with all, or nearly all, our baggage and supplies on five hours' notice, and can, with the transportation that will be relieved by the arrival of troops at Alexandria, be there certainly in three days from the time of reaching Aquia Creek, with all the batteries, cavalry, and infantry. My scouts, in my opinion, now extend a little too far up the Rappahannock, considering the small force we have to guard the fords. Some of these are as much as 25 miles off, and necessarily in small parties and liable to be cut off. Had I not better withdraw those from Kelly's Ford? I deem it my duty to say to you that this line is now weak against a strong force, but we will hold it as long as possible.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

FALMOUTH, VA., *August 30, 1862—3 p. m.*

General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

The following just received:

Twelve miles from Falmouth met Colonel Devin, Sixth New York Cavalry. He scouts to Rappahannock, pickets at Kelly's Ford, Barnett's Ford, and all crossings. The colonel says he has all clear in front, and wishes me to move my squadron toward Catlett's Station, which I will do this p. m., as it is not necessary for me to advance up toward Kelly's Ford. The colonel states that he has a strong position where he is (at Deep Run), with pickets to the front 13 miles. All quiet.

Yours,

CHAS. LEMMON,
Captain Third Indiana Cavalry.

The above is by a courier. Since its receipt we have learned by telegraph that the pickets at Kelly's Ford have been driven in, but think the force that drove them in is not large.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 30, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va.:*

Send immediately the companies of Williams' cavalry now on transports to Alexandria.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 30, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va.:*

Suspend the movement of your troops, except Williams' cavalry. The transports will remain at Aquia till to-morrow morning. Pope's successes will probably render your presence here unnecessary. He has fought a great battle, and so far successfully.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

FALMOUTH, VA., August 30, 1862.
(Received 6 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Your last dispatch indicates that we received orders to move from here, but we have received no orders to that effect, and will, as you direct, remain here. We are jubilant over the success of Pope, and hope to hear that he has completely routed the enemy. All is quiet in our front and at the upper fords, excepting the driving in of our pickets at Kelly's Ford I mentioned in my last dispatch. No particulars as yet have been received.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 30, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. D. KEYES,
Commanding Fourth Corps:

Directions were sent to the commanding officer at Yorktown to push forward Pleasonton's cavalry with all possible dispatch, and to let nothing interfere with it; that not a moment should be lost. The interference on the part of Couch's division has produced the most serious results. I am entirely without cavalry. The cavalry must be pushed forward at once, and nothing must interfere with it in the slightest degree.

I entirely approve of General Pleasonton's action in arresting Colonel Russell.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

YORKTOWN, August 30, 1862.

Colonel INGALLS,
Aide-de-Camp and Chief Quartermaster, Alexandria:

Had to stop embarking for want of transports. Last night it began to blow, and at present it is blowing too hard to embark horses at the

wharf here. Should have been off before this but for the interference of Couch's division, that persists in embarking, and takes the vessels assigned to my command. Had to arrest Colonel Russell, of the Seventh Massachusetts, yesterday for refusing to give up a vessel assigned to me by your department. His conduct has delayed me twenty-four hours. Please report this to the general. Shall be off in twelve hours after it stops blowing. Transports are coming in.

A. PLEASANTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Second Cavalry Brigade.

YORKTOWN, August 30, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN :

The delay, if any, in sending off cavalry has arisen in the matter of transportation, which is not and has not been under my control. I requested Captain Sawtelle to designate the vessels for the different purposes. Your telegram to me of the 27th is in the following words :

Please have the embarkation of Couch's division pushed with the utmost rapidity, and send off every vessel for this place as soon as it is loaded.

I will see that nothing further goes till all the cavalry is off.

E. D. KEYES,
Major-General, Commanding.

FORT MONROE, August 30, 1862—6.45 p. m.

General M. C. MEIGS, *Quartermaster-General :*

A strong wind and heavy sea last night caused a large number of vessels that left yesterday to put back, which we now expect to get away early to-morrow morning. Still a very large proportion of the wagons have gone. Until yesterday we had an abundance of transportation, and we would have continued to have been well supplied if they had returned as promptly as heretofore.

The orders from General McClellan for the last few days have been to embark cavalry in preference to anything else, and very large numbers of horses have been shipped. I cannot understand why the transports are not more promptly returned.

JOHN TUCKER,
Assistant Secretary of War.

FORT MONROE, August 30, 1862.

Colonel INGALLS, *Chief Quartermaster, Alexandria :*

A number of the schooners that started from Yorktown yesterday with cavalry horses were driven back by the gale to this place. All the large tugs and nearly all the steamers kept up the Potomac. If they are not sent back I cannot send the horses rapidly. Please order some of them back.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., August 30, 1862—11 a. m.

His Excellency President LINCOLN:

Firing this morning is heard in direction of Centreville. I have sent out four trains. The first left at 4.30 a. m., the others following immediately: A wrecking train, to clear track; a construction train, to repair bridges; a train of forage, and one of bread and meat. A courier returning to General Pope last night was to convey the information that the trains would be at Sangster's Station soon after daylight with supplies. This point is 4 miles only from Centreville. I have directed that when the party arrives at Bull Run a detachment shall be sent forward on foot, with such tools as they can carry, to reach the engines and cars now cut off from communication at Catlett's, with instructions to work toward Bull Run, repair bridges and telegraph, call upon General Banks or any other officer for assistance and protection, and work along, opening communication with Bull Run. When this is done we can forward supplies by carrying them across Bull Run and reshipping. I have also sent wire, operator, and instruments with the expedition, and a force of 200 riflemen, with instructions to keep with the working party in the advance, and send out scouts and report everything.

The intelligence last evening was that Hooker and Pope were pushing the enemy toward the gap in the mountains through which they had advanced, and that McDowell and Sigel were heading them off. This morning the direction of the firing seems to be changing, and it is not impossible that the enemy's forces may be changing direction and trying to escape toward Fredericksburg, in which case my trains will be in great danger. I await intelligence with some anxiety, and will communicate anything of importance that I hear.

H. HAUPT.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., August 30, 1862—11.30 a. m.

Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

President of the United States:

Our operator has reached Manassas. Hear's no firing of importance. I have directed part of the 200 riflemen to go out as scouts, make observations, and report constantly. Two or three flashes just seen from Manassas in direction of Centreville.

Our expedition this morning appears to have been successful. We have re-established telegraph communication with Manassas, and if protected will soon have cars running; but the military authorities heretofore have never extended to us the protection that was necessary, and we have assumed the responsibility of going ahead without it. Our telegraph operators and railway employes are entitled to great credit. They have been advanced pioneers, occupying the post of danger; and the exploit of penetrating to Fairfax and bringing off the wounded, when they supposed 20,000 rebels were on their front and flanks, was one of the boldest performances I have heard of.

H. HAUPT.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., August 30, 1862.

The PRESIDENT and General HALLECK:

One of our men, who is just in, left Bristoe yesterday noon. Says our men had nearly finished repairing Kettle Run Bridge. A large num-

ber of cars with four engines were the other side of Kettle Run Bridge, ready to come over as soon as possible. One of the engines, the one in advance, had twelve cars of ammunition and more behind. After the completion of Kettle Run the trains can advance to Bristoe. They are probably there now.

This intelligence is extremely gratifying. I learn, too, that Broad Run Bridge has been attempted to be destroyed by cutting off the legs of all the trestles. They could not have done mischief in a way that would render it more easy and expeditious for us to repair. Very few hours should make Broad Run passable, and then Bull Run will remain the only obstacle.

HAUPT.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., August 30, 1862—12.15 p. m.

General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

The chief danger to our trains and construction forces arises from the cavalry companies of Prince William. I would be pleased if you could order some cavalry immediately to patrol the country east of the railroad toward the Occoquan; also to have a force of not less than 200 sharpshooters to ride on top of the cars and assist in unloading the trains. I would further suggest that while we are unloading stores at Sangster's, or at any other point, there should be a force to protect the stores and employés.

H. HAUPT.

ALEXANDRIA, August 30, 1862—4.30 p. m.

Hon. P. H. WATSON:

We obey orders, and will send train to Washington as soon as track is clear, but there should be some way of keeping back those who are impelled by mere curiosity and sending those who will be useful. I think time would be saved by sending to Alexandria. The hour of sending trains from this place will depend on the time of return trains, which is uncertain. We will be running out and in all night. I suppose the wounded will soon be pouring in, and the removal of them must be carefully managed, so as not to interfere with supplies. It seems to me that if the battle is over, we have men enough to act as nurses. If it is not over, we do not want any citizens to skedaddle and create a panic.

H. HAUPT.

ALEXANDRIA, August 30, 1862—5 p. m.

His Excellency President LINCOLN:

The latest news is that our men are busy building bridges beyond Bull Run. One of my assistants has just returned from Bristoe to Manassas; reports bridge across Kettle Run finished; a good force at work at Broad Run and another at Bull Run. One train of supplies sent out and unloaded; another of thirteen cars of bread and meat just starting. The track to Bull Run should be clear by this time, but I have no advices of the fact.

Major Fifield has this moment arrived on return train, and gives it

as his opinion, from the position of affairs when he left, that Jackson has by this time surrendered. This is doubtful, as we can hear firing.
H. HAUPT.

ALEXANDRIA DEPOT, *August 30, 1862.*

Hon. P. H. WATSON:

Surgeons must be accommodated by all means, but I would ask whether the several hundred volunteers who propose to go are needed, and whether they will not be in the way—possibly help to produce a stampede. I fear if we send a train it will be filled—a rush—and possibly the surgeons excluded. Our trains sent out this morning at daylight have not yet returned. Until they do we are in the dark, as we have no operators at intermediate points. An operator will go in next train. Washington track is encumbered with Richardson's baggage, and must be cleared before we can send train to Washington. In the mean time, while getting ready the train, you can give your opinion whether it would not be best to send the doctors to Alexandria for shipment and leave all the rest at home.

H. HAUPT.

ALEXANDRIA, *August 30, 1862.*

Hon. P. H. WATSON:

If you do not countermand the order, we will send a train to Washington in about an hour. We have been delayed by trying to clear track. Richardson's baggage was in process of being transported to end of Long Bridge, and the baggage of Cox has been loaded for a week, filling cars and obstructing sidings.

H. HAUPT.

ALEXANDRIA, *August 30, 1862.*

President LINCOLN:

Two operators from Manassas have gone up the Gap road toward Gainesville with an instrument, to get as near as possible to the scene of action, make connection with the wire, and report. You are probably advised of this fact, but if you are, there is no harm in repeating it; and if you are not, it will be of interest to you.

H. HAUPT.

ALEXANDRIA, *August 30, 1862.*

Hon. P. H. WATSON:

We promised to order train forward from Washington as soon as track was clear. We did get track clear, when it was again blocked by arrival of wrecking train from Union Mills. The train will probably be ordered forward at about 9 p. m.

H. HAUPT.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., August 30, 1862.

(Received 9 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

Your telegram in regard to orders to General Couch has been received. As soon as the officer reports I will make the arrangement. We have already stationed 200 at Bull Run, 150 at Fairfax, and 150 more will be sent by next train; 200 travel with trains as guards. The regiment of General Couch will be placed at bridges along the road between Alexandria and Fairfax, beyond which point trains will not run to-night. To-morrow there should be a better organization of guards than now exists. The attacks are usually made before midnight, and the guards, to be of use, should be early posted.

H. HAUPT.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., August 30, 1862—9 p. m.

General H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

It is reported by the operator at Manassas that there is skirmishing in the vicinity of Bristoe. May not this indicate an escape of the enemy toward Fredericksburg? I do not understand that we have much force in this direction to oppose such a movement.

H. HAUPT.

ALEXANDRIA, August 30, 1862—9 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

From the conductor of the wrecking and construction train I learn that the wreck at Bull Run is nearly cleared. The bridge will be commenced to-morrow and probably finished next day. I have stationed 200 men at the bridge as a protection. The track is clear to Bull Run.

HAUPT.

ALEXANDRIA, August 30, 1862—10 p. m.

Hon. P. H. WATSON:

A train of sixteen cars, containing about 800 persons, has arrived. I do not wish them to go ahead of the ammunition train, as they will be very much in the way; so I have told them that a proper regard for their safety and a desire to protect them against attack induces me to delay them to send an ammunition train with troops and to place guards on top of cars. They are very patient with this information. I hope to forward General Couch's regiment without special train by placing the men on top of the cars. Abundance of commissary stores have now been sent forward—eighteen car loads commissary and thirty-six of forage.

H. HAUPT.

ALEXANDRIA DEPOT,
August 30, 1862—11.45 p. m.Hon. P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

I have just had a conversation with M. P. Wood, master-machinist,

who has had charge of the machine-shop in Fredericksburg. He says that after having used the forges two days it was discovered that a loaded shell had been placed in each. I think the proprietor, John Scott, now under arrest, should not be released. His is an aggravated case.

H. HAUPT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *August 30, 1862.*

THOMAS A. SCOTT, Esq., *Philadelphia:*

General Pope fought a great battle all day yesterday against the combined forces of the enemy at Centreville on the very ground of the Bull Run fight of last year. The enemy acted entirely on the defensive and were driven at all points. A large number of prisoners were taken by our forces. The loss in killed and wounded is great on both sides. Volunteer surgeons are needed. Send all you can to report to the Surgeon-General, and see that they are furnished with transportation.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Copy of above also sent to Samuel M. Felton, esq., Philadelphia, Pa.)

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, August 30, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to request that orders be given to the proper officers of the Quartermaster's Department to transport from the hospitals in this city and Alexandria to Philadelphia, New York, and Portsmouth Grove about 3,000 convalescent soldiers, in order to afford room for the wounded to arrive from the Army of Virginia. Also that 500 tents (hospital tents if possible) be turned over to Surgeon Campbell for the use of the sick.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM A. HAMMOND,
Surgeon-General.

[Indorsement.]

WASHINGTON, *August 30, 1862.*

General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General:

GENERAL: You will please carry into effect the foregoing recommendation of the Surgeon-General and report to this Department.

Yours, truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON.

P. S.—It is suggested by the Surgeon-General that all the hacks and carriages in town, or so many as may be needed, be seized and used for the purpose of transporting the convalescents from the hospitals to the depot. Also that there are transports at Alexandria that may be used.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Alexandria, Va., August 30, 1862.

Brigadier-General Whipple's command, viz:

Fourth New York Artillery; strength present, aggregate, 735; occupied some ten days Forts Albany to Marcy, except Fort Cass. Indifferent artillerists.

Third Battalion New York Artillery; strength present, aggregate, 310; have garrisoned Fort Lyon for some short time.

Independent Company Wisconsin Volunteers; strength present, aggregate, 141; garrisoned Fort Cass some months. Good company, and well instructed in use of guns.

Sixteenth Maine Volunteers; aggregate present, 920. New troops; at Fort Cass.

One hundred and thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteers; aggregate present, 900. New troops; near Fort Marcy.

One hundred and twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; aggregate present, 820. New troops; near Chain Bridge.

One hundred and twentieth New York Volunteers; aggregate present, 900. New troops; near Chain Bridge.

One hundred and eighth New York Volunteers; aggregate present, 850. New troops; near Fort De Kalb.

One hundred and thirty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers; aggregate present, 936. New troops; near Fort De Kalb.

Ninth New Hampshire Volunteers; aggregate present, 900. New troops; near Fort Woodbury.

One hundred and twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers; aggregate present, 900. New troops; near Fort Woodbury.

Fourteenth Massachusetts Artillery; aggregate present, 1,700. Old troops; occupying forts this day from Albany to Aqueduct Bridge, except Fort Cass. Fine regiment; were instructed in heavy artillery and infantry drill.

Ellis' battery; aggregate present, 114. At Chain Bridge.

N. H. DAVIS,
Assistant Inspector-General, U. S. Army.

AUGUST 30, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. W. RIPLEY,

Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.:

Please send to Capt. E. M. Rozafy, ordnance officer at Manassas, at the earliest possible moment:

Two 3-inch guns, with carriages, caissons, &c., ammunition complete.

2,000,000 elongated ball cartridges, caliber .58.

2,000,000 elongated ball cartridges, caliber .57.

1,000,000 elongated ball cartridges, caliber .69.

800,000 buck and ball, caliber .69.

500,000 elongated ball, caliber .71.

300,000 elongated ball, caliber .54.

100,000 Sharps rifle cartridges, caliber .52.

50,000 cartridges, Smith's carbine.

50,000 cartridges, Sharps carbine.

50,000 cartridges, Merrill's carbine.

50,000 cartridges, Jocelyn's carbine.

4,000 rounds ammunition, 3-inch gun, assorted.

2,500 rounds 10-pounder Parrott.
 1,500 rounds light 12-pounder.
 400 rounds 12-pounder howitzer.
 800 rounds 12-pounder Wiard.
 800 rounds 6-pounder Wiard.
 600 rounds 6-pounder smooth-bore.

With cartridges, fuses, friction primers, percussion caps, &c., complete.

Respectfully,

FRS. J. SHUNK,
First Lieutenant, Chief Ordnance, Army of Virginia.

ALEXANDRIA, August 30, [1862]—7.20 p. m.

Col. D. H. RUCKER :

I am prepared to forward the 500 tons of ammunition to General Pope's army. I will send a special messenger with it.

C. B. FERGUSON,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

CENTREVILLE, August 30, 1862.

(Received September 1, a. m.)

[Major-General McCLELLAN:]

MY DEAR GENERAL: I send you copies of some orders under which I have moved lately. I advanced in pursuit of the enemy and struck the center of his line, especially under the direction of General Lee, and was whipped, as was the whole army, badly—that is, I was overpowered. Two of Morell's brigades were in action under Butterfield, and two of Sykes' (Buchanan and Chapman), and they did nobly. The latter lost by volunteers firing into them before passing through them. They were not sustained on the right, and had to retire. The Pennsylvania Reserves did beautifully. They show the advantage of being well led by Reynolds, Meade, Seymour, and Jackson. A battery was lost and retaken by them, but again lost after gallant resistance. Warren has only 187 men left—not one missing—and only 3 commissioned officers. We were driven from the field, and here we are, after marching all last night, strongly located in a position which, if the enemy shells, will cause slaughter; but I do not believe he will attack, but get in our rear, and compel us to attack him in a well-selected place. The men are without heart, but will fight when cornered. To-day General Pope asked the question of the Government if arrangements had been made to protect Washington in case the army met with a disaster. He said to us (chief of corps present), when the reply was received, that he was glad the Government had decided the question for him, but we were to fight wherever the enemy was—meaning we were not to return to Alexandria, &c., as all forces were coming to us. I believe the decision was a general disappointment, except to him. However, we obey, and do what Halleck thinks is best. Pope says there are political considerations which control, not the safety of the army; but our men will not fight with heart when they know, if wounded (as we cannot retain the field against present odds), they are to be left to the care of the enemy. Pope sent in a flag to-day to get our wounded. I have many offi-

cers in their hands, some of the most valuable, from every State. Our wagons are gone, and our artillery and cavalry will not soon be movable. The latter is broken down, and, as Pope says, he has no cavalry, though he has regiments. We have taken very few prisoners (some 400). In return, we have left all our killed and most of our wounded in their hands. The enemy got one battery of six pieces yesterday; I believe it belonged to Reynolds. The enemy took Manassas, one battery, and left one piece spiked and useless. It was left on the ground when we abandoned Manassas. I hear it is claimed we captured it.

We are bivouacking, and, as I have had no dinner or supper to-day and no chance of any to-morrow, I will bid you good-by, in the hope of soon seeing you (without being whipped), and that you have plenty to eat. If we return, I hope the forces will be directed to take different roads to the forts, and that they will be well manned and protected by us. I do not wish to see the army back if it can be helped; but I fear it may be kept here at the will of the enemy, to cripple it so that when it does get back it will be so crippled that it cannot defend the forts against the powerful enemy who will hold it here while they cross into Maryland. I may be in error as to their purpose.

Lee is here; Jackson is not now here. Cadmus Wilcox commands Hill's division directly in front, and the enemy are massing to turn us. I expect to hear hourly of our rear being cut and our supplies and trains (scarcely guarded) at Fairfax Station being destroyed, as we are required to stay here and fight. I am glad Couch is coming up on the road. Hope we will have the fight before he gets here, as so much will be saved for another day. I understand the Secretary of the Interior sent out some men to take care of our wounded, and they were much surprised to find that they were in the hands of the enemy. They return with a different impression from what they came. Good night. The bearer will tell you much.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

WINCHESTER, VA., *August 30, 1862—6 p. m.*

General H. W. HALLECK:

I have scouts and spies out in the direction of the present battle ground. Should the enemy be defeated, it is possible that a portion of his forces will retreat along the base of the Blue Ridge, near the Shenandoah River, in this valley. I desire, in such case, discretionary authority to move against any force I can reasonably hope to cope with.

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, *August 31, 1862—11 a. m.*

Major-General POPE:

MY DEAR GENERAL: You have done nobly. Don't yield another inch if you can avoid it. All reserves are being sent forward. Couch's division goes to-day. A part of it went to Sangster's Station last night. With Franklin and Sumner, who must now be with you, can't you renew the attack? I don't write more particularly for fear dispatch will not reach you. I am doing all in my power for you and your noble army. God bless you and it! Send me news more often, if possible.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 31, 1862.*Major-General POPE, *Centreville, Va.:*

I think a trustworthy officer should be sent to have the crossings and bridges of Bull Run and the Ocoquan, above and below the railroad, well guarded; this is important, to protect your line of supplies. Can not Banks' corps, or a part of it, do this? We have sent you all we have, except raw troops, which are in the forts. Some more of Burnside's troops will be in to-morrow.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS IN VIRGINIA,
Centreville, August 31, 1862.

Commanding officers of army corps will send back to Alexandria all wagons appertaining to their trains, except those absolutely necessary to haul subsistence stores and ammunition from Fairfax Court-House to this place for their respective corps.

This movement will be under charge of Colonel Clary, chief quartermaster, Army of Virginia.

By command of Major-General Pope:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Camp near Centreville, August 31, 1862—12 midnight.

Major-General McDOWELL:

GENERAL: General Pope directs that you immediately send a sufficient force to open the road from this point to Fairfax Court-House. The enemy made his appearance this afternoon on that road about 2 miles in rear of this point with several thousand cavalry and a battery of artillery.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Camp near Centreville, August 31, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JOHN F. REYNOLDS, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: It not being the intention to make the position you now hold our field of battle, your division has been ordered in, with the exception of so much of it as may be necessary to constitute an outpost. If the nature of the ground be such that in withdrawing in face of the battery you report to have been established by the enemy on the crest opposite to you your column will be exposed to damage, you will withdraw before daylight to-morrow, taking your position in rear of Centreville, on the right of Ricketts' division.

The strength and composition of the outposts to be left on the crest of the hill will be left to your discretion. The Rhode Island cavalry will for the present be sent to that place, and it is thought that some

artillery (perhaps four pieces) and a battalion of infantry will be sufficient. Please report if there are any positions which could be occupied by the enemy from which our battery there can be enfiladed; the object of the outpost being to keep the enemy at such a distance from Centreville as to keep that place beyond the range of his rifle guns.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Third Corps.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 31, 1862.

Brig. Gen. M. R. PATRICK,
Commanding Brigade (through division commander):

You will proceed with your brigade of infantry, a battery of artillery, and Duffie's cavalry, which will be ordered to join you, to open the road between this point and Fairfax Court-House, where the enemy has made his appearance.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, THIRD CORPS,
August 31, 1862.

Commandants of brigades will detail a staff officer to at once proceed to General Pope's headquarters in Centreville, and apply to Colonel Smith for a sufficient quantity of ammunition to allow 60 rounds per man. Let there be no delay; the boxes must be carried by hand; there are no wagons to be had.

By command of Major-General Kearny:

G. W. MINDIL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, THIRD CORPS,
Centreville, Va., August 31, 1862.

Commandants of brigades and battalions will send in at once to these headquarters a brief report of the good conduct of their commands and an estimate of the loss of killed, wounded, and missing. Generals Birney and Robinson will please mention in their reports the desertion of the hill, the key-point, by Stevens' brigade, and our reoccupation of the old position (advanced) with skirmishers quite late in the night.

By command of Major-General Kearny:

G. W. MINDIL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
August 31, 1862—3.30 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

My aide just in. He reports our army as badly beaten. Our losses very heavy. Troops arriving at Centreville. Have probably lost several

batteries. Some of the corps entirely broken up into stragglers. Shall Couch continue his movements to the front? We have no other tried troops in Washington. Sumner between Fairfax and Centreville. Franklin now at Centreville, having fallen back from Bull Run. Enemy has probably suffered heavily. Hammerstein is a cool-headed old soldier.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., August 31, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

The following is just received from General F. J. Porter:

A spy informs me that 12,000 men, followed by a large body of infantry and 2,000 cavalry, are marching on Fredericksburg along the Telegraph road from Richmond.

Burnside has been telegraphed to.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 31, 1862—11 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

I have about 450 of Gregg's regiment, Pennsylvania cavalry, ready for the field. Do you wish them sent to Pope or shall they scout in the direction of Vienna or be sent across the Potomac to scout above Washington? Please reply immediately. I will have the cavalry ready to move on the receipt of your reply.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 31, 1862—11.35 a. m.

Major-General McCLELLAN, *Alexandria*:

Send Gregg's cavalry scouting as you propose; also have them clear the roads with them in Pope's rear; that is, regulate the ambulances and baggage wagons.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 31, 1862—12 m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

Your dispatch in regard to Gregg's cavalry is ambiguous. I presented three propositions, and Gregg cannot accomplish all three. Please designate whether you wish him to move by any other road than the Little River pike; and, if so, by what road.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Alexandria, August 31, 1862—12.15 p. m.
 (Received 12.20 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

Captain Dana, assistant quartermaster, has 1,500 horses, intended for General Pope's army, and declines issuing from them to supply deficiencies in the batteries and cavalry I am sending to General Pope. I recommend that he be ordered at once to fill all requisitions made upon him for the batteries and cavalry formerly belonging to the Army of the Potomac and now sent to General Pope.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 31, 1862—2.20 p. m.

Major-General McCLELLAN, *Alexandria*:

I meant by my telegram that Gregg's cavalry should be divided into two scouts, one to move up the river above Washington and the other toward Vienna, taking care to regulate the trains on the roads as they passed along. The latter part was only a suggestion. Use Captain Dana's horses as you may deem best to get batteries, &c., into the field.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Alexandria, Va., August 31, 1862—7.30 p. m.
 (Received 8.20 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

Having been informed that there was some 20,000 stragglers from Pope's army between this and Centreville, all of Gregg's cavalry have been sent to endeavor to drive them back to their regiments. Two hundred of Eighth Illinois Cavalry will be ready in the morning and 250 more as soon as disembarked. The armament of Fort Buffalo is very incomplete.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Alexandria, August 31, 1862—10.25 p. m.
 (Received 10.55 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief U. S. Army:

I am ready to afford you any assistance in my power, but you will readily perceive how difficult an undefined position, such as I now hold, must be. At what hour in the morning can I see you alone, either at your own house or the office?

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 31, 1862—11.30 p. m.
 Major-General McCLELLAN, *Alexandria*:

General Halleck has gone to bed. I am directed to say he will see you at any time to-morrow morning that will suit your convenience.

JNO. J. KEY,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 31, 1862.

General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va.*:

You will embark your troops as rapidly as possible for Alexandria.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

FALMOUTH, VA., *August 31, 1862—8 a. m.*

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

Dispatch received. All right.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

FALMOUTH, *August 31, 1862—9 a. m.*

General GEORGE B. McCLELLAN:

Have you heard anything from Pope? Telegraph me in cipher.

A. E. BURNSIDE.

McC., *August 31, 1862—9.50 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, *Falmouth*:

Dispatch received. Pope fought all day yesterday, but retired in evening to Centreville. He did not gain a victory, I fear. We have little definite information.

A. V. COLBURN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 31, 1862—11.30 a. m.

General D. N. COUCH,
Commanding Division, Alexandria:

In reply to your telegram of 11 o'clock, you will please get your command ready to march as soon as practicable. I have just telegraphed to the superintendent of the railroad, asking him if he can send out your troops by rail. Will inform you as soon as the reply comes. It is believed that the road is uninterrupted between Fairfax Station and Centreville. The last order supersedes the others.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 31, 1862—10 p. m.

COMDG. OFFICER OF HOWE'S BRIG., COUCH'S DIV.,
Alexandria (care of Captain Ferguson):

If your men are all landed you will march without a moment's delay, via Little River pike, to join General Couch, near Centreville. Your men will carry two days' rations in their haversacks and boxes filled with cartridges. You will report the time you depart, and take back all the stragglers you can that you meet on the road.

If you have wagons, you will carry some extra ammunition.

By order of General McClellan:

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 31, 1862.

Major-General BANKS, *Manassas, Va.:*

How late news can you give of General Pope? If possible keep up your communications with him.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., *August 31, 1862.*
(Received 10 a. m.)

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

We escaped any injuries to the track or bridges last night. We sent forward trains until 2 a. m. They all reached their destination, which affords, I think, an ample present supply of subsistence and ammunition. We sent 88 cars. The trains were all guarded—the tops filled with riflemen and strong guards at all the bridges. We asked Manassas a short time ago if firing was heard. He said no. Fairfax just answered no firing heard. I sent out one of General Couch's regiments about 12 last night. The other reported for duty after 2 a. m. It was of no use to send it at that hour, as no train was ready.

H. HAAPT.

ALEXANDRIA DEPOT, [*August 31, 1862*—12 m.

General R. B. MARCY:

I do not think that any additional force to guard the road will be required. We have enough to protect against small parties, and we cannot be furnished enough to defend the road against an army. Cavalry scouts would be very useful if we could get them. As to troops, our means of transportation depend entirely on the rapidity with which cars are unloaded and returned. We can probably send out 5,000 men in five hours. We are annoyed by a drunken rabble who came out as nurses by permission of the War Department. I telegraphed that if the battle was over the companions of the wounded could attend to them; if it was not over, the presence of citizens was highly objectionable.

I have requested that guards be placed at end of Long Bridge to keep any but physicians from crossing over.

H. HAAPT.

ALEXANDRIA DEPOT, *August 31, 1862.*

P. H. WATSON,

Assistant Secretary of War :

A large portion of the nurses who came over last night were drunk and very disorderly. I sent them off, with written directions to the officer in command at Fairfax to arrest every one who was drunk and return him by next train. I understand that a large number are on their way back. They are much in the way. Can you not place a guard on Long Bridge? We are now using cars to bring back nurses, who are satisfied with the experience of one night, and are skedaddling back again.

HAUPT.

ALEXANDRIA DEPOT, *August 31, 1862.*

Col. D. C. McCALLUM:

Can you not get an order from the Secretary of War to prevent any more people from coming over? Nearly a thousand came last night, half of them drunk. We don't want one of them. I said to Watson that if the battle was over the companions of the wounded could attend to them; if it was not over, the presence of such a crowd might create a panic and do immense harm. In this case they were more than useless. Have guards placed to keep them away if possible.

HAUPT.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., *August 31, 1862.*

President LINCOLN:

One of our train dispatchers reports from Manassas that he was ordered out of his car at Bristoe this morning by our troops, with the information that they were ordered to destroy the cars and engines, and they have been burned. I suppose this was done by command of General Banks.

HAUPT.

ALEXANDRIA DEPOT, VA.,
August 31, 1862—1.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief, and

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,

Camp near Alexandria :

I am just informed that Manassas is being evacuated again by our men and that Banks' forces are moving toward Centreville. I know very little of what is going on, but this movement would seem to indicate large re-enforcements of the enemy from the direction of the Rappahannock, particularly as our cars and engines at and near Bristoe were destroyed by our own men this morning. As our forces occupy Centreville, Fairfax, and Vienna, and in fact the whole line north of the railroad, there should be but little difficulty in our retaining possession of the triangle formed by the line of railroad from Bull Run to Alexandria, the streams of Bull Run, Occoquan, and the Potomac. If the bridges and fords on the Occoquan and Bull Run are guarded and

cavalry scouts kept patrolling this triangle no enemy could approach the line of road. A stronger force is required at Bull Run. Our men are at work, and expect to have Bull Run Bridge passable by to-morrow morning. Without artillery we cannot defend the bridge against artillery. If the crossings of the Occoquan are guarded, Bull Run Bridge is our most exposed point. Please give a thought to these suggestions.

H. HAUPT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 31, 1862—5.40 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN :

I have arranged with General Tyler for guards to road and stations. He will strengthen the force at Bull Run Bridge and add a section of artillery. We still need about 500 cavalry between the railroad and the Occoquan. The troops you asked transportation for have not yet been sent. A regiment has just reported.

H. HAUPT.

McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
August 31, 1862.

(Sent through Washington, September 1, 1862, 12.30 a. m.)

Major HALLER, *Commanding at Fairfax Station :*

It is reported that a large force of cavalry and three light batteries of the enemy were this afternoon near Fairfax Court-House. They may visit you to-night. Be ready for them. Infantry ought to handle cavalry anywhere in such a country as this. Be careful to secure your retreat, and in God's name do not be captured. Keep me constantly posted. If you find your communication with Fairfax Court-House irretrievably cut off, destroy the stores and make good your retreat to Alexandria. Communicate the same order to the detachment near you and presumably in your front. If possible fall back by the railroad, retreating only step by step, as you are forced to do so. . Don't allow a mere cavalry raid to drive you off. Give ground only when you are absolutely forced to do so. Communicate by telegraph fully with Colonel Haupt, superintendent of railroads.

By order of General McClellan :

A. V. COLBURN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

YORKTOWN, *August 31, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN :

The following is a copy of a telegram just received from Captain Sawtelle. I ordered Couch's division to Aquia Creek :

FORT MONROE, *August 31.*

Major-General DIX :

The transports that took General Couch's division were not suitable for cavalry, and as many of these vessels were needed at once at Alexandria, it was deemed best to send Couch's division on them, more especially as it was thought it would not at all interfere with the loading of the cavalry. Since the cavalry commenced embarking I have sent almost everything that could carry horses to Yorktown for that purpose. I shall continue to do so until Averell's cavalry is all embarked. The

transports are returning from the Potomac very slowly, and it is impossible for me to designate the transportation until it arrives. More vessels than will be required by Pleasonton have already been sent, so that Averell can make a commencement. I have ordered Captain Newell to let nothing interfere with the embarkation of cavalry at Yorktown.

C. G. SAWTELLE.

Since yesterday I consider myself in full command here, and if all orders are sent to me I will see that they are carried out.

E. D. KEYES,
Major-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 31, 1862—11.30 a. m.

Colonel INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster, or
Capt. C. B. FERGUSON,
Assistant Quartermaster, Alexandria:

The Assistant Secretary of War reports a deficiency of transports at Fort Monroe for the last day or two, which he attributes to their not being as promptly returned from the Potomac as heretofore. Cavalry and wagons waiting the means of transportation there.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

ALEXANDRIA, *August 31, [1862]—4.30 p. m.*

General M. C. MEIGS:

Your dispatch is received. Since my arrival I have hastened off every vessel the instant it could leave. There have been many demands for vessels from Colonel Rucker to carry sick, and others to bring up Burnside from Aquia. There is no delay here except in coaling, and that is as short as possible.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, Chief Quartermaster.

ALEXANDRIA, *August 31, 1862—4.30 p. m.*

Hon. JOHN TUCKER,
Assistant Secretary of War:

Since my arrival I have hastened off every vessel the instant it could leave. There have been many demands for vessels from Colonel Rucker to carry sick, and others to bring up Burnside from Aquia. There is no delay here except in coaling, and that is as short as possible. The vessels that took General McClellan and his headquarters here were delayed some sixty hours at Aquia, where the general awaited orders. That is the only delay to my knowledge.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, Chief Quartermaster.

FORT MONROE, *August 31, 1862—5.50 p. m.*

General WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All of General Pleasonton's cavalry will have embarked this evening,

and I shall send transportation to Yorktown for Averell's as fast as he can use it. The hospital tents will start to-day. The wagons and trains of the different corps are being loaded as rapidly as possible, giving first to the cavalry such transports as they can use.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Captain, Assistant Quartermaster.

STEAMER MORGAN,
Queen Street Wharf, Alexandria, August 31, 1862—6.50 p. m.
General J. W. RIPLEY,
Chief of Ordnance, Washington :

Lieutenant Bradford went forward with an ammunition train this morning. The account has been kept only in boxes. Five thousand one hundred and thirty-four boxes of artillery and infantry ammunition have been received here for General Pope ; 1,588 boxes were forwarded to him by cars at 9 o'clock last night ; 1,000 at 4 o'clock this morning ; the rest will start to-night.

HORACE PORTER,
Chief of Ordnance, Army of the Potomac.

CAMDEN STATION, *August 31, 1862.*

Hon. P. H. WATSON :

As the withdrawal of General Cox's division from that region will doubtless encourage attacks by the enemy, it appears important that General Kelley's request for re-enforcements should be promptly granted. In the present posture of affairs the forces near the road east of Grafton are too limited to bear any reduction unless quickly replaced. If, therefore, troops could be sent from Wheeling or Eastern Ohio to assist this emergency I think it would be most desirable. We can furnish equipment at a few hours' notice in the west end for the movement. General Wool fully appreciated the propriety of strengthening the forces on the Washington Branch road and will attend at once to it. Arrangements have been made for a number of surgeons and aides to go by train at 4.30 this a. m. to the point required.

J. W. GARRETT,
President.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
August 31, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
U. S. Army, Commanding, &c. :

SIR : Consideration for your wounded induces me to consent to your sending ambulances to convey them within your lines. I cannot consent to a truce or a suspension of military operations of this army. If you desire to send for your wounded, should your ambulances report to Dr. Guild, medical director of this army, he will give directions for transportation.

The wounded will be paroled, and it is understood that no delay will take place in their removal.

I am, respectfully, &c.,

R. E. LEE,
General.

Abstract from Return of the Second Army Corps, Army of Virginia, Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks commanding, for the month of August, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.			
Staff.....	11	.....	11	11	.....
First Division (Williams') :					
Staff.....	3	.....	3	5	.....
1st Brigade (Crawford's).....	59	1,338	1,862	2,618	.....
3d Brigade (Gordon's).....	60	1,501	1,846	2,750	.....
Total.....	113	2,839	3,711	5,373	.....
Second Division (Augur's) :					
Staff.....	3	.....	3	7	.....
1st Brigade (Geary's).....	85	2,202	2,629	3,903	.....
2d Brigade (Prince's).....	69	1,241	1,715	2,805	.....
3d Brigade (Greene's).....	89	1,420	1,928	2,792	.....
Total.....	246	4,863	6,275	9,507	.....
Artillery.....	26	705	766	944	40
Cavalry.....	3	45	60	67	.....
Total.....	399	8,452	10,823	15,902	40

Abstract from Return of King's Division, Third Army Corps, Army of Virginia, Brig. Gen. Rufus King commanding, for the month of August, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
Staff.....	7	.....	7	7
1st Brigade (Hatch's).....	96	1,544	1,881	3,024
2d Brigade (Doubleday's).....	64	1,034	1,211	1,986
3d Brigade (Patrick's).....	81	1,693	1,994	3,047
4th Brigade (Gibbon's).....	97	1,616	1,980	3,048
Artillery.....	13	463	512	597
Total.....	358	6,350	7,585	11,709

Abstract from Return of the Second Division, Third Army Corps, Army of Virginia, Brig Gen. James B. Ricketts commanding, for the month of August, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.			
Staff.....	5	.....	5	6	.....
Artillery.....	3	134	161	212	5
1st Brigade (Duryea's).....	97	1,775	2,033	2,940	.....
2d Brigade (Christian's).....	76	1,350	1,660	2,706	.....
3d Brigade (Hartsuff's).....	71	1,860	2,147	3,287	.....
Total.....	252	5,119	6,026	9,151	5

Abstract from Return of the Cavalry Brigade, Brig. Gen. George D. Bayard commanding, for the month of August, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
Staff.....	7		7	7
1st Pennsylvania Cavalry.....	39	597	752	929
1st New Jersey Cavalry.....	34	524	619	783
Total.....	80	1,121	1,378	1,719

Abstract from Return of the Fifth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. Fitz John Porter, U. S. Army, commanding, for August 31, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.			
Corps field and staff.....	7		7	7	
Morell's division.....	290	5,345	6,613	13,677	15
Sykes' division.....	141	3,211	3,985	6,995	
Reynolds' division*.....					
Artillery Reserve.....	35	1,027	1,191	2,349	80
Total.....	473	9,583	11,796	23,028	95

* Detached pursuant to orders from Headquarters Army of the Potomac.

Abstract from returns of the District and Military Defenses of Washington, for August 31, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
District of Washington (Wadsworth):				
Headquarters.....	15	29	44	44
Infantry.....	39	825	973	1,114
Cavalry.....	20	316	422	818
Provost guards.....	46	1,453	1,638	1,912
Total.....	120	2,623	3,077	3,888
Defenses of Washington (Barnard):				
Headquarters.....	4		4	4
South of the Potomac (Whipple).....	610	15,360	16,677	17,288
North of the Potomac (Haskin).....	303	7,586	8,242	8,479
Total.....	917	22,946	24,923	25,771
Provisional Brigades (Casey).....	47	1,052	1,179	1,187
Grand total.....	1,084	26,621	29,179	30,846

*Troops in the Defenses of Washington, August 31, 1862.***MILITARY DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON.**

Brig. Gen. JOHN G. BARNARD.

SOUTH OF THE POTOMAC.

Brig. Gen. A. W. WHIPPLE.

14th Connecticut, Col. Dwight Morris.	108th New York, Col. Oliver H. Palmer.
16th Maine, Col. Asa W. Wildes.	120th New York, Col. George H. Sharpe.
1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Col. William B. Greene.	124th Pennsylvania, Col. J. W. Hawley.
35th Massachusetts, Col. Edward A. Wild.	125th Pennsylvania, Col. Jacob Higgins.
9th New Hampshire, Col. E. Q. Fellows.	127th Pennsylvania (nine companies), Col. W. W. Jennings.
11th New Jersey, Col. Robert McAllister.	128th Pennsylvania, Col. Samuel Croasdale.
3d New York Artillery Battalion, Lieut. Col. Adam Senges.	130th Pennsylvania, Col. H. I. Zinn.
4th New York Heavy Artillery (eight companies), Col. T. D. Doubleday.	132d Pennsylvania, Col. Richard A. Oakford.
10th New York Cavalry (eight companies), Col. J. C. Lemmon.	Pennsylvania Engineers (one company), Capt. Henry E. Wrigley.
12th New York Battery, Capt. W. H. Ellis.	Wisconsin Heavy Artillery (one company), Capt. A. J. Langworthy.
107th New York, Col. R. B. Van Valkenburgh.	

NORTH OF THE POTOMAC.*

Lieut. Col. J. A. HASKIN.

17th Maine, Col. Thomas A. Roberts.	117th New York, Col. William R. Pease.
18th Maine, Col. Daniel Chaplin.	112th Pennsylvania, Col. A. A. Gibson.
19th Maine, Col. Frederick D. Sewall.	136th Pennsylvania, Col. T. M. Bayne.
17th Michigan, Col. W. H. Withington.	137th Pennsylvania, Col. H. M. Bossert.
113th New York, Col. Lewis O. Morris.	

DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON.†

Brig. Gen. J. S. WADSWORTH.

2d District of Columbia, Col. C. M. Alexander.	27th Pennsylvania, Company F, Capt. Chauncey Spering.
10th New Jersey, Col. William R. Murphy.	135th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. David L. McCulloch.
11th New York Cavalry, Col. James B. Swain.	
26th Pennsylvania, Company B, Lieut. James McElwee.	

PROVISIONAL BRIGADES.

Brig. Gen. SILAS CASEY.

15th Connecticut, Col. Dexter R. Wright.
Keystone (Pennsylvania) Battery, Capt. Matthew Hastings.

* The Ninth and Tenth Rhode Island left for Rhode Island August 25, and the Seventy-first New York State Militia left for New York August 30.

† The Sixty-third Indiana (one battalion), Eighty-sixth New York, and Ninety-first Pennsylvania relieved.

ON MADISON ROAD, [August —, 1862]—11.58.

[General McDOWELL:]

Last report from cavalry pickets say small force of cavalry and infantry, not certainly more than a regiment, probably less, are retiring toward Madison.

Do you wish me to go any farther from the army? I am about 2 miles distant; the cavalry battalion 1 mile farther.

With respect,

Z. B. TOWER,
Brigadier-General.

WATERY MOUNT, [August —, 1862]—2.45 p. m.

Major BARSTOW:

General Bayard and cavalry are here.

KING,
General.

[AUGUST —, 1862]—3 o'clock.

General McDOWELL:

Pickets report the temporary bridge is giving away.

Z. B. TOWER,
Brigadier-General.

I have ordered out the pioneers, but they cannot save it.

[AUGUST —, 1862.] (Received 3.10 p. m.)

General McDOWELL:

Counted 63 wagons, following infantry, reported to the right. More coming. A force of infantry coming by same road and moving to the left.

TAYLOR.

HEADQUARTERS IN FIELD, [August —, 1862.]

Colonel SCHRIVER:

COLONEL: Rebel infantry is pouring into the woods toward your headquarters and a strong cavalry force is in my front. I have fallen back toward Centreville. The infantry had commenced coming in before I got out.

GEO. D. BAYARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[AUGUST —, 1862.]

Colonel SCHRIVER, *Chief of Staff*:

COLONEL: There is no doubt but they (the rebels) are massing their troops toward the right. Heavy columns moved down to the right yesterday, and all their movements seem to be in that direction—down toward Fairfax.

GEO. D. BAYARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry.

[AUGUST —, 1862.]

General POPE: The enemy demand that my skirmishers shall retire while the flag of truce is out or they will seize the ambulances.

I have halted, but they say we must retire. I shall remain here till further orders.

Yours,

GEO. D. BAYARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

REYNOLDS' DIVISION, [August —, 1862.]

Major-General POPE:

GENERAL: McDowell's corps is posted on Sudley Springs road, in rear of Henry house about one-half mile, awaiting orders.

General Reynolds has been absent from the division during the night and General Meade is in command.

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Reynolds' Division.

[AUGUST —, 1862.]

General McDOWELL:

But very few wagons, say 25, are just now in sight; but the enemy, I should judge about at least a brigade, has halted and built campfires in front of the main road, about 2 miles from this hill. The enemy's pickets are stronger and plainer to be seen on the left than they were three hours ago.

THEO. MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. 1ST AND 2D DIVISIONS, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
[August —, 1862.]

General POPE:

GENERAL: General Buford sends me word that Generals Longstreet and Featherston are approaching with their whole divisions. A negro that was captured says they have about 40,000 men and ninety pieces of artillery. I have called back my reconnaissance, and will hold this place as long as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. RENO.

[AUGUST —, 1862.]

General McDOWELL:

SIR: I have advanced $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in the road from where I first struck it. No enemy in sight. Am now where the two roads to Madison fork.

Respectfully, General Tower:

J. S. SLOSSON,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp.

[AUGUST —, 1862.]

General McDOWELL :

The river is falling fast. The enemy will be able to get across in four or five hours.

Z. B. TOWER,
[Brigadier-General.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 1, 1862.*Major-General POPE, *via Fairfax Court-House, Va. :*

If the enemy moves as your last telegram indicates, and you engage him to-day without a decisive victory, I suggest a gradual drawing in of your army to Fairfax Court-House, Annandale, or, if necessary, farther south, toward Alexandria.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Camp near Centreville, September 1, 1862.

Major-General McDOWELL :

Please inform me precisely what movement of King's division you are making. None of our troops, I think, should for the present go beyond Fairfax Court-House. Sumner makes a reconnaissance due north from Centreville, across Little River turnpike and beyond.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CENTREVILLE, *September 1, 1862—12 m.*

Major-General McDOWELL :

You will march rapidly back to Fairfax Court-House with your whole division, assume command of the two brigades now there, and immediately occupy Germantown with your whole force, so as to cover the turnpike from this place to Alexandria. Jackson is reported advancing on Fairfax with 20,000 men. Move quickly.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEAR CENTREVILLE, *September 1, 1862—4 p. m.*

Major-General McDOWELL :

If you hear a battle raging to-night near Centreville advance to the north, keeping your communication open with Reno and near to him; also by the right with Hooker, who will advance his left to your right.

By command of Major-General Pope :

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff,

HEADQUARTERS BUFORD'S CAVALRY,
Germantown, September 1, 1862—7.15 p. m.

GENERAL: The report from my right, up the Ox road, is that 2½ miles from this point its advance was fired upon by a footman. Immediately after, and near the head of the column, a mounted man came out of the woods, and on being challenged answered that he belonged to Stuart's cavalry, and when ordered to surrender he clapped spurs to his horse and made his escape.

JNO. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
September 1, 1862.

Brig. Gen. M. R. PATRICK,
Commanding Brigade:

GENERAL: The whole corps is on the march to Germantown. The enemy is marching on the Little River turnpike to turn our rear. Counter-march your brigade, and move with it in the direction of Fairfax Court-House.

By order of Major-General McDowell:

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 1, 1862—1.30 a. m.

Major-General McCLELLAN, *Alexandria:*

Burnside was ordered up very early yesterday morning. Retain remainder of Couch's forces, and make arrangements to stop all retreating troops in line of works or where you can best establish an outer line of defense. My news from Pope was up to 4 p. m. and he was then all right. I must wait for more definitive information before I can order a retreat, as the falling back on the line of works must necessarily be directed in case of a serious disaster. Give me all additional news that is reliable. I shall be up all night and ready to act as circumstances may require. I am fully aware of the gravity of the crisis and have been for weeks.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 1, 1862—1.40 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

Your dispatch received. Your instructions will be carried out to the letter. I will send you all information that I can obtain at once. We will be on the alert here. It will not be necessary for you to remain up all night so far as news from here is concerned, for anything new of the slightest importance will be communicated to you instantly.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *September 1, 1862.*

Major-General McCLELLAN:

General Pope was ordered this morning to fall back to line of fortifications and has been moving all day in this direction.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D.C., September 1, 1862—10.20 a. m.

General McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, *Alexandria:*

Is the general coming up to Washington; and, if so, at what hour will he be here? I am very anxious to see him.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 1, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I shall start for Washington in a few minutes. I am now getting important information from a staff officer, who has just come in from the front. As soon as I can gather all the information he has I shall start at once for Washington.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, September 1, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

GENERAL: In view of the possible movement of the enemy upon Fairfax Court-House I respectfully inquire if it would not be prudent that trains and artillery be stopped proceeding along the Little River turnpike until a cavalry reconnaissance shall show what operations, if any, the enemy may have made in that quarter? There are some batteries of Sumner's corps ready to start.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *September 1, 1862—5.30 p. m.*

Major-General PORTER,
Centreville, Commanding Fifth Corps:

I ask of you for my sake, that of the country, and of the old Army of the Potomac, that you and all my friends will lend the fullest and most cordial co-operation to General Pope in all the operations now going on. The destinies of our country, the honor of our arms, are at stake, and all depends now upon the cheerful co-operation of all in the field. This week is the crisis of our fate. Say the same thing to my friends in the Army of the Potomac, and that the last request I have to make of them

is that, for their country's sake, they will extend to General Pope the same support they ever have to me.

I am in charge of the defenses of Washington, and am doing all I can to render your retreat safe, should that become necessary.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

[Received September 1, 8.30 p. m.]

General McCLELLAN, *near Alexandria, Va. :*

Bayard reports the enemy forming in on the Chantilly road, and my pickets that they are coming down the Little River turnpike. Twelve brass guns were seen, and infantry and cavalry. I can see the dust and flags; columns evidently moving directly north; evidently toward Leesburg. If you can, I hope you will protect the fords into Maryland and guard the railroad to Baltimore. I think we will have a fight before night. The enemy are between us and Fairfax Court-House, and shelled our trains last night. We will fight, or they will avoid us and strike our rear first. We have been held on thirty-six hours too long, and we are bound to work our way to Alexandria. I only regret that we have not been distributed to forts and to the fords over the Potomac into Maryland. God speed your operations, and enable you and others in authority to save our country.

Yours,

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 1, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN:

The following has just been left here. The officer who brought it says he was informed by General Bayard that the portion of Couch's division in front was at Germantown:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Centreville, Va., September 1, 1862—2 p. m.

Colonel TORBERT:

Send back word immediately to Alexandria to hurry up Couch's division and all other troops coming from Washington to Germantown. They must be at Germantown as early this p. m. as possible—certainly to-night. They must take up a strong position there. There is no doubt the enemy is approaching you. Hold on to your position to the last. The whole army is on the move to join you.

By command of General Pope:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel, Chief of Staff.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 1, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN:

Couch's second brigade left here at 1 o'clock last night; was 6 miles out on the road at 6 o'clock this morning. Abercrombie's brigade has

arrived and is now debarking. Several schooners with cavalry arrived this morning; also Pleasonton.

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Alexandria, September 1, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JACOB D. COX,
Commanding Division, Upton's Hill:

SIR: The general commanding directs that, if you have force enough for the purpose, you immediately send a pretty strong scouting party of cavalry to Vienna, to return and leave small parties at the intersection of all the roads leading from the Vienna road toward our works. These parties should be left in going out.

Please report whether you have enough cavalry to undertake this duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

UPTON'S HILL, VA., *September 1, 1862.*

S. WILLIAMS, *Brigadier-General and A. A. G.:*

Your dispatch in regard to scouting Vienna road received. I have two troops now on it, expected in this evening. I sent 100 out immediately to carry out the directions you gave. They will meet the first on the way.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

UPTON'S HILL, *September 1, 1862—8.30 p. m.*

General S. WILLIAMS:

The cavalry at Vienna to-day just returned. All quiet there at dark. No rebel force been in the vicinity for three days. They received a report, from persons thought reliable, that Fitzhugh Lee's and Robertson's (late Ashby's) cavalry went through Frying Pan toward Dranesville this morning. This is confirmed in part by a paroled prisoner, who left Ox Road Junction early this morning, who says he saw a regiment of cavalry start on that road, and that more force of the same kind was ready to start apparently in same direction.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

UPTON'S HILL, VA., *September 1, 1862.*

Major-General McCLELLAN:

Have just received following report, dated 9.30 p. m., from our outposts at Holmes' Run, on the Columbia pike. Report is:

My information just received is that the enemy have driven back our center and right wing, outflanking us, and at dark were shelling Centreville. All the trains have been ordered to Alexandria.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., *September 1, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN :

Have received your instructions in regard to ascertaining the strength of troops here, and will collect information immediately. Colonel Allabach's brigade consists of the One hundred and twenty-third, One hundred and thirty-first, One hundred and thirty-third, and One hundred and thirty-fourth Pennsylvania—aggregate present, 3,923, all of which, except 165, are for duty. We know the composition of nearly all the other commands, but not their strength. Do you wish me to send to Upton's Hill for the strength of Cox's division? We expect to have telegraphic communication with that point by 6 p. m.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 1, 1862—6 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN :

Your dispatch in regard to the disposition to be made of the troops in this vicinity has been received and your instructions have been executed. I have also taken measures to bring about the return of Major Haller's command to these headquarters. Have also directed McIntyre's squadron to report to you in Washington on arrival at Alexandria. There is now telegraphic communication with Upton's Hill. Your horses are about leaving for Washington.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Alexandria, Va., September 1, 1862—10 p. m.

General GEORGE B. McCLELLAN :

Brig. Gen. E. B. Tyler's command consists of the Ninety-first, One hundred and twenty-sixth, and One hundred and twenty-ninth Pennsylvania; for duty, 2,158. He also has a section of Barnes' battery (C), First New York Artillery. Brigadier-General Slough, military governor of Alexandria, has the Thirty-third Massachusetts—for duty, 1,150 men; Thirty-fourth Massachusetts, 850, and the Sixty-eighth Illinois, 400 strong—the latter a three-months' regiment, whose term expires on the 28th instant. I have sent the composition and strength of Allabach's brigade in a previous dispatch. Woodbury's Engineer Brigade, Fifteenth and Fiftieth New York, with one squadron Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, is near Fort Lyon, 946 strong. There are also detached commands, as follows: Second New York Artillery, 429 strong; two regiments of Devens' brigade, 1,200 strong; Twenty-fourth Michigan, just going into Fort Lyon, a full and new regiment; part of Duane's battalion; three companies of Thirty-second Massachusetts, of Porter's corps; about 2,500 recruits and stragglers, under Colonel Warner, now being armed and sent to Fort Whipple; about 5,000 recruits and stragglers, under Colonel Belknap, of whom nearly 1,000, mostly from Peck, would be efficient, if armed; five companies of the Forty-sixth New York, wagon guard of Stevens' division, 270; 60 pioneers, of Banks' corps, with tools only; two companies, a wagon

guard from Porter's corps, 98; two companies of Third Virginia Cavalry, Sigel's baggage guard, 84; also Third Maine Battery, with pontoons, but no guns, 80 men. Part of Abercrombie's brigade is still here, but I have no report from him as yet. I expect one shortly. There are also the following batteries: A, B, C, and D, First Battalion New York; Bramhall's Sixth New York Battery; First New Jersey; Webber's (H) First U. S.; Fourth New York, Smith's (incomplete); Lock's section Hazzard's old battery; Taft's Fifth New York, and Huntington's (H) First Ohio. General Pleasanton makes a report in regard to the five companies of his command which have arrived. I send you the following extract:

They were disembarked this evening and ordered out to camp. I have heard nothing from them since. I have sent out to find them, but without success. They must have taken the other road, by the Seminary, and gone out to the front. I shall send for them the first thing in the morning. There were three Eighth Illinois and two Eighth Pennsylvania companies. No other transports of my command have yet arrived.

A. PLEASANTON.

S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., *September 1, 1862—3.15 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

My command consists of new troops, convalescents, and stragglers. A part fit for the field, part not. It takes two regiments for fatigue, patrol, and guard duty. This is the majority of my organized command. It requires here at this time a considerable force to preserve order, to collect stragglers, and prevent the demoralization of passing troops, as well as constant labor day and night. We are to-day becoming overrun with straggling officers and men.

JNO. P. SLOUGH,
Brigadier-General.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., *September 1, 1862—11.35 a. m.*

President LINCOLN:

Arrivals of our railroad men report that officers at Fairfax say that we have troops beyond Bull Run; that there is no firing heard at Fairfax; that the enemy appears to be moving toward Leesburg. Bull Run Bridge is reconstructed, except rails, which I will not lay at present, as we have no use for the track. I am not sending supplies to Fairfax, but am bringing in the wounded as fast as possible. More wounded still coming in. About 1,000 wounded there at this time. Large quantities of supplies go by wagon from Alexandria. All our cars and engines beyond Bull Run were destroyed by our own men.

H. HAUPT.

ALEXANDRIA DEPOT, VA., *September 1, 1862—1 p. m.*

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

We hear nothing to-day of the position of forces. All is quiet in the direction of Fairfax, and the firing is distant and toward Leesburg. We have no orders to send forward supplies to Fairfax Station. Nine

cars of ammunition are here, and I am endeavoring to ascertain if it will be taken away if sent forward. If the fight is moving up the river it does not seem proper to send ammunition to Fairfax Station. Can you give me any light?

H. HAUPT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 1, 1862.

HERMAN HAUPT, *Alexandria, Va.:*

Fight supposed to be on Little River pike, near Chantilly, but do not know positively.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., *September 1, 1862.*

Colonel HAUPT:

I have detained at Burke's the ammunition train sent this p. m. and will hold it there. McCrickett telegraphs that his forces are in line of battle and that Major Haller had buckled on his sword and gone to the field; also that firing was heard out to the right and quite near.

J. H. DEVEREUX.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1862.

J. H. DEVEREUX:

General Halleck thinks it best not to send forward trains to-night. Those sent can be held at Burke's. I do not apprehend any attack on Fairfax Station to-night, as it is fully covered by very large forces at Fairfax Court-House. Excepting a few empty cars for the wounded, you can withdraw all cars and engines to a safe distance in the rear. Please communicate this information to Major Haller and to McCrickett. We have no intelligence in addition to your own.

H. HAUPT.

FAIRFAX, VA., *September 1, 1862.*

General R. B. MARCY:

I have ridden to and beyond Fairfax Court-House this afternoon to inform myself of our positions and of the enemy, as I have no mounted orderlies to bring in reliable information. I found the right wing of the United States forces approaching Fairfax Court-House. General Hatch posted his brigade in the rifle pits near town, and General Couch's division was but a short distance in his front, toward Centreville. Other troops were going into positions around that place. I was informed the enemy was turning our right flank—Jackson's corps, consisting of 20,000. While there a cannonade was going on near the turnpike road, say 3 miles from Fairfax Court-House, and when at this camp we heard musketry firing very distinctly, which lasted some time. Results are not known. We are here comfortably safe.

Respectfully,

G. O. HALLER,
Major, Seventh Infantry.

FAIRFAX STATION, VA.,
September 1, 1862—7 p. m.

Colonel HAUPT, *Alexandria*:

The enemy have made a movement to our right, which has thrown our right wing back to Fairfax Court-House. General Couch's division is beyond. General Hatch is at Fairfax Court-House. I saw these generals in position. I hear of the position of others. Teamsters are stampeding. The shower will injure the roads. I think it better to defer sending, until I can give further information, either ordnance or stores, unless particular kinds have been called for.

G. O. HALLER,
Major, *Seventh Infantry*.

FAIRFAX, September 1, 1862—9 p. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS, *Assistant Adjutant-General*:

GENERAL: 1st. Your dispatch received. There are now here, exclusive of my command, fully 1,000 troops, organized volunteers, besides a number of fugitives. I consider the number ample to protect this camp, but I fear the volunteers are much demoralized and ready to stampede, or I would have asked to be recalled. There is a colonel here, and all that remains of three regiments of General McDowell's corps, and yet I have had to command and arrange matters.

2d. No one has been assigned to command here. No one sends me orders; all obey me as a military necessity. I have assumed command to secure order. I can give up the command when the general desires me to withdraw without, I believe, violating any rule of service.

3d. The enemy this afternoon turned our right flank and has brought our right wing back to Fairfax Court-House. This wing is in supporting distance in the event of a serious attack from the direction of the Accokeek Creek.

4th. The camp is advantageously located to resist a cavalry raid or light artillery.

5th. Can I march away from this point to the sound of the enemy's guns? There was very heavy firing near to, but on the right of, Centreville this evening. The result is not known.

Respectfully,

G. O. HALLER,
Major, *Seventh Infantry, Commanding*.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 1, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va.*:

Pope still holds his own, but I fear will be obliged to fight again to-day. Hurry up your re-enforcements as rapidly as possible.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

AQUIA CREEK, VA., September 1, 1862—6.40 a. m.

Major-Generals HALLECK and McCLELLAN:

Everything is progressing well. I have just received word that all have passed Potomac Creek. I have strong cavalry and artillery force

at Stafford Court-House, and think I will get everything here without any trouble. Report of strong force moving on Fredericksburg, but I cannot believe it.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

AQUIA, VA., *September 1, 1862—7 p. m.*

Brigadier-General MEIGS, *Quartermaster-General:*

It is very important that we should have at least twelve light-draught steamboats, such as the Ariel, Nellie Baker, &c., to embark our troops.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 1, 1862—11.10 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Aquia Creek, Va.:*

Efforts will be made to give you to-morrow the twelve steamers asked for in your dispatch of 7 p. m., just received.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 1, 1862—11.10 p. m.

Capt. C. B. FERGUSON,
Assistant Quartermaster, Alexandria:

It is very important that General Burnside should have twelve light-draught steamers, such as the Ariel, Nellie Baker, &c., to embark his troops at Aquia Creek. He says he needs at least that many. Send them as soon as possible.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
September 1, 1862—10.35 a. m.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, *Aquia Creek, Va.:*

Commodore Wilkes left Hampton Roads yesterday with nine gunboats, and you had better intercept him when he passes to-day. He will no doubt leave part of his force with you at your request.

G. V. FOX,
Assistant Secretary.

AQUIA, VA., *September 1, 1862—8 p. m.*

Capt. G. V. FOX,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy:

It is very important that we should have more gunboats to protect the embarking of troops. The gunboats to-day did not stop. Can you send us some more?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
September 1, 1862—11 p. m.

Commodore WILKES, *Commanding Potomac Flotilla.*
(Care of Commodore Harwood, &c.)

Send four of your gunboats to Aquia Creek to-night, to protect the embarkation of General Burnside.

If Commodore Wilkes is not at or off the navy-yard, Commodore Harwood will deliver this order to the senior officer of any of the gunboats which have arrived, so that there shall be no delay.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Send copy to Burnside.

G. W.

*Field Return of King's division, September 1, 1862.**

Brigades.	Present for duty.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	
Hatch's	48	768	816
Doubleday's	71	1,033	1,104
Gibbon's	72	1,355	1,427
Patrick's	75	1,200	1,275
Total	266	4,356	4,622

HEADQUARTERS MORELL'S DIVISION,
Centreville, September 1, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel LOCKE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I would respectfully submit the following report of this division present for duty this date:

Commands.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
First Brigade:			
18th Massachusetts	14	268	.....
13th New York	14	146	.....
25th New York	11	142	.....
1st Michigan	9	148	.....
22d Massachusetts	9	157	.....
2d Maine	13	160	.....
	66	1,021	1,087
Second Brigade:			
14th New York	16	284	.....
4th Michigan	14	274	.....
9th Massachusetts	20	359	.....
62d Pennsylvania	22	413	.....
32d Massachusetts	12	303	.....
	84	1,633	1,717

* Unsigned.

Report, &c.—Continued.

Commands.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
Third Brigade:			
17th New York.....	9	106	.....
16th Michigan.....	15	97	.....
83d Pennsylvania.....	11	90	.....
44th New York.....	7	88	.....
12th New York.....	9	150	.....
Berdan Sharpshooters.....	9	225	582
Martin's battery.....	6	129	135
Hazlett's battery.....	3	109	112
Aggregate.....			3,867

Very respectfully,

FRANK S. EARLE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
 GEO. W. MORELL,
Major-General.

Full returns of casualties have not yet been received.

HDQRS. SYKES' DIVISION, *Centreville, September 1, 1862.*

Present strength of division as follows :

Commands.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
First Brigade.....	62	1,329	1,391
Second Brigade.....	52	1,236	1,288
Third Brigade.....	28	495	523
Batteries First and Fifth Artillery (three batteries, twelve guns).....	9	278	287
Total.....	151	3,338	3,489

HEYWARD CUTTING,
Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, *September 2, 1862—7.30 a. m.*

(Received 8.20 a. m.)

Major-General HALLECK :

We had another pretty severe fight last night, in which Reno's and Heintzelman's corps were engaged. The enemy massed his force to turn our position by breaking through at Fairfax, but so far without success. He was repulsed by Hooker and McDowell. As soon as the enemy brings up his forces again he will again turn me. I will give battle when I can, but you should come out and see the troops. They were badly demoralized when they joined me, both officers and men, and there is an intense idea among them that they must get behind the

intrenchments. The whole force I had for duty yesterday morning was 57,000 men, exclusive of Couch's.

The straggling is awful in the regiments from the Peninsula. Unless something can be done to restore tone to this army it will melt away before you know it. Part of Couch's command was detained, and is still so, at Alexandria. The enemy is still in our front. It is his undoubted purpose to keep on, slowly turning our position so as to come in on our right. You had best at once decide what is to be done. The enemy is in very heavy force and must be stopped in some way. These forces under my command are not able to do so in the open field, and if again checked I fear the force will be useless afterwards.

If you knew the troops here and their condition I think it would be well. You had best look out well for your communications. The enemy from the beginning has been throwing his rear toward the north, and every movement shows that he means to make trouble in Maryland.

Wherever I have attacked him he is in greatly superior force. I would attack to-day, but the troops are absolutely unable.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 2, 1862.

Major-General POPE, *Fairfax Court-House, Va. :*

You will bring your forces as best you can within or near the line of fortification. General McClellan has charge of all the defenses, and you will consider any direction, as to disposition of the troops as they arrive, given by him as coming from me. Do not let the enemy get between you and the works. It is impossible for me to leave Washington.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, September 2, 1862.

(Received 11.30 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

As I expected, the enemy last evening attacked my right furiously in the direction of Fairfax Court-House, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

Our loss was also severe, General Stevens being killed and Kearny missing. The enemy has not renewed his attack this morning, but is evidently again beating around to the northeast.

Your telegram of this date is just received, and its provisions will be carried out at once.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,

Ball's Cross-Roads, September 2, 1862—7.10 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I arrived here safely. Command coming in on the road without much molestation. Some artillery firing on the road through Vienna to Chain Bridge, but nothing of a serious character, so far as I can learn.

Within an hour all the commands on the other roads will be in camp within the intrenchments; the three corps on the Vienna and Chain Bridge road by to-morrow morning.

I await your orders. The enemy still continues to beat around on the north. I do not myself believe that any attack here is contemplated. The troops are very weary, but otherwise in good condition.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 2, 1862.

Major-General DIX, *Fort Monroe, Va.:*

The great danger to Washington renders it necessary that the remainder of General Keyes' corps be sent here as rapidly as possible—at least all of it that you can spare. The entire army of the enemy is before us, and the fighting has been daily for a week, with varying results.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., September 2, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Thousands of stragglers, singly and in squads, are coming to this vicinity. Most all of the officers show authority from general officers, or are manifestly sick. Many of the men claim to be guards of trains or baggage. It is next to impossible to keep them within guard after they are collected. Can I have one of the forts in this vicinity in which to confine and reorganize them? If so, which?

JOHN P. SLOUGH,
Brigadier-General Volunteers, &c.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE,
September 2, 1862—10 a. m.

General GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, *Washington:*

You may rest assured that all your friends, as well as every lover of his country, will ever give, as they have given, to General Pope their cordial co-operation and constant support in the execution of all orders and plans. Our killed, wounded, and enfeebled troops attest our devoted duty.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 2, 1862.

General SLOUGH, *Alexandria, Va.:*

Take temporarily any fort convenient and refer the matter afterward to General McClellan.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

AQUIA, VA., *September 2, 1862—8 a. m.*

Major-General HALLECK:

Nothing embarked since yesterday afternoon for want of transports. We have no coal for our tugs and lighters. If it becomes necessary, in order to hasten, shall I destroy wagons, locomotives, cars, and depot?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 2, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Aquia, Va.:*

Hasten forward the troops as rapidly as possible. Leave a rear guard to protect property till it can be brought away; or, if it cannot be protected, it must be destroyed. All transports at Alexandria are ordered to Aquia.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 2, 1862.

Colonel INGALLS, *Alexandria, Va.:*

General Burnside wants more transports at Aquia; also coal for gunboats. It is important that Burnside be brought up as soon as possible.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., *September 2, 1862.*

Col. J. C. KELTON, *Chief of Staff:*

The general-in-chief's dispatch to Colonel Ingalls has been received and in his absence opened by me. I have dispatched to Aquia Creek ten steamers at daylight this a. m. All light draught and large capacity. I am also sending back to Aquia the boats sent there yesterday and now here with batteries and horses as fast as unloaded. I think the arrangements are such as will bring nearly everything from Aquia to-day except the cavalry.

C. B. FERGUSON,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

AQUIA CREEK, VA., *September 2, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*, and
Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN:

McIntyre's squadron has just arrived and will be embarked at once for Washington. All the Reserve Artillery but Gibson's batteries has gone. The remaining half of Williams' Massachusetts cavalry left last night. The First New York Cavalry will be off in a few minutes. Owing to the northwest gale the water in the harbor is very low and none of the large vessels can come in. Hope to get all the troops em-

barked by to-morrow night. It will take some days to embark the wagons, teams, and beef cattle. Will report to you by telegraph as soon as I reach Alexandria.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

AQUIA, VA., *September 2, 1862—6.30 p. m.*

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Do we hold Fairfax and Sangster's Station? The three regiments of cavalry here will take more transportation than all the rest of the command. Would it be safe for them to join General Pope by way of Wolf Run Shoals on the Occoquan. The bridge at the town of Occoquan has been destroyed. Please answer, as we have just commenced on them.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., *September 2, 1862.*

General WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The only companies of the First Massachusetts Cavalry up till yesterday are four, which are aboard the Planter. The officer in charge reports them unfit for duty for at least ten days. They are now disembarking. Nearly two companies arrived this a. m. aboard the Star, and are disembarking. I have furnished Captain Sargent, the officer commanding these companies, with copies of the telegrams directing the movements of the regiment.

C. B. FERGUSON,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., *September 2, 1862.*

General R. B. MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

Ames' and Morgan's batteries are on shore. Edwards' will disembark at high tide. These are of the reserves, and camp near the Seminary. Thomas, Frank, Owen, and Hazzard, of Sumner's corps, are landing; will be on shore this p. m. They camp near Seminary. These are all I can find in addition to those Abert reported yesterday to General Williams.

EDW. MCK. HUDSON,
Aide-de-Camp.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 2, 1862.

General JULIUS WHITE, *Winchester, Va.:*

You will immediately abandon the fortifications at Winchester, sending the heavy guns under escort by rail to Harper's Ferry. If this cannot be done, they should be rendered unserviceable. Having sent off your artillery, you will withdraw your whole force to Harper's Ferry.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WINCHESTER, VA., *September 2, 1862*—3 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

Simultaneously with your order I received information that a column of 20,000 of the enemy is coming down the valley, and supposed to be now within 20 miles. I send cavalry out to make a reconnaissance. If true, I shall have little time to get the Government property away. There are about 80,000 rations here and a large amount of ammunition, which must be destroyed if a rapid movement is necessary. There are sufficient guerrilla forces of the enemy at hand to immediately occupy the place. Shall I destroy the subsistence and ammunition or endeavor to defend or remove it?

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WINCHESTER, VA., *September 2, 1862*—3.15 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

If expedition is necessary, I can make Martinsburg and thence by rail to Harper's Ferry quicker. It is 20 miles to Martinsburg and 30 miles to Harper's Ferry.

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WINCHESTER, VA., *September 2, 1862*—9.11 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

I leave Winchester to-night. The enemy is reported in some force in my front. I may have to go via Martinsburg. Can reach Harper's Ferry easier by that route, and may have to go that way to do so safely.

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, D. C., September 2, 1862—1.15 p. m.

General A. W. WHIPPLE,
Commanding at Arlington House:

Please direct that all occupants of houses in front of and near your lines be at once sent to the rear and not allowed to pass out again until further orders, and have everything in readiness to burn any houses that may afford cover to the enemy or intercept the line of fire from our troops. The houses will not be burned until the enemy comes near.

By order of General McClellan:

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

(Copy to Generals Cox and Woodbury.)

SEPTEMBER 2, [1862]—1.20 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

MY DEAR HALLECK: My ordnance officer (Lieutenant Porter) informs me that General Ripley says that he has just received an order from the Secretary of War to ship everything from this arsenal to New York.

I had sent to General Ripley to learn what small arms were here, so that I might be prepared to arm stragglers, &c. I do not think this order ought to be carried out so promptly. I do not despair of saving the capital. Better destroy all there is there at the eleventh hour than to send them off now. Will you not say something as to this?

In haste, truly, yours,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

I am pushing things through and shall soon have everything we have in readiness.

McC.

UPTON'S HILL, VA., *September 2, 1862.*

General MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

Dispatch in regard to occupants of houses in front, &c., is received, and will be immediately attended to. The village of Falls Church is also a mile in front of Fort Buffalo. Is there any special order in regard to it or is it covered by this?

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

ARLINGTON HOUSE, VA., *September 2, 1862.*

General S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

Shall the companies on extra duty for field works and wood cutting be called in, or shall we try to complete the rifle pits from Fort Craig to Fort Richardson? Colonel Warner's stragglers are ordered near Fort Albany, to the rear of the creek in front of it and between Albany and Craig. The Fifteenth Connecticut is near the same place. The Thirteenth New Jersey is directed to encamp on the plateau near the house formerly occupied by Colonel Greene, below the hill on which Fort Richardson is situated. The One hundred and twenty-fifth Pennsylvania is encamped at Fort Barnard. The above four regiments are brigaded, under command of Colonel Van Valkenburg. Two regiments (the One hundred and seventh New York and Thirty-fifth Massachusetts) are between Fort Craig and the Columbia turnpike, working on rifle pits, to connect these forts. Shall they continue that work? Forts from Albany to De Kalb are occupied by Fourteenth Massachusetts Artillery, with the Sixteenth Maine associated with it, to complete the garrisons. A brigade of four regiments, commanded by Colonel Fellows, of the Ninth New Hampshire, is encamped in rear of Forts De Kalb and Woodbury. Have sent to warn the occupants of houses in front of the works to go to Washington. Will try to keep the troops ready for service.

A. W. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, *September 2, 1862.*General R. B. MARCY, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: I inclose you a copy of the order I have just issued, relinquishing command, &c.

A detailed statement will be sent of troops and positions, but for your present convenience I would state that at the present moment the state of things is this: General D. P. Woodbury is in command of forts and troops from Fort Blenker to Fort Lyon. In Fort Lyon is the Third Battalion New York Artillery and the Twenty-fourth Michigan (raw). In Forts Ellsworth, Ward, and Blenker is part of Colonel Tyler's regiment.

The other troops assigned to Woodbury are: Engineer Brigade, Colonel Allabach's four regiments, General E. B. Tyler's brigade, Sixteenth Connecticut Regiment (in or near Fort Worth).

Brig. Gen. A. W. Whipple commands forts and troops from Four Mile Run northward, including the Chain Bridge. A statement already in the hands of General McClellan gives a list of garrisons and troops. The Fifteenth Connecticut is to be added (by your orders), and is now over there. Colonel Doubleday has immediate command at the Chain Bridge, under General Whipple.

The forts and troops north of the Potomac are in charge of Colonel Haskin, aide-de-camp. A list of the garrisons and troops is in the hands of the major-general commanding.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient,

J. G. BARNARD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY CORPS,
Hall's Hill, September 2, 1862.

General MARCY:

I gain from my pickets the following information in regard to firing in my front this afternoon: A battery, supported by cavalry, suddenly appeared on Barnett's Hill and opened fire upon Pleasonton at Falls Church, while dismounted cavalry fired upon and killed 3 of his mounted pickets, who, armed only with sabers and pistols, could not contend with the enemy protected by timber. Pleasonton replied with his battery, but the shots of parties fell very short. The enemy, supposed to have come from direction of Hunter's Mill, returned toward Vienna.

The country beyond our picket lines affords every facility for such surprises, and the commanding general must expect them to be frequent so long as the enemy continues in large force in our front and wishes to divert attention from other movements. From the opposite hills our camp and movements are open to view of the enemy.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 2, 1862.

Col. A. V. COLBURN:

Your dispatch, directing that a portion of Pleasonton's command be sent to Fairfax Court-House, has been received, and the necessary in-

structions have been given. Your dispatch in relation to the command of Major Haller has also been received, and will be promptly communicated to that officer.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., September 2, 1862.

General R. B. MARCY, *Chief of Staff*:

A portion of my brigade is guarding the railroad between Fairfax Station and this place and several regiments at Fairfax. To save time I have directed General Devens to proceed with the troops here of his brigade and one of the reserve batteries, which is now landing and will be ready by 2 p. m. Shall I proceed with my brigade also on its arrival here?

J. J. ABERCROMBIE,
Brigadier-General.

FORT ALBANY, VA., September 2, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your dispatch of 1.40 p. m. received.* My camp will be between Forts Runyon and Albany, on the river side of the road. Until my camp is established communications will reach me at Fort Albany. Does the general wish me to report to General Cox with my whole command or simply to send him the Eighth Illinois Cavalry? Your message, as telegraphed, is not clear.

A. PLEASANTON,
Brigadier-General.

FORT ALBANY, VA.,
Via Arlington, Va., September 2, 1862.

General J. A. HARDIE, *Aide-de-Camp*:

Have just arrived here with a squadron of Eighth Illinois Cavalry, all I could raise. Squadron from Fairfax Court-House has returned, and reports road open and our troops concentrating at that place. General Reno had a fight last evening; drove the rebels back and lost 1,600 men. He reports Generals Kearny and Stevens missing. Also reports, as his opinion, that the rebels are moving in force toward the Potomac, on our right, in the direction of the Chain Bridge.

A. PLEASANTON,
Brigadier-General.

FAIRFAX, VA., September 2, 1862.

Brigadier-General MARCY, *Chief of Staff*:

GENERAL: One of our pickets has come in and reports cavalry of the enemy halting near them. We are ready for the raid. Darkness prevents us from seeing their number. They are on the road from the Accotink Creek. We were joined by some of Banks' troops in the

* Not found.

night, but the colonel of them is going to have his own way, and is unwilling to assist as I have proposed. He is really in our way if he does not move.

Respectfully,

G. O. HALLER,
Major, Seventh Infantry.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., *September 2, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN:

I have the honor to report the arrival of my command to within 3 miles of Alexandria. They are very much worn-out by the last twenty days' marching and have lost heavily in the recent engagements. Generals Kearny and Stevens were both killed in the engagement my command had last evening with Jackson near Chantilly. Our loss was severe, but we drove Jackson back more than a mile, and occupied the field of battle until 3 a. m. this morning. All our wounded were placed in a hospital near the field.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. RENO,
Major-General.

UPTON'S HILL, *September 2, 1862.*

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Generals King's and Ricketts' divisions have arrived here and taken post near here. I am going to the right, near Chain Bridge, in which direction a little firing has been heard.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, September 2, 1862.

Major-General McCLELLAN, *Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: At least 50,000 or 60,000 arms will be left and a large number of pieces of artillery.*

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 2, 1862.

General JACOB D. COX,
Commanding Brigade, Upton's Hill:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you hold your command ready to cover the retreat of our army should any part be driven back near your position. He also wishes you to send your cavalry scouts well out toward Dranesville, as far as they can go with safety, and watch carefully any appearance of the enemy in that direction. It is thought that our army will fall back to-day. This will be regarded as confidential.

Very respectfully,

R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

* See McClellan to Halleck, p. 802.

HDQRS. THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
September 2, 1862.

Brigadier-General BAYARD, &c.:

You will report to Major-General Hooker, who commands the rear guard, with your cavalry command.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., September 2, 1862—4 p. m.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

We have ordered all cars forward immediately from Fairfax Station. Major Haller's command started some time ago. Your information comes too late to send additional cars from Alexandria to Fairfax. We are just advised that the last of our army has passed and the depot is already in the rear. I have directed that, in case this information is correct, to start with all the cars now at Fairfax, put in the wounded as rapidly as possible, and return to Alexandria. To send trains now from here to Fairfax would be certain capture.

H. HAUPT.

ALEXANDRIA DEPOT, September 2, 1862.
(Received 8.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I have the satisfaction of reporting that all our engines and cars have returned in safety to Alexandria. The officers at Fairfax seemed to be several hours behind in obtaining intelligence of army movements, and, contrary to my suggestions, held to stores until after the last of the rear guard had passed. I did not order cars forward until it would have been almost certain destruction to send [retain] them. About sixteen car loads of forage and commissary stores were burned. The guards were directed by me to fall back along the railroad until they met a train sent out for them, but they seemed to be alarmed and scattered, many of them taking the common road.

The railroad and telegraph men were the last to leave, and brought off everything movable. They report artillery firing apparently east of Fairfax Court-House toward Alexandria.

H. HAUPT.

BALTIMORE, MD., September 2, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have a telegram from Colonel Miles, at Harper's Ferry, who reports that from information received Jackson is only 8 miles south of Leesburg. An affair took place between our scouts and the rebels. Thirty to 40 of our men arrived at Point of Rocks, 4 wounded. A sergeant and 10 men arrived at Harper's Ferry, 1 wounded. Neither Captain Means nor Captain Hunter are heard of. Two lieutenants are supposed killed.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *September 2, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

Telegrams received. In reply, have detained in Baltimore the Eighteenth Connecticut, the Thirty-eighth Massachusetts, the One hundred and tenth and One hundred and twenty-ninth New York, to replace the same number of three-months' militia regiments gone home. The One hundred and fifteenth and One hundred and twenty-sixth New York have been sent to Harper's Ferry, to relieve militia regiments sent home from there. The One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania has been sent to the Relay House and the One hundred and ninth New York to Annapolis Junction, to protect the railroad to Washington. The One hundred and sixth New York has been sent to New Creek and the One hundred and twenty-fifth New York to Martinsburg, to re-enforce the troops at those places. In all ten three-months' regiments are yet to be sent home.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
September 2, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE, *U. S. Army :*

SIR : The body of General Philip Kearny was brought from the field last night, and he was reported dead. I send it forward under a flag of truce, thinking the possession of his remains may be a consolation to his family.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 122. } *Washington, September 2, 1862.*

Major-General McClellan will have command of the fortifications of Washington and of all the troops for the defense of the capital.

By command of Major-General Halleck :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 218. } *Washington, September 2, 1862.*

* * * * *

III. By direction of the President all the clerks and employes of the civil Departments and all employes on the public buildings in Washington will be immediately organized into companies, under the direction of Brigadier-General Wadsworth, and will be armed and supplied with ammunition for the defense of the capital.

By command of Major-General Halleck :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 3D ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF VA.,
 No. 12. } *Fairfax Court-House, September 2, 1862.*

In compliance with orders from the Headquarters of the Army the Third Army Corps will march as follows:

1st. Reynolds' division on the Little River turnpike and Columbia turnpike.

2d. Ricketts' division on Little River turnpike and Annandale, Falls Church road.

3d. King's division, Falls Church road.

4th. Bayard's cavalry on Falls Church road.

5th. The Engineer Corps will precede the column on Falls Church road.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
September 3, 1862.

Col. J. C. KELTON, *Washington:*

MY DEAR KELTON: I do not exactly understand my status here. Will you ask the general, so I may know? Does McClellan command in chief on this side of the river or do his functions only extend to designating the positions to be occupied by the troops arriving from Centreville? Everybody in this army considers him responsible for the failure to send forward Sumner and Franklin and Cox or anybody else, and for the inefficient condition in which they did arrive, without artillery and with only 40 rounds of ammunition. There is, and can be, no good feeling here under these circumstances.

Beg the general, if nothing else can be done, to command himself. It is easy to do so from Washington, as the telegraph lines are all through these works. Anything like effectiveness here is impossible under present circumstances. I have sent out cavalry reconnaissances and wish to send heavy bodies of infantry and artillery toward Vienna and Lewinsville, but do not know whether I or some one else has the authority. These matters should be attended to at once, as we must know what the enemy is doing. Show this note to the general, if you think best.

Very truly, yours,

JNO. POPE.

HEADQUARTERS,
Ball's Cross-Roads, September 3, 1862—1.40 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

We ought not to lose a moment in pushing forward the fresh troops to confront the enemy. In three days we should be able to renew the offensive in the direction of Little River pike, beyond Fairfax Court-House. We must strike again with fresh men while the enemy is weakened and broken down. I am ready to advance again to the front with the fresh troops now here. Those I brought in can remain for two days. Somebody ought to have the supreme command here. Let us not sit down quietly, but push forward again. I give you these suggestions because I believe them very important. I would have attacked again yesterday, but for the reasons I gave you. Whether

the causes then stated can be received I don't know, but if possible they should be. The enemy is in the direction of Leesburg, with his left resting on Dranesville road, far as he can be traced by his pickets. I have just received advices from that direction. Lee himself is on the Leesburg turnpike.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, September 3, 1862.

Major-General POPE, *Ball's Cross-Roads:*

GENERAL: Yours by Colonel Ruggles is just received. As soon as your troops all arrive within General McClellan's command you will report in person at these headquarters.

General McClellan commands all troops in the fortifications.

A reorganization of an army for the field will be immediately made. Till then General McClellan, as senior and as commanding the defenses of Washington, must exercise general authority.

Yours, truly,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 3, 1862.*

Lieut. J. F. MCQUESTEN,
Adjutant, Second U. S. Cavalry:

SIR: In reply to your communication of this date I have the honor to make the following report of the manner in which my squadron was captured on the 31st ultimo:

On the 30th ultimo I was ordered with my squadron from Alexandria to report to General Sumner at Annandale. I moved with the squadron to the place designated, and, finding that General Sumner had moved on, I followed with the squadron, sending to General Sumner to know if I should join them with the squadron. I received orders to do so, and joined him about 5 or 6 miles from Centreville, where the command spent the remainder of the night.

At daylight the next morning I was directed by General Sumner to leave him twelve orderlies, and with the remainder of the squadron to make a reconnaissance several miles to the right and front, returning to meet him in the rear of Centreville.

After performing this duty I met General Sumner at Centreville and reported that I had found no trace of the enemy. I then moved with General Sumner to a short distance to the right of Centreville, when I was again directed to make a reconnaissance to the right as far as Germantown. I accordingly moved to the right as far as the turnpike, and learning that Germantown was to the rear on the road, I turned in that direction, and after going 2 or 3 miles halted my command for rest and to give my horses a small feed, as they had been nearly twenty-four hours without being unsaddled or having anything to eat. About fifteen minutes after halting my sentinel reported horsemen in the rear on the road over which I had just come, but as we had been passing stragglers for the last few miles I supposed that they were some of our own men, but went to see myself; not being satisfied,

I gave directions to bridle up. It was again reported that they were our troops, but immediately after my command was charged by two squadrons of Confederate cavalry, closely followed by the light division of Major-General Stuart, numbering between 2,000 and 3,000 cavalry and two horse batteries. The leading squadrons immediately opened fire upon me, which was returned by a portion of my command, the remainder of the command attempting to make their escape from so overpowering a force by fleeing through the fields toward the shelter of the woods.

Thus surrounded by so large a force, while dismounted, I had nothing left for me but surrender or massacre. I surrendered to Brigadier-General Fitz. Lee, commanding the leading brigade of the enemy, my remaining force, Lieut. R. E. Clary and about 20 men.

The enemy afterward brought in 25 or 30 more men of the squadron and about 20 infantry stragglers that they had picked up on the road over which I had passed.

The men were paroled, and myself and Lieutenant Clary taken along with the enemy as prisoners.

Private Martin Kelley of my command was badly wounded, and left behind, with a wounded soldier of the enemy.

Lieutenant Rodenbough of the squadron was brought in the next morning to General Lee.

I remained a prisoner with the enemy until the morning of September 2, when I was paroled and sent with Lieutenants Clary and Rodenbough to our pickets near Falls Church.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. HIGHT,
Captain, Second Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
September 4, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Commander-in-Chief:*

GENERAL: I propose the following organization for the forces hereafter to be placed under my command:

First Corps, Major-General Banks: To consist of his present corps of 6,000 men, re-enforced by ten of the new regiments.

Second Corps, Major-General McDowell: To consist of his own corps, re-enforced by ten of the new regiments.

Third Corps, Major-General Reno: To consist of Burnside's old corps, re-enforced by the troops of Hunter and six new regiments.

Fourth Corps, Major-General Hooker: To consist of the forces under Cox, and the American regiments under Milroy, Schenck, and Schurz, now serving with Sigel's corps, re-enforced by six new regiments; the new regiments to be distributed among the brigades of the old organization; Buford's and Bayard's cavalry. Artillery in abundance is now with these forces.

This organization, which can be made in a few days, will give me an effective force of between 40,000 and 60,000 men, who are anxious to serve with me, and can be completed in a day or two, if I can be permitted to assemble them at some central point where they will be within easy supporting distance of any part of the intrenchments, say somewhere near Upton's Hill.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS KEARNY'S DIVISION,
 No. 49. } *September 4, 1862.*

The brigadier-general commanding this division announces with deep sorrow the death of Major-General Kearny, its gallant commander. He died on the battle-field of Chantilly as his division was driving the enemy before it.

The entire country will mourn the loss of this gallant, chivalric soldier, and no one of this division but will hold ever fresh his memory.

Let us try to show our regard for him by ever sustaining the name that in his love for this division he gave it, viz, the "Fighting Division."

As a token of respect for his memory all the officers of this division will wear crape on left arm for thirty days, and the colors and drums of regiments and batteries will be placed in mourning for sixty days.

To still further show our regard for him, and to distinguish his officers as he wished, each officer will continue to wear on his cap a piece of scarlet cloth or have the top or crown piece of cap made of scarlet cloth.

By order of Brigadier-General Birney :

J. B. BROWN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, September 5, 1862.

Major-General McCLELLAN, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The President has directed that General Pope be relieved and report to War Department; that Hooker be assigned to command of Porter's corps, and that Franklin's corps be temporarily attached to Heintzelman's. The orders will be issued this afternoon.

Reynolds, Porter, and Franklin are to be relieved from duty till the charges against them are examined.

I give you this memorandum in advance of the orders, so that you may act accordingly in putting forces in the field.

Very respectfully,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

ARLINGTON, *September 5, 1862—12.5 p. m.*

General R. B. MARCY :

Your order to have my command ready to march with three days' rations received.

Please inform me what is my command and where it is. General McClellan has ordered my troops to take post at various places, and I have never been notified in a single instance of their positions. He has communicated directly with them, and I know, and can know, nothing of their whereabouts.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

ARLINGTON HOUSE, *September 5, 1862—12.5 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I have just received an order from General McClellan to have my

command in readiness to march with three days' rations and further details of the march.

What is my command and where is it? McClellan has scattered it about in all directions, and has not informed me of the position of a single regiment. Am I to take the field, and under McClellan's orders?

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
September 5, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

DEAR GENERAL: I must again ask your attention to the condition of things in this army. By the present arrangement you are doing me more injury than my worst enemy could do. It is understood, and acted on, that I am deprived of my command, and that it is assigned to McClellan.

An order defining his exact status here as well as my own is necessary at once. I send you an official protest against his action.

Again, I understood from you that you intended to publish a complimentary order to my army, for their arduous and difficult service, based upon the telegram you sent me. Your silence since conveys very plainly an unfavorable impression of me to the country. I hope that you will do me the kindness and the justice not to delay the issue of this order.

I have also to request that my official report sent you this morning be published. It is necessary for my own reputation, which I think will be injured by the arrangements here. I trust you will furnish a copy of the report for the press as soon after you receive it as possible.

I am sure you will see the propriety of all these requests. Either I have conducted badly or I have not. If I have, I am prepared to shoulder the blame, but if, as both you and the President inform me, my course has met your entire approval, I am entitled to be shielded from unjust censure.

I am sure you will cheerfully admit this. I feel equally confident that you will repair it.

Very truly, yours,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

UNOFFICIAL.]

WASHINGTON, September 5, 1862.

Major-General POPE, *Arlington*:

MY DEAR GENERAL: You will excuse me for not answering yours, official, of this morning. In the first place I did not know what would be your command, the two armies having been virtually consolidated. In the next, I had no time. Even now I can write only a few hasty words. The troops at present are under McClellan's orders, and it is evident that you cannot serve under him willingly. Moreover, your testimony is required by the Court of Inquiry ordered on Generals Porter, Franklin, and Griffin.

Your report* was read to-day to the Cabinet, and they were unanimously of opinion that it ought not to be published. The President coincides in that opinion.

The President and Secretary both think that no order in relation to the recent battles should be issued at present. None was issued in regard to McClellan's battles before Richmond. Do not infer from this that any blame attaches to you. On the contrary, we think you did your best with the material you had. I have not heard any one censure you in the least.

The differences and ill-feeling among the generals are very embarrassing to the administration, and unless checked will ruin the country. It must cease. It is discreditable to all parties. We must all act together or we shall accomplish nothing, but be utterly disgraced.

You know that I am your friend and will never see any injustice done to you if I can help it, but there are matters of such great importance to be decided now that individual preferences must yield. We must do what seems best to reconcile the differences which exist in the two armies. I will explain to you more fully as soon as you come over to report.

Yours, truly,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 5, 1862.

Major-General POPE, *Arlington, Va.:*

The Armies of the Potomac and Virginia being consolidated, you will report for orders to the Secretary of War.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT, U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS,
September 22, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

SIR: Inclosed please find report in reference to the evacuation of Aquia Creek and the destruction of property. The burning of the wharf, buildings, and bridges I consider to have been unnecessary and highly censurable.

Respectfully submitted.

H. HAUPT,
Brig. Gen., in charge of Const'n and Trans. U. S. Mil. Railroads.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

AQUIA CREEK, *September 4, 1862.*

Statement of United States Government railroad property at Aquia Creek.

Engine Eclipse	\$8,500
Engine Government.....	8,500
Engine Stampede	6,000
Engine Saint Lawrence	6,000
Engine Athol	5,500
Engine Express.....	8,000
Engine Hoosac.....	7,500
	<hr/>
	59,000

* That of September 3. See Part II, p. 19.

Thirty cars, at \$500.....	15,000
Iron, shop, and track tools, &c.....	6,000
Commissary and quartermaster and other stores.....	4,000
	<hr/> 75,000

W. W. WRIGHT,
Superintendent Military Railroads.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

SEPTEMBER 8, 1862.

Cyrus W. Blakeman calls and states that Government property was wantonly and unnecessarily destroyed at Aquia Creek last week. He says there was plenty of transportation to bring away all the Government stores and property that was destroyed. Transports were lying idle, and might have been used for that purpose.

[First indorsement.]

The President refers to Secretary the statement of Cyrus W. Blakeman in relation to the destruction of Government property at Aquia Creek.

[Second indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *October 2, 1862.*

Referred to the general-in-chief.

By order of Secretary of War:

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

Capt. H. B. Blood, assistant quartermaster at Aquia Creek, says:

I was present when the buildings were burned. They were burned by the guard, under orders of the post commandant, Colonel Welsh, of Forty-fifth Pennsylvania, said to have been by order of General Burnside. The cars were all run upon the wharf and all set fire together. All the cars used on the road were burned except two flats that had been sent away. All the bridges on the road were destroyed, but I did not see them burned. Capt. Clem. L. West, assistant quartermaster, post quartermaster at Aquia Creek, can give further information.

WASHINGTON, *September 16, 1862.*

The above is the statement as given to me by Captain Blood. Colonel McCallum informs me that the number of cars destroyed was 62.

H. HAUPT.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS,
Washington, D. C., September 17, 1862.

General HERMAN HAUPT,

Chief of Construction and Transportation:

In accordance with your request, I have the honor to send you a brief statement of the abandonment of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad.

On the 28th of August General Burnside telegraphed me to come to headquarters to make arrangements for moving all Government prop-

erty and stores from Fredericksburg and Falmouth Depot. We commenced this work at once, and by Saturday night, August 30, by working night and day, succeeded in removing to Aquia Creek all troops, baggage, and stores that the military authorities desired moved, together with all railroad property except some coal and about 50 tons of pig iron at the foundery, which we had not time to load, and the old locomotive Washington, which was in such a crippled condition that she could not be moved.

From this time until Thursday, September 4, the railroad force was employed in moving troops and stores on the railroad within our lines and in rendering such service as was required of them in aiding the embarkation of troops and baggage.

On the afternoon of this day I applied to General Burnside to know if it had been determined to abandon Aquia Creek, and, if so, what arrangements had been made for the removal of the locomotives and other Government property. He informed me that the troops could not be spared at this time to hold Aquia, and showed me a telegram from General Halleck, directing the immediate embarkation of the troops and necessary baggage and the destruction of such property as could not be saved, and he gave me to understand that he feared it would be impossible to procure transportation for the railroad property. Fearing that its value might be underestimated, I then made out a statement of the kind and value of the railroad property and handed it to him, a copy of which is inclosed.* About midnight he succeeded in making arrangements for shipping the locomotives, and at once placed the steamers Star, Eagle, and Chancellor Livingston at my disposal for this purpose. I immediately ordered out the railroad force but could not commence loading before morning as the wharf was occupied with artillery and horses, which had to be loaded first.

On Friday morning we got to work and attempted to load 3 locomotives on the Chancellor Livingston, but the load was too much for her, and she sank. However we got the locomotives off and pumped her out, and afterward put two on her, which she carried safely to Alexandria. The Winnissimmet coming in about this time, I took possession of her, and by 3 o'clock Saturday morning succeeded in loading all the locomotives, 3 cars, and all the movable railroad property at Aquia, except 57 cars. We left there Saturday afternoon, and the steamers arrived safely at Alexandria, where they have since been unloaded. I inclose an inventory of the property landed at Alexandria.†

The 57 cars were all run onto the pier, and they, together with the piers and all buildings at Aquia, were burned by order of the military authorities. About 30 of the cars were either new or at least good, and worth saving; the others were old and worn-out, and not safe to run. By constant tinkering and very careful handling we managed to do the at times very heavy business thrown on the road without an accident, but I was in continual fear of these cars breaking down, and had so informed Colonel McCallum some time ago. Their loss is a matter of no consequence.

I regretted much that the pier had to be burned, as it was a very fine one, extending into the river 870 feet and covering an area of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

The railroad bridges over the Rappahannock River, Potomac Run, and Accokeek Creek were all destroyed. I took the precaution to get the dimensions of each, thinking it might be useful at some future time to have them.

The track was not disturbed at any place (except on the bridges and

* See Inclosure No. 1, p. 813.

† Not found.

wharf), and we left it in first-rate order, with the necessary sidings and water stations and everything else complete.

It may be proper to state here that when we evacuated Fredericksburg, by direction of the major-general commanding, I furnished all the railroad facilities in my power for the transportation of all Union people, contrabands as well as others, to Aquia Creek. We brought away a number of white families, with such of their goods as could be readily moved, and furnished to the Adams Express Company cars to load all their goods.

During the last two days the contrabands fairly swarmed about the Fredericksburg and Falmouth stations, and there was a continuous black line of men, women, and children moving north along the road, carrying all their worldly goods on their heads. Every train running to Aquia was crowded with them. They all seemed to have perfect confidence that if they could only get within our lines they would be taken care of somehow. I think it safe to estimate the number of contrabands that have passed by this route since we took possession of the road at 10,000.

Before closing I must pay a tribute to the faithfulness and efficiency of the railroad employés on the road. With but a very few exceptions they appeared to take a personal interest in aiding me to put and keep the road in the most efficient condition. I regret exceedingly that circumstances make it necessary to disband so good a set of men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. WRIGHT,
Engineer and Superintendent U. S. Military Railroad.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1862.

Colonel SCHRIVER,

Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR COLONEL: Yours of the 25th is at hand. When I turned over the command of the division to Hatch all the papers were left with him, including the reports of the several brigadiers as to the operations during the latter part of August, and the battles of the 28th, 29th, and 30th.

Hatch, I understood, has made his report. Pray let me know what you have from our division, and I will endeavor to supply what is still lacking.

I hope the general is well and bears up manfully under the outrageous attacks of his enemies. Time will vindicate him.

I am much better, and hope to be entirely well again in a few days.

Very truly, yours,

RUFUS KING.

SAINT PAUL, September 30, 1862.

General H. W. HALLECK, *U. S. Army:*

DEAR SIR: The letter which I am about to address you had perhaps better have been left unwritten. Its result will soon exhibit whether or not this is so. You will excuse a little plain speaking, since it will doubtless be for our mutual benefit.

I begin, then, by saying that in my judgment every sense of justice and fair dealing, as well as a sense of deep personal obligation, should

have impelled you to sustain me against the machinations of McClellan and his parasites, knowing well, as you did, that the result of the late campaign in Virginia was directly due to the neglect of duty (to call it by no worse name) of these very men. If you desire to know the personal obligation to which I refer, I commend you to the President, the Secretary of War, or any other member of the administration. Any of these can satisfy your inquiries. No man knows better than yourself the constancy, the energy, and the zeal with which I endeavored to carry out your programme in Virginia. Your own letters and dispatches from beginning to end are sufficient evidence of this fact, and also of the fact that I not only committed no mistake, but that every act and movement met with your heartiest concurrence. Of the details of these movements I challenge examination. Your own declarations to me up to the last hour I remained in Washington bore testimony that I had shown every quality to command success.

It may be, and doubtless was, true that considering the relations between myself and McClellan and many of his followers who held high commands in that army, it was better to change the commander of the armies around Washington, but this fact did not necessitate nor justify, in view of the facts in your possession, that McClellan should be thus advanced nor that I should be banished to a remote and unimportant command. A great and fatal mistake for the country as for yourself was committed when he was thus assigned.

If you had sustained me as I had every reason to expect, and did expect you would do, you would have had a warm and earnest friend, as I had always been. By yielding to and advancing McClellan you have only put into the hands of an enemy a club to beat your own brains out with. You can never be forgiven for occupying the place you do. You of course do not imagine McClellan to be your friend in any sense. Every motive a man can have he has to displace you from your position, which is a constant reproach and humiliation to him. Neither he nor his clique will omit any means to destroy you.

Having at your own urgent request and from a sense of duty laid before the Government the conduct of McClellan, Porter, and Griffin, and substantiated the facts stated by their own written documents, I am not disposed to push the matter further, unless the silence of the Government in the midst of the unscrupulous slander and misrepresentation purposely put in circulation against me and the restoration of these officers without trial to their commands, coupled with my banishment to a distant and unimportant department, render it necessary as an act of justice to myself.

As I have already said, I challenge and seek examination of my campaign in Virginia in all its details, and unless the Government by some high mark of public confidence, such as they have given me in private, relieves me from the atrocious injury done to my character as a soldier by the means I have specified above, justice to myself and to all connected with me demands that I should urge the court of inquiry that was ordered, but suspended through the influence of the very men charged with the crimes to be investigated. This investigation, under the circumstances above stated, I shall assuredly urge in every way. If it cannot be accomplished by military courts, it will undoubtedly be the subject of inquiry in Congress. It is hard that I should be subjected to such a necessity by a Government which has approved my conduct so highly in private, and which knew so well the truth of the facts I have stated, but it is especially hard, in view of my relations

with you, that I should be compelled even to ask at your hands the justice which it is your duty to assure to every officer of the army.

You do not suppose that I fancy that you "did the best you could for me." What you have done amounts to little else than degradation, which you know to be most unmerited. Of course you could not believe (if you thought of it at all) that I was likely to be satisfied with such an arrangement. You could easily have united the Western Department again and have given me the command. I need not tell you that such an assignment would have been very acceptable to the West, and would at once have freed me from the odium and abuse which have so shamefully and unjustly been heaped upon me by the papers and people in the influence of the unscrupulous military clique which have made honor and duty a by-word and reproach.

Your own experience tells you that the operations in the West, by which, without fighting a battle, we have lost all we gained by such sacrifice of life and treasure, are directly due to the separation of the Western Department into half a dozen independent commands. This is the command you should have given me, after the harm you suffered to befall me by postponing the court of inquiry and by maintaining a silence which has been construed into unbelief of the charges I had preferred. You still have it in your power to do so. I tell you frankly that by the time Congress meets such influences as cannot be resisted will be brought to bear on this subject. I have still a strong friendship for you, from which I have not been able to free myself. I prefer greatly that you should do me this justice of your own accord. I need not remind you that when you arrived in Washington I earnestly urged you, as I had before urged the President, to allow me to return to the West. I told you, as I had already told him, that McClellan could not be depended on to co-operate with me, and that I was sure he would fail me. You insisted upon my remaining, against my repeated requests and my firm conviction that the army under my command would be sacrificed by the very men for whose release from James River it was about to encounter such risk and undergo such hardship.

Although the result proved to be what I had predicted to you, and although you knew I had fought desperately and to the last to prevent the consequences I had foreseen, I found myself banished to the frontier, and the very men against whom I warned you, and who brought about these disasters, are rewarded by according to them the very objects they sought to attain by deliberate and shameful betrayal of trust.

Of another thing I desire to warn you here, and you had best give heed to it. The pretorian faction in the Army of the Potomac is now seeking to remove every officer of distinction from that army who is not in their interests. Hooker, by his rising reputation and known hostility to them and their purposes, is becoming dangerous. He will be gotten rid of in some way. As it cannot now be done by detraction and slander, they will seek by affected commendation and applause to remove him to some other command. Do not allow such transparent intrigue to induce you to consent that Hooker should be separated from that army. You will find him a true man and one of incalculable use to you with that army. If you allow him to be separated from it you will again be playing into the hands that seek your destruction. McClellan will inevitably be set aside. I know of nothing conceivable that can prevent it before many months go by. Hooker is the only man I know available to succeed him, and under all aspects should be kept there.

You are a man of the world, and you know well that McClellan will never forgive you for superseding him in the command of the Army.

You stand in the way of a thousand purposes which he and those around him have in view. Your presence as general-in-chief is a constant reproach and mortification to him. Already the journals and people in his interest are representing that he is really commander, whilst you are but a tool in his hands. Such an opinion is entertained even by members of the Cabinet, and everything that has occurred since the 1st of September gives color to such belief. For your own sake as well as for that of the country do not permit yourself to be placed in such a position. Do not let the military clique of the Army of the Potomac remove from that army the prominent officers who are hostile to them. If you do, you will soon see how much control you have over that army.

I write you this letter with mixed feelings. Personal friendship and interest in your welfare, I think, predominate. I am not so blinded as not to know that it gave you pain to allow such scandal against me and to take such action as you thought the peculiar circumstances required. Much as I differ with you on that subject, I am not yet ready to blame you or to feel bitterly. Those circumstances no longer exist, and you can now at least do me justice and relieve me from the bitter mortification I have felt without reopening old sores. I am very sure you will do it, but whether you do or not I impress upon you the necessity for your own sake of considering carefully the suggestions I have presented.

I shall not again address you a letter on such a subject.

Very respectfully,

JNO. POPE.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, October 10, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Commanding, &c., Saint Paul:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 30th ultimo is just received. I very much regret the spirit manifested in it and the threatening tone assumed in it toward me. In this letter you have assumed facts and drawn your conclusions from such assumptions.

Your premises are not true, and your conclusions are unjust. On no occasion have I acted unfriendly to you. On the contrary, I have done everything for you that I could have done for a brother; but you have wished me to do for you impossibilities. You have asked me to do for you what my superiors and yours would not authorize me to do. Moreover you charge me with acts injurious to you which were neither my acts nor acts of my advising. For example, you charge me with exiling you to your present department. I did not send you there nor did I advise it. On the contrary, I advised against it. You complain that I acted unfriendly to you in giving the command to General McClellan. The facts do not sustain your assertion. As General McClellan's army arrived here by detachments, every man I could move was, against his protest, sent to your command. He claimed that when the two armies began to unite, he, as ranking officer, had a right to command both. His claim was not admitted, and he remained in command only of the defenses of Washington. But when your forces fell back within the line of these defenses he clearly became entitled to the command. You complain more particularly of his commanding the army sent into Maryland. That army was composed mostly of his old

troops. The feeling of many of his officers toward you was such that you could not then have commanded them. No one can deny this. I do not charge any fault upon you. I merely state the fact as it existed. The assignment of General McClellan to this command, or rather his retention in it, was not my act nor that of the War Department, it was the act of the President alone. I did not even know of his decision on the matter till he himself announced it to General McClellan.

Again, you complain that Porter and Griffin have not been tried on your charges against them. You know that a court was ordered for their trial and that it was suspended because all officers were required in the field. A new court has been ordered, and they are to be tried, and the grounds of your charges to be fully investigated.

Again, you have complained that I would not permit you to publish your report. The President and entire Cabinet decided against its publication; nevertheless you permitted it to go to the newspapers and thereby gave serious offense. If this act has injured you, do you blame me for it?

Again, you say I could have reunited the Western Department and could have given it to you, and that by not doing so I have acted unfriendly to you and have "degraded" you. Here, as throughout your whole letter, you assume as a fact what is totally untrue. Had the Western Department been reunited I could not have given the command to you, nor indeed to any other army officer.

I will not attempt to reply in detail to your various charges of unfriendliness, for I cannot explain certain things without communicating to you information which I have no right to give. I will only say that your suppositions in regard to my feelings and conduct toward you are entirely unfounded.

I am well aware of the hostility of some of the parties whom you mention as being my enemies as well as yours; but you very much mistake my character if you suppose that I will permit my personal likes and dislikes to influence me in the performance of my public duty. So far as the public service is concerned I shall never vary a hair's breadth in my conduct on account of the personal hostility of others. If they want my place they will be perfectly welcome to it whenever the Government desires to make the change. I never wished the appointment, and have no desire to retain it.

Permit me to say in conclusion that although I feel the injustice of your letter, it will not affect in the slightest degree my regard for you, nor my estimate of your services, past or future. I believe you wrote it under a misapprehension of the facts connected with the matters of which you complain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

SAINT PAUL, October 20, 1862.

General H. W. HALLECK, *U. S. Army:*

I have just received your letter of the 10th. I had not proposed to write you again on this subject, but it is necessary to do so briefly to correct some serious misapprehensions under which you seem to lie. I never charged you with unfriendly feeling nor acts toward me. You have misunderstood my letter. If I had thought you unfriendly I should never have written at all except officially.

I cannot see that there is any "threatening tone" about my letter of September 30. Certainly it was not intended. You cannot construe my expressed determination to relieve myself of unjust and atrocious misrepresentation and injury by any means in my power a "threat;" if it indeed be one, it certainly cannot be addressed to you. It can only apply to those who have done me the wrong, or who, by failing to do me common justice, have suffered, if not encouraged, a great wrong to be done to my character and reputation. Certainly the determination to right myself, if possible, is no "threat." Let us understand. I have strictly obeyed your orders in Virginia and endeavored in all fidelity to accomplish your wishes. I have toiled and fought earnestly and with all my heart; others shamefully failed even to do their simplest duty. Through their failure all your expectations were not realized. The public, through willful and determined slander and misrepresentation, have thrown the blame on me. You know that this is atrociously unjust. Do you not think that ordinary justice requires that you, as general-in-chief, under whose orders I acted and who have borne private testimony to my conduct, should bear that testimony publicly? No one will deny that my character and reputation as a soldier have been deeply, I may say irretrievably, injured by these infamous slanders. No man unacquainted with the whole facts can fail to believe what is said in view of the action of the Government.

What is that action? Officers charged with the gravest crimes are not only not tried but absolutely advanced to higher commands. The Government refuses to allow me to publish the facts. I am sent off to the far West. The general-in-chief declines to acknowledge my services in any public manner.

Who can fail to believe that I stand condemned by the Government I have served so faithfully. Would you not believe so if you knew no more than the public? Why do you refuse to do me this simple act of justice? There must be a reason for it. Who is to be shielded by unjustly ruining, or allowing to be ruined, my reputation and my honor as a soldier? It is very sure that these questions must be answered some time. Why are McClellan, Porter, and Griffin retained in high commands with such charges of treachery and baseness hanging over them? Do you not believe these charges true? Are they not substantiated to your satisfaction by the papers attached to the report containing them? Did not both you and the President know before the battles at Manassas, from Porter's intercepted dispatches, that he was likely to do precisely what he did? The President himself told me so.

I would not care to press these charges if the Government would only do me the barest justice. Acknowledge publicly, as has been done privately, by the whole administration, that I did my duty bravely and skillfully in Virginia, and I have nothing further to say about what you do with the criminals who betrayed the country. If public interests require that these men be shielded from punishment, be it so.

I am informed that you object to publishing such an order; that the Cabinet and President are willing.

You say truly that there are things you cannot explain, but surely you do not expect me to remain quiet under such circumstances, or to fail to use all means in my power, military, political, and social, to set myself right. It is now too late to set matters right by a court, which has been long enough delayed to allow the full impression to be made against me. You assume that I confine my charges to Porter and Griffin. My report tells another story. The greatest criminal is McClellan, and my charge is direct and plain against him. Your reason

for retaining him in command, "the feelings of many officers of the Potomac Army," is the very strongest reason, in my view, why he should not be retained. If officers' feelings are to regulate the selection of commanders for the Potomac Army, it is very clear that that army is governed by very different rules and regulations from the Army of the West. If the Potomac Army is entitled to this privilege of selection, surely the Western Army is equally so, and you may rest assured that they will not be long in demanding it. The result of this state of things need not be elaborated.

You say that I "complain" that McClellan was placed in command of the army in Maryland. I think the expression misplaced. I said that facts in your possession did not "justify" it. He is under grave charges of neglect and abandonment of the Army of Virginia. He should never have been placed in command of anything under such circumstances. You know that he failed to do his duty, and I am glad that you deny having had anything to do with his assignment to that command.

You mistake also when you say that I asked you to put me in command of the reunited Western Department. I said, and say now, that one of three things I was entitled to; any one of them would have satisfied me. The dictates of the commonest justice gave me the right to expect one of them at least:

1st. That the court of inquiry be at once held and the blame be fixed where it belonged. It is now too late for that, as the delay has already made the worst impression against me that is possible.

2d. That the Government should acknowledge publicly, as it had done privately, my services in Virginia; or

3d. That in case neither of these things could be done, then that the Government bestow upon me some mark of public confidence as its opinion of my ability warranted.

None of these things have been done, and the part thus played by the Government against me has done me more injury than all else. It has stamped with truth statements which would otherwise never have been credited. I have been most unjustly and unfairly treated.

I cannot think of it without indignation. I wrote to you because I believe you have not considered my position. I have not myself doubted your friendliness. You know me well enough, I think, to understand that I will never submit if I can help it. The court of inquiry which you inform me has been ordered will amount to nothing for several reasons. It is too late, so far as I am concerned. Its proceedings, I presume, will be secret, as in the Harper's Ferry business. The principal witnesses are here with me and I myself should be present. The Mississippi River closes by the 25th November; frequently sooner than that. It is then next to impossible to get away from this place. A journey through the snow of 200 miles is required to communicate with any railroad. All these things make it plain to me that the court of which you speak will amount to nothing.

Under any circumstances it is too late, so far as I am concerned. The letters which I have addressed you are personal, and not official. They are written in direct view of my personal relations with you. They therefore deal almost wholly with personal matters or with the personal bearings of official questions. I could assign, as I shall in good time, the very strongest official reasons for every personal suggestion I have made.

I wrote to you because I desire you to understand fully my feelings and the course of action I shall pursue. I had hoped that you would

render official steps unnecessary. Your identification with the campaign in Virginia justified me in believing that unless some bad management or serious error marked my operations I would be sustained promptly and fully by you. I never would have consented to go into Virginia under any other belief. I felt sure, as I told you, that I would receive no support from McClellan, and it is not necessary to say here that if I had imagined for a moment that he would be rewarded, with his partisans, for abandoning me and betraying his trust, and that you would at least have consented to his and their advancement after such an act and would have failed to sustain me or even to do me the barest justice or to make the slightest acknowledgement in public of my services, I would never have put foot in Virginia. Your not doing so, when the whole facts come to be known, cannot fail to be the subject of remark, especially so as the circumstances under which you came to Washington and I undertook the campaign in Virginia are well known to one-half of Congress.

You say that you do not allow personal feeling to regulate or even to influence your official action, yet you assign the personal feeling of officers of the Potomac Army as a reason for your action or your consent to the President's action in my case.

I will not pursue the matter. It seems plain to me that the Government has been very willing to allow me to be sacrificed for some reason yet to be explained. I shall, if possible, find out what that reason is, so that I may at least be acquainted with the great public interests which justified the unmerited sacrifice of the honor and reputation of an officer whose services are so highly lauded in private by the Government which permits his public condemnation.

I neither ask nor expect an answer to this letter. I have accomplished my object and have fully observed the obligations of the personal friendship which has existed between us, most sincerely felt on my part, in laying before you in this manner and in advance of any official action, wherein I think myself wronged, and what in my view I had a right to expect at your hands. If you have not the power (as I am led to infer from your letter) to do justice, even in words, to officers who served under your immediate orders and whose operations commanded your entire approval, but are forced to see them sacrificed without being permitted to put forth a word to prevent it, I have only to say that your position is certainly not to be envied. No man in all this country regrets more than I do that you occupy such a position or would more gladly see you out of it.

Excuse the length of this letter. Thus much seemed due to our private relations. I have not designed in any way to wound your feelings, and if I have said what is disagreeable to you, it has arisen from the necessity of my position.

Very respectfully, yours,

JNO. POPE.

SAINT PAUL, *October 30, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

MY DEAR GENERAL: So long as the vindictive and unfriendly critiques of my late campaign in Virginia were confined to the statements of irresponsible persons or the stories of very badly informed newspaper correspondents, I have not thought it worth while to take any public notice of them, but I observe that of late certain officers of

the Army, from motives not necessary to investigate, have begun to put forth crude criticism upon a campaign of the plan of which they knew nothing, and which was conducted under orders and information of which they are profoundly ignorant. I am aware that the Government intends in due season to investigate the conduct of several officers connected with that campaign, but in advance I would be obliged to you if (knowing, as you do, all the facts necessary for a fair judgment) you would answer, so that I can use your reply, two or three questions which I submit herewith, if answer can be made consistently with the public interests:

1st. Was any mistake or blunder of any kind made by me in the conduct of that campaign or was it not conducted with skill and energy?

2d. Was the withdrawal of the forces into the intrenchments at Washington due to any want of ability, energy, or skill, or any sort of mismanagement on my part, or was it not occasioned by circumstances beyond my control?

3d. Was such union of the Armies of Virginia and the Potomac made as early as contemplated or sufficiently early to enable me to make greater or more determined resistance to Lee's advance than I did?

These questions are asked merely to have your personal opinion, as an answer to letters of ill-informed and ill-natured army officers. As your military judgment is unquestioned, and as you are fully acquainted with every fact and all the details of that campaign, your opinion will settle the matter as far as I am concerned.

Very truly, yours,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 7, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE, *Saint Paul, Minn.:*

GENERAL: Your letter of October 30 is just received. Some of your questions, and especially that in regard to re-enforcements, have been officially reported on by me to the War Department by order of the Secretary of War. What use he proposed making of that report I know not, but presume that he intended at the proper time to make it public. Perhaps he merely intends to make it the basis of a court of inquiry. Under these circumstances it would be obviously improper for me to write any letter for publication in regard to these matters.

It may be proper for me to add that the proposed inquiry was not based upon any alleged fault in your operations. There is, however, an evident intention to blame me for bringing any of McClellan's army from the Peninsula. That is to be made the real point of attack. You will soon hear the opening of the newspaper batteries on me. You, however, may occasionally get a stray shot. We must both be patient; it will all come right in the end. If you were here you would see why silence just now is far the better course.

Yours, truly,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

SAINT PAUL, *November 20, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

DEAR GENERAL: Your letter of the 7th received a few days since. I will wait the action of the Government with all the patience that is in my nature. I have the firm conviction that in any report you make of the operations in the East since you assumed command you will do me justice.

I neither seek popularity nor do I especially desire it, having a consciousness that I did my duty zealously and earnestly. You have yourself pronounced upon the degree of ability and energy with which the Virginia Campaign was conducted. At the same time you will agree that it is beyond measure hard that by the silence of the Government my reputation as a soldier, and in some respects my character as a man, should be blasted in the public mind by the studious, unscrupulous, and vindictive publications against me which have been sowed broadcast over the country. These atrocious slanders, iterated and reiterated without contradiction and in the midst of the profound silence maintained by the Government for so long a time, cannot fail greatly to prejudice the public mind against me, and to make during this long period an impression which it will be next to impossible to eradicate.

One of the great points made against me and in favor of McClellan is that he took an army which had been defeated and demoralized under my command and immediately marched against the same enemy and defeated him at South Mountain and Antietam. I presume it is unnecessary to tell you that the only troops of the Potomac Army which ever drew triggers under my command were the army corps of Heintzelman and Porter, and the "Reserves" under Reynolds, numbering, all told, about 21,000 men. Of these one-half was commanded by Porter, who did nothing. Heintzelman, Sigel, and Banks were left in the intrenchments at Washington. McDowell's corps, numbering about 11,000, and Porter's corps, unhurt by any actions or operations under my command, were the only portions of the force ever engaged with me that McClellan took with him. They did not number over 21,000 all told, of whom Porter's whole corps was kept carefully out of action in Maryland.

Of a piece with this falsehood is the one stating that I had lost numbers of wagons, &c.; utterly and wholly false. My wagon trains were always out of the way and the enemy at no time pressed upon me. No wagons were reported lost to me except some 20 or 30, broken-down, between Centreville and Fairfax Court-House, which I sent back for on Tuesday morning whilst my whole force was at Fairfax Court-House. A report of the quartermaster in charge will exhibit this, and ought to accompany the official reports of corps commanders.

I say to you, in all views, that unless the Government would have great embarrassment in the future, the whole of McClellan's career should be laid bare. The overt act at Alexandria, during the engagements near Centreville, can be fully substantiated by letters from many officers since I have been here, it is quite certain that my defeat was predetermined, and I think you must now be conscious of it. You remember that I expressed to you before I entered Virginia my firm conviction that McClellan would not co-operate with me, nor in fact with any other man, under such circumstances. I had before said the same thing to the President and Secretary of War.

It is not unnatural that the mere fact of my being called from the West, a stranger, and placed in command of three corps, each com-

manded by my senior in rank, should have caused jealousy and heart-burning even in the Army of Virginia, and when to that was added the bitter vindictiveness of the Potomac Army officers, it will be agreed that my position was a hard one. That I did my best, and really succeeded beyond any reasonable expectation, under the circumstances, I think you will admit. This is all I wish made public under the sanction of your authority. I hope and believe you will do it.

My position here is not pleasant. The creation of a department in this region has inflamed the cupidity of every unscrupulous speculator and trader in this whole country, and every means will be used to get some man of themselves appointed to command it who will minister to their operations. Rice, a reckless and ruined speculator and old Indian trader, is a representative of this band of Malays, and will no doubt again be urged. His appointment will be based upon a knowledge of Indians and Indian character, acquired during many years of unlimited concubinage with Indian women. Should he be successful, many years of border war or ruinous Indian treaties and frauds will follow. Politically he is ruined, and he looks to this position to restore his broken political and material fortunes. Sibley has lived here longer than Rice, has quite as much, if not more, familiarity with Indians, and is, besides, a high-toned, honorable man, who has the respect of everybody, as he has conducted a successful campaign against the Indians, and endured all the hardships and exposures of such service. The appointment of Rice, who has done nothing, will be a great and unmerited humiliation to him.

I think, perhaps, that the creation of a military department in this region was unfortunate. A brigade or so is enough here, and I suggest that it be made a military district and, with Dakota, be placed under command of the department commander in Saint Louis. Everything that can be desired will be thus accomplished and the Government relieved from incessant annoyance.

As soon as the condemned Indians are disposed of this arrangement can readily be made, and Sibley is undoubtedly the best man to leave here in command. He will have plenty of troops for the spring campaign, which should be made. I have already made Dakota a separate military district, and sent an officer to Sioux City, on the Missouri, to command it. My future command or place I leave to yourself without uneasiness, feeling assured that you will do me justice, and that I can rely upon the friendly feeling you have always entertained and manifested.

Very truly, yours,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *December 3, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

GENERAL: With your report published this morning in the Chronicle newspaper is a dispatch of mine, containing the following paragraph:

Banks' corps is very weak, numbering not more than 5,000 men, and is much demoralized.

This paragraph might seem to imply some reproach upon that gallant corps, but such would be very far from my intention and very unjust. That corps, under its gallant leader, had fought the bloody battle of Cedar Mountain, and had there rendered service which merits the

gratitude of the country. But in that severe and hard-fought action General Banks himself was so badly injured as to be unfit for duty. Generals Augur, Geary, and Carroll had been badly wounded; nearly all of the field and company officers, particularly of the Massachusetts regiments, had been killed or wounded, and the corps was nearly destitute of officers.

After such service as they had rendered and the broken condition in which their gallant and heroic fighting had left them they should for a time have been withdrawn from the presence of the enemy until they could be rested and their officers replaced. I should have done so at once, but that it was impossible at that time to spare a man from the front. In the hurry and brevity of a telegraphic dispatch it was not possible to explain to you why this corps was really unfit for service. God forbid that I should be supposed, even by misconception of my dispatch, to cast even the implication of reproach upon this gallant corps and its intrepid leader.

I trust you will make this letter public in justice to General Banks and his corps.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,

Major-General.

CONFEDERATE CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE NORTHWEST,
Camp Alleghany, March 18, 1862.

General R. E. LEE,

Commander-in-Chief, P. A. C. S., Richmond:

In reply to your communication received this day * I have the honor herewith to transmit a statement of the strength of this command and the positions occupied by the several detachments composing it.

The prospect of calling to my aid volunteers from the country in which I am operating is by no means flattering. The people of this country are many of them, if not disloyal, at least indifferent as to which cause triumphs, and are willing to range themselves on the stronger side. The population is sparse, the country very mountainous.

The principal portion of my command is at this point, which has been fortified and is defended by ten pieces of artillery. My position has been considerably strengthened since the battle of the 13th December.

I have a force at Huntersville to protect that line. It is weak, and the position you are well acquainted with. Another force at Crab Bottom, about 9 miles in my rear, on the Parkersburg turnpike. This position is not at all fortified. The troops were ordered there by General Loring and huddled themselves in November last. This force is 6 miles from Monterey. A small cavalry force at Franklin, to scout in that direction and watch for any movement of the enemy from that direction; one or two companies of cavalry at Monterey, and one of Tennessee Cavalry at the Warm Springs. This last was ordered from Huntersville, it being difficult to procure forage at Huntersville for any but a small cavalry force.

The force of the enemy opposed to me I have reason to believe does

* Not found.

not exceed 3,000; are posted at Cheat, Huttonsville, Beverly, Crouch's, and in the valley. This is the latest and most reliable intelligence from that country. As to the plan of operations for the ensuing campaign, it is evident that with my present force little can be done save hold the enemy in check, and scarcely that, if he advances with a very superior force. The road via Huntersville and into the turnpike in my rear is familiar to you. In order to check the advance of the enemy in that direction a larger force should be stationed at Huntersville or some point in that line.

The enemy might gain my rear via Romney, Moorefield, and Franklin to Monterey by a road practicable for artillery. Three thousand of the enemy advanced as far as Moorefield this winter from General Lander's forces. The enemy also advanced upon Huntersville in January, destroying a portion of the stores at that place. I hardly deem it probable that the enemy will attempt to force a passage to Staunton by this point (top Alleghany). There is a road by Greenbrier from Cheat Mountain, or from Greenbrier (Camp Barton) by which they might reach Huntersville, but this road at this time is very bad, and will remain so, like most of the roads in this country, for some time to come. I have been informed that the enemy have had great difficulty in getting supplies to Cheat Mountain and its dependencies in consequence of the condition of the roads on that side; hence I think he will not attempt an advance in that direction during the early spring.

The enemy, it is reported, speak of advancing on Staunton in this direction from Gauley and by Winchester; also of sending a force by Huntersville. I know not what reliance to place on these reports, but their present numbers do not indicate any such intention. There is but one point beyond this toward Staunton which I regard as defensible—Shenandoah Mountain, 26 miles from Staunton and about 19 from Monterey. This is a strong position, but I am not sufficiently acquainted with the position to speak positively as to the facilities of water, &c., for a military encampment; but I believe there is water, &c., in abundance.

I deem it probable that the enemy have thrown more of their forces from Northwestern Virginia to Winchester and expect to make us evacuate this position by advancing in that direction.

I submit these views with much diffidence, feeling confident that your superior judgment will enable you at a glance to see and decide upon what is most expedient and proper.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE NORTHWEST,
Camp Alleghany, Va., March 18, 1862.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding, P. A. C. S., Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: Having no printed forms for department and brigade returns, though requisitions have been made for the same, I have the honor to make the following statement of the forces under command of Brig. Gen. Edward Johnson, P. A. C. S.:

Present for duty, 175 commissioned officers; 2,250 enlisted men; aggregate, 2,425. Present sick, 9 commissioned officers; 350 enlisted men. Aggregate present, 2,784. Absent sick and on leave, 90 commis-

sioned officers; 1,089 enlisted men; aggregate absent, 1,179. Aggregate strength, present and absent, of the Army of the Northwest, 3,963.

Of the 2,784 present, 500 are at Huntersville, with two pieces of artillery; 350 at Crab Bottom, 40 at Franklin, 60 at Monterey, and the rest, 1,834, with ten pieces of artillery, are on the top of Alleghany, where the Staunton and Parkersburg turnpike crosses the mountain.

The following are the regiments, battalions, and companies composing the command: Twelfth Georgia Volunteers, Thirty-first Virginia Volunteers, Fifty-second Virginia Volunteers, Twenty-fifth Virginia Volunteers, Fifty-eighth Virginia Volunteers, Hansbrough Battalion, Forty-fourth Virginia Volunteers, Rice's battery, four pieces; Miller's battery, four pieces; Raine's battery, four pieces; Churchville Cavalry, Rockbridge Cavalry, Charlotte Cavalry, Alexander's Tennessee cavalry, Pittsylvania Cavalry (re-enlisted, all on furlough).

As soon as the proper blanks are received I shall forward a full return.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD WILLIS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LEWISBURG,
Lewisburg, March 18, 1862.

General [LEE]:

Your letter of 13th instant,* with the Governor's proclamation inclosed, was received yesterday. I reply by the first mail.

The force in this country consists of the Twenty-second and Forty-fifth Virginia Regiments and the Eighth Virginia Cavalry. I have three 6-pounder iron guns at this point, hardly serviceable. I have one 6-pounder iron gun at the mouth of the Blue Stone, represented to be in a bad condition.

The enemy will advance from Gauley Bridge by two routes; on James River and Kanawha turnpike, and on the road from Gauley, via Fayetteville, Raleigh Court-House, and Princeton, to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. These movements will be simultaneous. You will see by examining the map that when the enemy reaches Princeton, in Mercer County, he has the choice of two roads, one leading via Giles Court-House to Dublin, the other running directly south to Wytheville. Gaining either Dublin or Wytheville, he cuts the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

The Eighth Virginia Cavalry (500 strong) and the Forty-fifth Virginia Regiment Infantry (500 strong) occupy at present the line from the mouth of Blue Stone, near Pack's Ferry, to the pass on the Flat Top Mountain, where the Raleigh and Princeton road crosses that mountain. The Twenty-second Virginia Regiment (400 strong) is in advance of Lewisburg 7 miles, on Muddy Creek Mountain.

My actual force amounts to 1,400 men and four pieces of artillery. I cannot recruit these regiments from the adjoining counties; no new regiments are being raised in this country. The difficulty of passing through the enemy's lines precludes the possibility of recruiting from the valley of the Kanawha.

From information I deem reliable the enemy has been re-enforced at

* See Series I, Vol. V, p. 1098.

Gauley by about six regiments. This re-enforcement reached Gauley about one week since. The enemy's force at Raleigh Court-House, Fayetteville, Summerville, Gauley, and its immediate vicinity amounts to about 8,000 men.

I have called out the militia of the following counties, which I am authorized to do by letter from the Governor, dated 13th instant, subsequent to his proclamation of the 10th: The militia of Pulaski, Montgomery, Giles, and Mercer, to rendezvous at Peterstown; the militia of Greenbrier, Monroe, Craig, Alleghany, Roanoke, and Botetourt, to rendezvous at Lewisburg.

What force this will give me, and whether the militia is armed or not, I can't say. The militia of Greenbrier, or a portion, has refused to obey the call. I hope the other counties may prove more loyal.

Hoping that the small force in this country would be re-enforced, I determined, on my arrival here, to take up a position in advance of Lewisburg, on the Muddy Creek Mountain, and commenced throwing up works at that point, but it will be impossible to defend this line with my small force, and I shall be compelled to fall back beyond the Greenbrier Bridge, where I propose to make a stand.

To defend the approaches to Dublin Depot, Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, I shall occupy the pass formed by the passage of the New River between Peters and East River Mountain, some 5 miles from Peterstown, and that to Wytheville, by occupying the point where the Princeton and Wytheville road crosses East River Mountain.

The enemy during the winter completed his preparations for an advance by throwing forward a large amount of supplies of all kinds to his depot at Gauley. The condition of the roads is now the only barrier to his successfully advancing on this route or on the routes leading to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

From your knowledge of this country you can appreciate the position I am now in with my small force. I know that the commanding general is much pressed for additional forces at all points. I only request that I may be advised as early as possible what I may expect, so that my plans may be formed accordingly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. HETH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., March 19, 1862.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding Army of Northern Virginia :

GENERAL: I inclose for your consideration a report on the defenses of the Rappahannock, prepared at my request by Captain Rives, Chief of Engineer Bureau. The present point occupied to arrest its navigation, Fort Lowry, is recommended to be abandoned. It was originally selected as the lowest point on the river that could be defended with guns then available, and was intended to arrest the ascent of marauding vessels. To render it tenable under present circumstances it seems would require more time and labor than could probably be devoted to it, and the selection of a new point depends somewhat on your intention and ability to hold the line of the Rappahannock. Mount Taliaferro would appear to be an important point to hold if Fredericksburg is maintained. In addition, the river could be obstructed below Layton

and a battery erected for its protection, if you thought advisable and if it is your intention to hold Fredericksburg. If you will indicate your wishes I will direct the chief engineer to commence the obstructions and batteries at the point you may select. From the "notes of the reconnaissance" I should judge the point now being defended above Spotswood Bar is not the best position, as it is commanded by the bluff on the opposite side of the river and by ground in its front. The subject is now referred for your opinion and action.

I am, &c.,

R. E. LEE,
General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

ENGINEER BUREAU, *Richmond, March 18, 1862.*

General R. E. LEE,
C. S. Army, Richmond:

GENERAL: Inclosed I send you a report on the defenses of the Rappahannock by Messrs. I. M. St. John and Richard Morton and Lieut. Conway R. Howard, of the Provisional Engineer Corps.* The accompanying notes* were made by the two former gentlemen, who were selected for their especial fitness for intelligent reconnaissance, both having had military experience since the commencement of the war and both being experienced and able civil engineers. Lieutenant Howard was not with them on the reconnaissance, but his local knowledge entitles his views to consideration from having been stationed at Fort Lowry for some months past.

I concur most fully in the substance of this report, to which, however, I will add a few remarks.

I unhesitatingly recommend the abandonment of Fort Lowry, not only because it is on a mere spit of sand, liable to be overflowed at any moment, and therefore requiring great labor to place it in a proper state of defense, but because it is exposed to attacks from most formidable armaments, as vessels drawing from 18 to 20 feet, and even more, at a distance of a mile can attack it in large numbers.

Just below Tappahannock is a bar with only 13 feet water, while just above there is another with only 9 feet at high water, with a difficult channel for navigation. The position commanding this bar, about one-half mile above the town, is elevated about 15 feet, and obstructions can be easily placed in the river. The principal objection to the site is its low command, and the fact that it will have to contend with vessels drawing from 12 to 13 feet of water.

The river at Layton's, although 30 feet deep, is narrow, with a flat marsh on the opposite side, and can be easily obstructed by cribs filled with stone and piling, on methods and principles similar to those now being employed on James River. It should be prominently mentioned here that a fort at this point would only have to contend with vessels drawing 9 feet water.

The level of this bluff is maintained for rather over a mile in the rear, when the ground rises to a higher level, where it would probably be necessary to throw up a covering work.

En résumé, Mount Taliaferro would seem to be the point of greatest importance, and Layton's next. The forces at Fort Lowry could be moved up at once, and thus protect, I understand, an extensive and

* Not found.

fertile portion of the Rappahannock Valley between Layton's and Mount Taliaferro. Both positions might be occupied.

For the lower river, if deemed advisable, protection against marauding parties can be furnished by a light battery of rifle pieces, which can take positions in open works prepared for them beforehand. I respectfully request instructions on the subject of this letter, as Lieutenant Howard is here, and can be directed to proceed at once in construction.

Very respectfully, yours,

ALFRED L. RIVES,
Acting Chief Engineer Bureau.

HEADQUARTERS RAPIDAN, *March 20, 1862.*

General R. E. LEE:

SIR: I have just received the dispatch in which you ask if Major-General Longstreet cannot be spared to command in North Carolina, and say that his place will be filled by another appointment.

I respectfully represent to the President that General Longstreet's removal from his present command would be attended with most injurious effects. Major-General Smith's health is precarious; it is necessary therefore that there should be in this army at least one other general officer (major-general) of courage and ability. General Longstreet's value here, commanding troops devoted to him, and confident in his skill and courage, is far greater than it can be elsewhere. The person intended to fill his place here might, I respectfully suggest, be assigned to the command in North Carolina with great advantage to the service.

This army has already been much weakened by the transfer of several favorite officers of high rank. It occupies a most important position. I beg the President to consider if it would be well to weaken it still more, and to grant me General Longstreet's continued aid.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

FORTIETH VIRGINIA REGIMENT,
March 21, 1862.

Maj. Gen. T. H. HOLMES,
Commanding Aquia District:

GENERAL: I desire to call your attention to the demoralized and disorganized condition of our Virginia troops, and to suggest that some plan should be immediately adopted to reorganize them upon a permanent basis.

The action of our Confederate and State Legislatures have been conflicting, fickle, and almost incomprehensible. The constructions placed upon the different bills by our officers have been alike unsatisfactory.

First, we have a Confederate bill allowing men to change their companies, regiments, and even their arm of service. Next, we have a State bill, requiring the reorganization of all the old companies in the same arm of service, and requesting that no more Virginia troops be received into the Confederate service until the old companies have been increased to a hundred each.

Then we find the Virginia Legislature giving to men the privilege of raising new companies, and the Secretary of War, following its example, gives to men the authority of organizing new battalions, squadrons, and companies by recruiting even from the old organizations. This entire absence of some definite and positive plan of action is very detrimental to our service.

We find worthless, intriguing, politicians, and those who have been defeated in company elections, taking advantage of all these conflicting bills and unsatisfactory constructions, writing to and visiting our camps for the purpose of disorganizing, by inducing men to leave their old organizations and unite with them in forming new ones, using bribery, a great deal of flash plausibility, and arguments which any worthless demagogue is capable of making. Can you not adopt some plan to put an end to this state of things and have us permanently organized at once? Sixty-four enlisted men is the number required by law before a company can be reorganized. The Virginia bill fills these companies to 100 each. Under the Virginia law a majority of the company being present an election can be held and the officers elect will be commissioned. Now, I propose that all companies, which will be increased to 100 each, shall be organized as soon as 51 men (a majority of 100) shall unite themselves into any one company. This may not be strictly legal, but circumstances demand that the new organizations should take place immediately. Longer delay is very dangerous, and I offer these suggestions with the sincere hope that some immediate action will be taken to better our condition.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. BROCKENBROUGH,
Colonel, Fortieth Virginia Volunteers.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS AQUIA DISTRICT,
March 31, 1862.

The discrepancies in the laws or in their construction has caused much dissension, and in many cases serious injury, to the reorganization of the Army. This would be greatly ameliorated if all permissions to raise new companies were revoked, and no permission of the kind granted until the regiments now in service are reorganized and filled up.

Respectfully referred to the general commanding.

TH. H. HOLMES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., March 21, 1862.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD JOHNSON, *Commanding, &c., Monterey, Va.:*

GENERAL: Your letter of the 18th has been received. I regret to learn that the prospect of calling volunteers to your aid from the country in which you are operating is so unfavorable. It is important that you call out the militia, as authorized by the proclamation of the Governor, to fill up your companies of Virginia regiments to 100 each, concerning which you will receive instructions. I also desire that you send a competent officer to examine the Shenandoah Mountain, with a view of ascertaining its capacity for defense, accommodation of the

troops, &c., in case you may deem it advisable, or be forced to take a position secure from being turned, on the one side through Franklin, and on the other through Huntersville. The object of this examination must be concealed, so as not to excite either alarm or apprehension, and be viewed on your part as merely precautionary. Should you ascertain that the Shenandoah affords the best position in your rear for defending the approaches to Staunton, and preparations can be made for its occupation by your troops without disclosing your views to the enemy, it will be well for you to do so.

I need not urge upon you the necessity of keeping yourself advised of the movements of the enemy of using every means in your power to thwart and defeat him, of increasing your own forces, and putting your army in the best condition possible for the opening campaign.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LEWISBURG,
Lewisburg, March 21, 1862.

General R. E. LEE,

Commanding General, U. S. Forces, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have made several requisitions for ordnance and ordnance stores for this and the New River District, but have thus far been unsuccessful. I believe Colonel Gorgas has done all that he can to aid me, but it is proper that you should be at once informed of the destitute condition we are in for artillery. To defend the approaches to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad from Gauley we have only one piece of artillery, an iron 6-pounder gun, left (abandoned) by General Floyd, in consequence of its condition. There is not a man on this line, or on that leading to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, who has, as far as I know, ever served as an artilleryman. Colonel Gorgas, in a letter dated 3d instant, says a battery of four pieces, with carriages, caissons, and fixtures complete, would be ready about the 15th proximo (15th of April). This will in all probability be too late. In my letter of the 18th I gave you full information of my force.

Permit me to make a suggestion respecting the defense of this portion of Western Virginia. If the Government is unable to send a force sufficient to defend the several lines menaced, it appears to me that a wise policy would be to select the most important line of defense and at once concentrate the troops on that line. You are perfectly aware that 300 or 400 men, aided by 1,500 militia, cannot defend the approaches to Lewisburg against a force of 5,000 or 6,000 of the enemy. The same state of things exists on the approaches to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. In attempting to defend all, the most important, I fear, will fall. Certainly it would be preferable to let the enemy get possession of this line as far as Jackson's River than for him to tap the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at Dublin Depot or Wytheville; and that he will get possession of one of these points is certain unless the force on that line is increased. From everything that I can learn the enemy will very soon make a bold and vigorous effort to reach the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at the same time that he menaces Lewisburg.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. HETH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MOUNT JACKSON, *March 21, 1862.*

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,

Commanding Department of Northern Virginia:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Yours of yesterday* is at hand.

Ashby reports that a reliable man from Strasburg this morning reports that Shields is in command there and that the Federals claim to have at that place 20,000, but that he does not believe that they exceed 10,000. This last I am of the opinion is a full estimate. He further states that they say that they intend pursuing me to Staunton.

From what I have seen of Federal prisoners their troops know but little respecting their destination.

My spies have not yet returned. The enemy do not appear to have committed depredations on their march. Their policy is conciliatory. My headquarters will be at or near Woodstock.

Very truly, yours,

T. J. JACKSON,
*Major-General.*MOUNT JACKSON, VA., *March 21, 1862*

Col. S. BASSETT FRENCH:

COLONEL: Please request the Governor to order 3,000 muskets to Staunton, at his earliest convenience, for the militia of this district. None of the militia beyond this county, except 500 from Augusta, have yet arrived, but they are turning out encouragingly. There are three religious denominations in this military district who are opposed to war; eighteen were recently arrested in endeavoring to make their escape through Pendleton to the enemy. Those who do not desert will, to some extent, hire substitutes; others will turn out in obedience to the Governor's call, but I understand some of them say they will not "shoot." They can be made to fire, but they can very easily take bad aim. So, for the purpose of giving to the command the highest degree of efficiency and securing loyal feelings and co-operation, I have, as those non-combatants are said to be good teamsters and faithful to their promise, determined to organize them into companies of 100 each, rank and file, and after mustering them with the legal number of company officers into service assign them to the various staff departments without issuing arms to them; but if at any time they have insufficient labor, to have them drilled, so that in case circumstances should justify it arms may be given them. If these men are, as represented to me, faithful laborers and careful of property, this arrangement will not only enable many volunteers to return to the ranks, but will also save many valuable horses and other public property in addition to arms. It may be that officers for these companies would be a useless expense. Please inform as to the Governor's decision as to whether it is obligatory on me to assign them officers. All I have pledged myself is that as far as practicable I will employ them in other ways than fighting, but with the condition that they shall act in good faith with me and not permit persons to use their names for the purpose of keeping out of service. Please direct your answer to Woodstock. I send this by express to Orange Court-House. Lest it should not reach you, a copy will be sent by mail via Staunton.

[T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.]

* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., March 22, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HENRY HETH,
Commanding, &c., Lewisburg, Va.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 18th instant has been received, and I regret to learn the small amount of troops under your command. The battery of four field pieces, with ammunition, will be sent to you as soon as possible. I understand you have already a company organized to serve them.

I see no prospect of sending you more artillery at this time, as it is in great demand, and organized companies all through the Confederacy are waiting to be supplied. I think it probable that the enemy will advance as soon as he can upon the routes designated by you, and you must endeavor to oppose and arrest his progress by every means in your power. By seizing the strong points of the road through which he may pass, your small force will be very efficacious, and I recommend that you have the routes examined by an intelligent officer, points selected where you would make a stand, and breastworks laid out, and, if possible, erected by the citizens in the vicinity.

The call of the militia under the Governor's proclamation will enable you to fill your Virginia companies to 100 each. I am endeavoring to call to your aid volunteers from the tier of counties along and east of the railroad, which are not included in those enumerated in the call to rendezvous at your headquarters, and some arms have been obtained with which to arm them. You must do all in your power to facilitate this movement. Should you not be able to resist the force of the enemy you must retard his advance as far as you can, keeping in his front and falling back on the route he may choose toward the railroad.

The points you have selected to defend the approaches to Dublin Depot and Wytheville are, as far as my knowledge extends, the strongest for your purpose, and if you can improve them by artificial defenses, as above stated, it would be advisable. The condition of the roads in that section of the country will, I hope, still give you some time for preparation.

Every effort will be made to send you additional troops, but your plan of operations had better be based upon those you have and those you can rely upon.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

STRASBURG, March 23, 1862—6.50 a. m.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding Department of Northern Virginia:

MY DEAR GENERAL: With the blessing of an ever-kind Providence I hope to be in the vicinity of Winchester this evening.

Ashby last evening had a skirmish this side of Winchester. Nothing from you since that dated the 20th.

Very truly, yours,

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

HDQRS. VALLEY DISTRICT, NEAR MOUNT JACKSON,
March 25, 1862—11 p. m.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding Department of Northern Virginia:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your two dispatches of yesterday* are at hand.

As Stuart reported to you, a long train of wagons passed toward Castleman's Ferry. According to my information the baggage of 12,000 men passed from Winchester to the ferry. As stated in my dispatch of this morning,* there was a trestle bridge at Castleman's, and that it broke last Sunday in consequence of passing troops over it. I omitted to state this morning that there was another large train moving from Winchester in the direction of Castleman's on last Sunday, and as it did not move with troops it was supposed to contain army supplies; this may have been the train to which Stuart refers.

I remained in Woodstock until the enemy were within 3 miles of the place, when I fell back 8 miles to this place. As there are two favorable positions for retarding his advance between here and Woodstock, I design making use of them if he continues to advance. Should he force me beyond New Market, I will continue up the valley, and I am thankful to hear that you will re-enforce me. Please let the re-enforcements, if they do not join me at New Market, delay their march so as to come in the enemy's rear and obstruct the road so as to prevent his return whilst I obstruct in front. A panic will probably ensue and his destruction effected with little loss to us. I will communicate with the commander of the re-enforcements and try to prevent the enemy from receiving notice of their approach. Should your re-enforcements join me at New Market, I will with them make a stand at the first favorable position.

I wrote by an officer going to your headquarters, requesting that you would, if practicable, send me 400 rounds Parrott ammunition. Since writing my dispatch of yesterday I have ascertained that two pieces of artillery were captured by the enemy. But one had been reported to me at that time.

The distance from Winchester to Strasburg is 18 miles; from Strasburg to Woodstock, 12; from Woodstock to Mount Jackson, 12; from Mount Jackson to New Market, 8; from New Market to Harrisonburg, 17; from Harrisonburg to Staunton, 25. I have an officer examining the road from New Market to Gordonsville. When he reports I will give the distances on that road.

Very truly, yours,

T. J. JACKSON.

Should the officer in command of the re-enforcements obstruct the road in rear of the enemy, it should be done beyond New Market, so that he may, if necessary, fall back toward Gordonsville; it would not be safe to fall back on the valley turnpike this side of New Market, as he might be caught between two bodies of the enemy. He could afterward join me in the pursuit.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 35. }

HDQRS. DEPT. NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Rapidan, March 25, 1862.

I. Brig. Gen. Charles S. Winder, Provisional Army, Confederate States, is assigned to the command of the brigade now commanded by Col. George B. Anderson.

* Not found.

II. Brig. Gen. D. H. Hill is assigned to the command of the division now acting under his orders.

By command of General Johnston :

THOS. G. RHETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
Woodstock, March 26, 1862—10.50 a. m.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON :

MY DEAR GENERAL : The enemy has fallen back and I have ordered a pursuit. Ashby is in advance of this place. The main body of the troops will encamp near here to-night. My desire is to press as closely as circumstances will justify. The enemy may soon have me retreating again.

Very truly, your friend,

T. J. JACKSON.

HEADQUARTERS,
Rapidan, March 26, 1862.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :

SIR : I inclose herewith, for your information, a letter just received from Major-General Jackson.*

In reply to his letter transmitted to you yesterday, I desired General Jackson to keep me informed of his movements, in order that if the enemy should press him back I might send him re-enforcements, which would enable him to defeat the Federal force. His distance is too great to make it expedient to send a detachment from this point to join him.

Brigadier-General Stuart's scouts reported that on the 24th two brigades marched from the valley toward Alexandria. A man calling himself a Canadian (Hughes) arrived this morning from Alexandria, he says. He reports that two brigades came into Washington from Harper's Ferry on Monday. He also reports the railroad in operation to Bull Run and completely lined with encampments. McClellan's headquarters, he says, are at Fairfax Court-House, or between that point and Centreville.

I send Hughes to Richmond that he may be questioned. He professes to have come from Canada to enter our service.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., March 26, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HENRY HETH,
Commanding, Lewisburg, Va. :

GENERAL : I am directed by General Lee to say that the following arms have been furnished by the State of Virginia, for the purpose of

* Not found.

arming the new Virginia troops under your command: Five hundred and fifty furnished to Major Guarrant, of Christiansburg, for which Major Guarrant has an order (who is advised to report to you with men and guns); 1,500 sent to General Chapman last summer and still in the hands of the militia, and 250 furnished Lieutenant King, ordnance officer of your command; making in all 2,385 muskets. Colonel Gorgas has been requested to fill your requisition for accouterments as far as practicable. Lieutenant King also takes with him two batteries of mountain howitzers, ammunition and all complete.

The men armed by the guns delivered to Major Guarrant are intended to fill up the Virginia companies, now in service in your command, to 100 each, in accordance with the directions from the Governor of Virginia, copies of which were forwarded you on yesterday for your information and guidance.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LEWISBURG,
Lewisburg, March 27, 1862.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Confederate States Forces :

GENERAL: Your letters of 22d and 24th* instant duly received. Engineers have been at work examining the country in advance of this place for some time past, and I shall throw up earthworks at suitable points. I have given directions to the citizens that on the approach of the enemy all grain, hay, &c., that may be remaining in their possession, and which cannot be brought to the rear, be destroyed, and their stock be driven off. I will thus retard the enemy, and hope to keep him back. I shall leave nothing undone that I can do to bring about this end. The high water has, I am informed, swept the Kanawha River of grain and hay. There is no forage between this and Gauley. The enemy will be compelled to haul not only his subsistence stores, but both long and short forage, from below Gauley Bridge; this will be a serious undertaking, and increases in proportion as he increases his force. He will probably advance with not less than 4,000 men and not exceeding 6,000. The principal difficulty on this line will be obtaining forage. My supplies must all be hauled from Jackson's River.

On the other line I shall have no difficulty, the country being comparatively rich in grain of all kinds, and the New River can be navigated from Central Depot, Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, to the point at which I propose making my stand. The citizens of Mercer have expressed their willingness on the approach of the enemy to drive off their stock and destroy the little grain and hay that may remain, thus compelling him to pass through a country entirely destitute of supplies of all kinds in order to reach my position.

Inclosed you will find requisition for ordnance and ordnance stores on Ordnance Officer of Virginia, as directed in your letter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 H. HETH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

* That of 24th not found.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
Near Woodstock, March 27, 1862—10 a. m.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON :

MY DEAR GENERAL : I have received your two dispatches of yesterday.* The enemy are still at Strasburg, and I see no indication of an advance. Should an advance be made and I fall back beyond New Market, I will move on the Gordonsville road.

The line of couriers will be re-examined. This end of the line is right, and if the other is not soon arranged as it should be please let me know what change is required. I will try and draw the enemy on, but do not expect to succeed.

Yesterday a gentleman who had been with the Northern Army for months joined me, and states that Banks crossed about 22,000 men at Harper's Ferry to this side, and that they moved to the vicinity of Winchester.

On last Sunday the force at Snicker's Ferry was about 15,000—not over 16,000. This force was part of Banks' old command. At present Shields is under Banks. On last Friday Sedgwick's (late Stone's) division was at Bolivar, and one of the colonels said that they were waiting for the boats to be in readiness either at Annapolis or Washington; that they were going to McClellan. Their destination, or that of McClellan, was supposed to be Aquia Creek or York River. That McClellan had been relieved as commander-in-chief and had gone down the Potomac. His force is not over 85,000 or 90,000, though the enemy estimates it as high as 150,000. McClellan has the best troops in the Federal service, and the North expects him to take Richmond; that nothing less will satisfy them, and that Richmond is his proposed destination. My informant saw Banks at Strasburg at 10 a. m. yesterday. His force there consists of—

Colonel Kimball's brigade, which is: Fourth Ohio, Sixth Ohio, Sixty-seventh Ohio, and Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania.

General Sullivan's brigade: Fifth Ohio, Sixty-second Ohio, Sixty-sixth Ohio, Thirty-third Iowa, and Thirty-ninth Illinois.

General Tyler's brigade: Seventh Ohio, Twenty-ninth Ohio, Seventh Iowa, First Virginia, and One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania.

That the regiments probably number 800 for duty on an average, but not more. This gives 11,200 infantry.

Yesterday morning Banks went in the direction of the burnt railroad bridge, which is toward Front Royal, and was inquiring about bridge timber. The railroad agent at Strasburg was with him; I designed arresting the agent, but he eluded me. The Strasburg force is of Shields' and Williams' divisions. The railroad agent said to Banks that there was some rolling stock in the direction of Alexandria, which had been taken from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and there was one freight engine and several cars in this direction. The impression produced in the mind of my informant was that Banks designed rebuilding the railroad bridge and move by railroad such troops from Strasburg as could be spared. It is understood in the Federal Army that you have instructed me to keep the forces now in this district and not permit them to cross the Blue Ridge, and that this must be done at every hazard, and that for the purpose of effecting this I had made the attack. I have never so much as intimated such a thing to any one. General Gordon's brigade, which was brought back from Snicker's Ferry last Sunday, was still

* Not found.

there. The enemy is ignorant of my strength. On the 23d the enemy had twenty-six guns. Best's battery, consisting of four or six pieces, was not in the fight. This gives thirty or thirty-two pieces then at Winchester.

Estimating Banks' command that crossed at Harper's Ferry at 22,000, and the Virginia regiment now at Winchester at 800, and the force at Strasburg at 11,200, gives 34,000 infantry. Shields and Williams came from Paw Paw and Hancock.

The enemy at Strasburg believed that I had fallen back to Staunton *en route* to join you. I will try and correct this error and then fall back, if necessary. I am much obliged to you for telegraphing respecting Field.

Shields had an arm fractured by a shell from Ashby's artillery on last Saturday. It is said that amputation has become necessary.

Very truly, yours,

T. J. JACKSON.

The information respecting troops I regard as entitled to more than ordinary confidence.*

ENGINEER BUREAU, *Richmond, March 29, 1862.*

Lient. CONWAY R. HOWARD,

Corps of Engineers, P. A. C. S., Fort Lowry:

DEAR SIR: I have received your reports on the Rappahannock defenses. It seems to me that one-half mile above Tappahannock is the proper place for the lower main battery and 1½ miles below Fort Lowry the proper position for the light artillery, more especially as I understand there are already intrenchments there and covering creeks. Proceed, therefore, with the utmost vigor in the prosecution of the work on land as well as with the obstacles in the river. Piles will prove your most available means. Make use, however, of every available method.

The work above Tappahannock should be similar to the one proposed at Layton's. Perhaps, however, plain fronts toward the water would be preferable, with ditches flanked by a *caponnière* and with abatis in front. Of this, however, you must be the judge.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,

ALFRED L. RIVES,
Acting Chief Engineer Bureau.

N. B.—The Secretary of War deems it important to hold the river as low down as possible, which for the present throws out Layton's, especially as the position just above Tappahannock seems to be nearly, if not quite, equal to it.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
Near Mount Jackson, March 31, 1862.

Col. S. BASSETT FRENCH,

Aide-de-Camp to Governor of Virginia:

COLONEL: I will see that the religionists who are opposed to fighting, but consent to serve as teamsters, have their pay secured.

* Copy forwarded by Johnston to Lee, March 28, 1862. See Series I, Vol. XI, Part III, p. 406.

As you say, we must, under Divine blessing, rely upon the bayonet when fire-arms cannot be furnished. Let me have a substitute; so to make the arm 6 or more inches longer than the musket with bayonet on, so that when we teach our troops to rely upon the bayonet they may feel that they have the superiority of arm resulting from its length. I would not mix the fire-arm and substitute arm in the same company.

Colonel Dimmock has forwarded the arms with commendable promptness; they are expected here to-day. Say to the Governor that I will take special care of the State arms. I will see what can be done in the way of purchasing arms, but I do not expect much success.

Colonel Burks reported to me that a box containing a shot-gun and rifle had been found; as it was not near any house, but in a position favorable to burying the box, he supposes that such was the intention. The arms have been secured.

Your most obedient servant,

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

APRIL 9, 1862.

Respectfully referred to General Lee for his information, with the hope that pikes (say 1,000) may be furnished to General Jackson. I learned in Staunton on Monday night that General Jackson has about 4,000 militia, and they were yet going in. I hope this may be so.

Very respectfully,

S. BASSETT FRENCH.

ENGINEER BUREAU, *Richmond, April 1, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. G. W. SMITH,

Commanding Forces, Fredericksburg, Va. :

GENERAL: I have written a letter to Lieut. C. R. Howard, of the Provisional Engineer Corps, directing him to report to you without delay. Lieutenant Howard has been on duty on the Lower Rappahannock for several months past, and is consequently thoroughly familiar with the country. He is also cognizant of several recent reports made to this bureau, and of positions selected in consequence for defense of the river. The first and most important of these is Mount Taliaferro; the second a position a half mile above Tappahannock, where the river is shallow and easily obstructed, thus protecting a considerable and fertile portion of the valley. As strategic considerations must decide the selection of the principal point for defense, I am glad the decision rests not only with the general, but an engineer.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

ALFRED L. RIVES,
Acting Chief Engineer Bureau.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
Near Mount Jackson, April 3, 1862—10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JAMES LONGSTREET:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 10 a. m. this day has been received.*

* Not found.

The enemy has not advanced to-day, but it appears to me that soon he will do so or else fall back, as the country around him is very much drained of forage, and he cannot get much short of 40 miles wagoning unless he advances. It would not be prudent to attack him in his present position, but if you can send me 5,000 infantry, 400 rounds of Parrott ammunition, and a battery of six pieces of artillery, with its chests filled, I will make a stand, and if circumstances justify it I will advance. I agree with you that it is better to draw the enemy on, if practicable, but I am not sanguine of being able to draw him this side of Mount Jackson, and with the force I have named it would not do to attack him unless he comes this side of the town, unless his strength is much less than it is represented by a scout who returned this evening; he put it at not less than 17,000. I am of the opinion that he has overestimated.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
Near Mount Jackson, April 5, 1862—9.10 a. m.

Maj. Gen. JAMES LONGSTREET,
Commanding Department of Northern Virginia:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your dispatch of 12 m. yesterday is at hand,* and I am much obliged for the Parrott ammunition.

All is quiet in front, but it appears to me that Banks will either advance or fall back before many days, as forage around him is scarce. Should he advance, I believe it will not for the present be for more than a few miles, so that he will be able to supply his army more easily. He is very cautious. As he belongs to McClellan's army I suppose that McClellan is at the helm, and that he would not, even if Banks so desired, permit him to advance much farther until other parts of his army are farther advanced. A deep creek (Stony Creek) separates Banks' command from mine. He should not be attacked in his present position if an advance is made on him; his position should be turned, and then attacked in front from this side as he falls back. If you can let me have a man who understands Alexander's system of signals I hope you will do so, in order that he may instruct others for me.

Very truly, yours,

T. J. JACKSON.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
Near Mount Jackson, April 5, 1862—11.50 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JAMES LONGSTREET,
Commanding Department of Northern Virginia:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your dispatch of 11 a. m.* is at hand.

To-day one of my lieutenants has returned from Winchester and reports that there are about 400 troops there; that all the troops, with but slight exceptions, belonging to Banks' command have moved in this direction via the Strasburg route, and he believes they number 25,000, but that possibly the number may not exceed 22,000. This force is,

* Not found.

from the latest information received, distributed along the valley turn-pike for a distance of 14 miles, commencing 6 miles below Mount Jackson.

Shields has left Winchester and come forward. From a man who was in Woodstock yesterday I learn that Banks has his headquarters there. As Shields' brigade is composed principally of Western troops, who are familiar with the use of arms, and embraces troops that have met with success in Northwestern Virginia, we must calculate on hard fighting to rout Banks if attacked only in front, and may meet with obstinate resistance, however the attack may be made; and as my infantry force, exclusive of militia recently arrived, does not much exceed 4,000, I would suggest that if you send me a force for the purpose of attacking, it should not, if practicable, be less than 17,000 and twelve pieces of artillery. With such a force as this my opinion is that I could so threaten the enemy's rear as to induce him to fall back and thus enable me to attack him whilst retreating, instead of in his present position. But if the number asked for is not available, any that you may send will, under Providence, have my best efforts expended upon it, and no stone shall be left unturned to give us success. If Banks is defeated it may greatly retard McClellan's movements.

Very truly, yours,

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

If you can spare any cavalry it will be very acceptable. Yesterday 400 Vermont cavalry came through Winchester.

List of distances.

From Mount Jackson to New Market, 7 miles.

From Mount Jackson to South Fork of the Shenandoah, 21 miles.

From Mount Jackson to Swift Run Gap, 32 miles.

From Mount Jackson to Madison Court-House, 51 miles.

From Mount Jackson to Orange Court-House, 66 miles.

If you send the re-enforcements it is important that they arrive in good condition, and hence that the march be not a forced one.

T. J. JACKSON.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
No. 98. } *Rapidan, April 6, 1862.*

I. Brigadier-General Taliaferro is assigned to the Valley District, and will report for duty to Maj. Gen. T. J. Jackson, commanding.

* * * * *

By command of General Johnston:

THOS. G. RHETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., April 9, 1862.

Col. J. GORGAS,

Chief Ordnance Bureau, Richmond, Va.:

COLONEL: General Jackson has with him some 1,000 or 2,000 men without arms, and has requested that pikes be sent him. I have the

honor to request that, if practicable, you will cause, say, 1,000 pikes to be forwarded to him via Staunton.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General, Commanding.

NEAR MOUNT JACKSON, *April 10, 1862—4.5 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL,
Commanding Potomac District:

DEAR GENERAL: All is quiet in front. Banks' forces are near 6 miles from Mount Jackson. We are separated by a creek (Stony Creek). Both commands have strong defensive positions.

Banks' command is probably 22,000 strong. If he advances I expect to fall back. What instructions did General Johnston give you in the event of my falling back?

I am so much cut off from the world that I hope you will not forget to give me such news as you may have.

If my couriers are not properly arranged east of the Blue Ridge please let me know what changes should be made.

Very truly, yours,

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

NEAR MOUNT JACKSON, *April 12, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Yours of yesterday* has been received.

Should I fall back in consequence of the enemy's advancing I will let you know immediately, when, according to the present arrangement, General Johnston expects you to fall back behind the Rapidan, and from that point re-enforce me, if necessary. Your route will be from Rapidan to Swift Run Gap via Madison Court-House. Please examine the road from Rapidan to Madison Court-House. I have had it done this side, and its character is rather rough, though graded. You can get over it without repairing it, but I would suggest that you send in advance a small pioneer party. It is important that you be in a condition to fall back promptly, as we should join our forces before the enemy reach the top of the Blue Ridge. Swift Run Gap is 19 miles from Madison Court-House and 38 miles from the enemy. The route you speak of would be shorter, but you will have time to join me by the route which General Johnston desires you to pursue, and we will be certain not to miss each other. If you come to Madison Court-House I will keep you continually advised of my movements, and will, if you so desire, send an officer to meet you at Madison Court-House and report upon the roads this side.

A deserter, who came in this morning, reports that there are 34 regiments in front of me, say between here and Strasburg. He puts all of Banks' force at near 39,000, omitting Geary's, viz: Shields', 9,000; Williams', 10,000; and Banks' additional command, 20,000. The cavalry is nearly 4 regiments. Artillery, he believes, about sixty pieces.

* Not found.

My own opinion is that the infantry force in my front is not over 25,000, and probably not over 22,000. I am well satisfied from reliable information from other quarters that the deserter's estimate is too large.

Very truly, yours,

T. J. JACKSON.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
Near New Market, April 12, 1862—9.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL,
Commanding Potomac District:

MY DEAR GENERAL: The enemy have advanced in force to Mount Jackson. I am falling back via Harrisonburg to Swift Run Gap. Please move early to-morrow morning to Swift Run Gap. I will send Lieutenant Meade to guide you; he will proceed via the Gap in the direction of the Rapidan. I hope that you will not make a forced march, as it is desirable that your command should come up in the best possible condition.

Very truly, yours,

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

Received between 7.30 and 8.30 on the 18th April, 1862.

G. CAMPBELL BROWN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 6. }

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., April 12, 1862.

The Departments of Norfolk and the Peninsula are embraced for the present within the limits of the operations of the Army of Northern Virginia. General J. E. Johnston will direct the military and naval operations in these departments. The commanders of the departments and navy-yards, while conforming to his instructions, will make their reports and requisitions, as heretofore, to the proper departments in Richmond until further orders.

By order of the President:

R. E. LEE,
General, Commanding.

NEAR BRANDY STATION, April 13, 1862.

General THOMAS J. JACKSON:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Yours of yesterday, if written entirely on the grounds given by me, is a little different from my instructions. General Johnston said I was to cross the Rapidan and join you by the road behind the Rapidan via Swift Run Gap. He told me to have the road from Madison Court-House to Swift Run Gap examined into or inquired into—more in speaking of the line of couriers than anything else. It was more a suggestion of my own that he might intend it to be my march. Were I to cross the Rapidan, then return back to Madison

Court-House, then to Swift Run Gap, I should lose considerable distance.

I could follow a good road from here to Madison Court-House without crossing the Rapidan, thence to Swift Run Gap. To cross the Rapidan, then come back to Madison Court-House to Swift Run Gap would be out of the way.

To prevent mistakes, *if I move before hearing from you, i. e., to-day or to-morrow, I will not cross the Rapidan, but go on the good and direct road to Swift Run Gap.*

When you answer this tell me your views as to my going from here *direct to Madison Court-House, and thence to Swift Run Gap without crossing the Rapidan.* I write thus that there may be no doubt as to my road. There is no question that hence direct to Madison Court-House and to Swift Run Gap is the shortest. The position of the enemy may modify it. If you think it advisable, I will follow that route after to-day and to-morrow when I move, not crossing the Rapidan. By the inclosed sketch you will see I cannot cross the Rapidan and then back to Madison Court-House. The sketch is from my map.

The enemy have not repaired the railroad in front; have fallen back several miles, and are in much less force—not over one brigade. Prisoners say they are marching to Strasburg. They were at Salem. It was a false report that they were moving a column between this and Sperryville. The prisoners say they are going against you.

Blenker's and Geary's columns number about 10,000 horse and foot and about eighteen pieces of artillery. Twelve pieces were seen and counted. Their troops are very much scattered and demoralized, are ill-treating the people, robbing and stealing and wantonly killing all the stock. They are chiefly Dutch. Were you to come through the mountains and attack Blenker's force we would find them scattered and cut up, and it would cause Banks to clear the valley. Some of our cavalry caught a party of their men, and thinking you were advancing, they fell back precipitately. Only three-months' men are in the district. Very few troops between this and there. Such a move would embarrass the attack of McClellan. Blenker's men are deserting; those I have seen are stupid, ignorant Dutch. These people are committing more wanton injury than they did in the Mexican war, and are as cowardly as villainous. I doubt even if they intend, when united, to attack you.

To recapitulate: If I move to-day or to-morrow, *i. e., before hearing more from you on the route, I will go to Madison Court-House; thence to Swift Run Gap.* After hearing from you, it will depend upon what you say as to my route. I shall send an officer over the route to-day.

R. S. EWELL,
Major-General.

P. S.—News has not changed since I wrote, except that Pulaski has surrendered. "Nobody hurt."

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., April 13, 1862.

General EWELL:

GENERAL: General Pettigrew's brigade is still here. There is nothing new at all. A deserter from Sickles' brigade, brought in by my pickets yesterday, says that there are but two regiments left on the

other side the Potomac, the balance having gone to Old Point. He also says he knows of no Federal troops near Dumfries.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. W. FIELD.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
April 13, 1862.

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL,
Commanding Potomac District:

MY DEAR GENERAL: All is quiet in front. I am much obliged to you for the news. If I fall back, we should effect a junction on the road leading from Madison Court-House to New Market. This will prevent our missing each other. My impression is that General Johnston was of the opinion that this road crossed the Blue Ridge at Swift Run Gap, but such is not the case; its name is Fisher's Gap, and we should meet the enemy this side of Fisher's Gap a short distance. Swift Run Gap is where the road from Harrisonburg to Gordonsville crosses the Blue Ridge. Until yesterday I was under the impression that Swift Run Gap was at Fisher's Gap. We will have a strong position this side of Fisher's Gap and at the Gap. But I do not much expect that Banks will follow me to them.

Very truly, yours,

T. J. JACKSON.

NEAR MOUNT JACKSON, April 14, 1862—5 a. m.

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL,
Commanding Potomac District:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your dispatch of yesterday, with accompanying papers, has been received. I am much obliged for the news. Unless you have instructions upon the subject requiring you to fall back I am of the opinion that you had better not do so, and especially not toward Madison Court-House, as the enemy may hear of it and suspect that you are re-enforcing me. On the 8th instant General Johnston wrote to me: "Should you" (meaning myself) "fall back much farther, he" (meaning you) "should come to the Rapidan." The general does not state why he desires you to go to the Rapidan, but it may be for the purpose of deceiving the enemy with regard to ultimate destination, to be more distant from the enemy during the movement, and also to be in a more forcible position for re-enforcing some other points, should it be necessary. My own opinion is that Banks will not follow me up the Blue Ridge; but should he do so, you will have time enough to join me before he reaches the top of the mountain, as he will be retarded in his march. I wish he would pursue, and let us with our united forces meet him at the mountain. It would not be safe for me to join you on the Sperryville road, as an advance of Banks would place him in my rear. My desire is, as far as practicable, to hold the valley, and if I fall back from New Market toward Madison Court-House I hope that Banks will be deterred from advancing much farther toward Staunton by the apprehension of my returning to New Market and thus getting in his rear. I will try and have the absentees from the Tenth Virginia Regiment attended to, but apprehend that it will only be partially successful, as it is difficult to get hold of those who try to keep concealed.

Very truly, yours,

T. J. JACKSON.

HEADQUARTERS VIRGINIA DISTRICT,
Near Mount Jackson, April 15, 1862.

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL,
Commanding Potomac District:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your two dispatches of yesterday* have been received. I send you a map of some of the roads between our districts.* Have you a good road from Madison Court-House to Stanardsville which is not laid down in this map? If this map is incorrect on your side of the Blue Ridge, please let me know in what respect.

I was apprehensive from your letter of the 13th that you might fall back before it would be necessary on my account. I send the letter herewith. The underscored part on the first page is what I refer to.

My couriers pass through Fisher's Gap. I have sent an officer (Lieutenant Boswell) to examine the road from Stanardsville via Swift Run Gap. The map I send herewith will prevent us making any mistakes respecting gaps and towns. Should I fall back and need your assistance, I will, as you requested, send written instructions and also an officer to you.

Your question respecting the ordnance train I cannot answer, but would suggest that if you come to my assistance that you send your surplus of everything to a safe position behind the Rapidan. I understand unofficially that there is a large force in front of General Edward Johnson, and there is some apprehension that an attempt will be made to turn him via Clover Dale, which is on the turnpike leading from Harrisonburg to the Warm Springs, in Bath County, though it is said that the roads in that region may prevent such a move.

Very truly, yours,

T. J. JACKSON.

FAUQUIER COUNTY, April 15, 1862—8 a. m.

General R. S. EWELL:

DEAR SIR: I have reliable information from Washington. Henry S. Turner, of Saint Louis, left Washington yesterday morning; reached my house last night; says that General Hitchcock told him that McClellan had 120,000 men on the Peninsula; had sent for re-enforcements, and that there were 16,000 to embark from Alexandria to-day to him; that he had sent to Washington a dispatch for siege guns; that they were most anxious in Washington for the result, as they seemed to think that everything depended on it. You and General Lee both know the parties well from whom this information comes, and I trust it may be of some service to you.

I am watched by the enemy, or would have been the bearer of this myself.

Geary, with his command, about 1,700, has left The Plains and gone to Rectortown; Blenker over to the valley, and I don't hear of any in Warrenton.

Yours, truly,

ROBT. BEVERLEY.

* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, April 15, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. W. FIELD,
Commanding, &c., Fredericksburg, Va.:

GENERAL: Your two telegrams of this morning to General S. Cooper, reporting the landing of the enemy at Tappahannock, have been referred to General Lee, who directs me to say that he thinks it will prove to be but a predatory party, and that it will soon retire. In that event he wishes you to direct Lieut. C. R. Howard, of the Engineers, who was sent to report to General Smith for the duty, to obstruct the Rappahannock River at the shoals at Holmes' Hole, just above Tappahannock. By collecting a party for labor from the negroes, citizens, or troops, as circumstances may dictate, it can soon be accomplished, and with the channel obstructed and by the assistance of a light battery on the banks future excursions by the enemy of this character may be stopped or checked.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
Near Mount Jackson, April 16, 1862.

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL,
Commanding Potomac District:

MY DEAR GENERAL: On Saturday last the enemy from the vicinity of Warrenton reached the Shenandoah. Said he was going to Banks via Winchester.

Last evening I received a dispatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Munford, of the cavalry, stating that the Federals, under Abercrombie and Blenker, from 10,000 to 12,000 strong, were constructing a bridge across the Shenandoah at Berry's Ferry, and were moving to Banks. He reports eighteen pieces of artillery and one regiment of New York cavalry.

It appears to me that Banks must soon advance, but it will probably not be across the Blue Ridge, but toward Staunton.

Do you know where General Johnston's headquarters are?

Please forward the accompanying letter to him in haste.

Very truly, yours,

T. J. JACKSON.

RAPPAHANNOCK, *April 16, 1862.*

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

DEAR GENERAL: I sent a letter to-day to the Adjutant-General stating that Blenker had crossed the Blue Ridge, apparently to join Banks; Geary near Rectortown, on the Manassas railroad; that from my best information the force in front, extending from near the Junction to Catlett's Station, numbers from 6,000 to 10,000, and that I could drive these away, probably, if it was intended that my force should attack. I wrote hurriedly and did not think until afterward that the letter should go through you, but I telegraphed to you to that effect.

I hear regularly from Jackson. Quite a large number of recruits and re-enlisted men have joined this division. It now numbers something over 8,000 men, with fourteen pieces of artillery. This does not include the cavalry, amounting to over 500 effective men. The division is increasing very rapidly, and it seems a pity to neutralize this division by the small force in front, compared to what others have on hand. I believe a brigade here would have all the moral effect of the division, and so leave us free for other points. If you prefer that, I shall not attack.

Respectfully,

R. S. EWELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
Rappahannock, April 16, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

SIR: This division numbered on the 12th 6,500 aggregate. Large accessions have been and are coming in, and the strength is now somewhat over 8,000, exclusive of two regiments of cavalry, mounting over 500 men. I have fourteen pieces of artillery.

From the best information I can get there are from 7,000 to 10,000 Federals along the railroad from this side of the Warrenton Junction extended toward Bristoe; their main force about 18 miles from here, this side of Cedar Run.

I believe I could successfully attack these people, the river being now fordable or nearly so.

Blenker's column has crossed the mountain to join Banks, as they said. Geary's command, about 2,000 men, is near Rectortown, on the Manassas Gap Railroad.

From indications I don't think they have any idea of attacking me, their movements seeming to depend on operations in other quarters.

Not knowing to how great a degree my movements here depend on other views, and as the attack could not be made before I hear from the Department, I have thought it best to lay the matter before the Government. I am instructed to co-operate with General Jackson in case of his falling back.

Very respectfully,

R. S. EWELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *April 17, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. C. W. FIELD,
Commanding, &c., Fredericksburg, Va.:

GENERAL: I am directed by General Lee to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of yesterday, stating that the five gunboats passed down the Rappahannock by Urbana on the day before, and to say that there is now presented a favorable opportunity for obstructing the river at Holmes' Hole, as directed in a letter from these headquarters on the 15th instant.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
Near Mount Jackson, April 17, 1862—5.15 a. m.

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL,
Commanding Potomac District :

MY DEAR GENERAL : The enemy advanced on me at about 2 o'clock this morning and drove in my pickets.

Yesterday morning the enemy surprised and captured nearly 50 of our cavalry, belonging to Captain Harper's company.

If the enemy advances in force I will fall back via Swift Run Gap and send an officer by the same route to join you.

7.5 a. m.—The enemy have advanced two regiments within about 2 miles of Mount Jackson.

Your second dispatch of yesterday has been received, with the accompanying letter from Major Rhett.*

Much obliged for the papers you sent me yesterday.

Very truly, yours,

T. J. JACKSON.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, April 17, 1862.

General R. S. EWELL,
Commanding Third Divison, Rappahannock, Va. :

GENERAL : Your letter of the 16th has been received. General Johnston telegraphed his views to you on the subject. Should they not conflict with your proposition, and you feel reasonably assured that you can strike a successful blow at the enemy in your front, you are authorized to do so. Communicate with Generals Jackson and Field, that the former may be advised and the latter push forward a light corps on your right. The more active the troops on the Rappahannock the more on the defensive will the enemy be kept.

I need not caution you to be watchful and prudent and not to compromise your command. The safety of your line depends on it.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

RICHMOND, April 17, 1862—9.30 a. m.

Major-General EWELL :

DEAR GENERAL : I have just received your letter of yesterday and that from General Jackson which you forwarded with it.

The question of attacking the enemy in front of you is one which must be decided on the ground. It would be well to drive him away; you would be freer to aid Jackson, and it might make, perhaps, a diversion in his favor. To decide it you have to consider relative forces, the enemy's position, and the facilities for crossing the river. If these are favorable, counted with our confidence in the superiority of our troops—if you feel confident after considering these things, attack. Should you do so, apply your whole —; instruct every brigade to press forward with the utmost vigor. Write to me through General Cooper's office. I am just about to set off to the Peninsula.

Truly, yours,

J. E. JOHNSTON.

* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
Near New Market, April 17, 1862—2.50 p. m.

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL:

GENERAL: Lieutenant Meade, the bearer of this letter, is directed to guide you to Swift Run Gap, in the Blue Ridge. I am falling back to that position. The enemy is in force in front. There is no necessity of your making a forced march.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

Received between 7.30 and 8.30 on the 18th April, 1862.

G. CAMPBELL BROWN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT,
Near New Market, April 17, 1862—9.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL,
Commanding Potomac District:

MY DEAR GENERAL: The enemy have advanced in force to Mount Jackson. I am falling back via Harrisonburg to Swift Run Gap. Please move early to-morrow morning to Swift Run Gap. I will send Lieutenant Meade to guide you. He will proceed via the Gap in the direction of Rapidan. I hope that you will not make a forced march, as it is desirable that your command should come up in the best possible condition.

Very truly, yours,

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

Received between 7.30 and 8.30 on the 18th April, 1862.

G. CAMPBELL BROWN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., April 18, 1862.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD JOHNSON,
Commanding Shenandoah Mountain:

GENERAL: I have received information that General Jackson has fallen back to Big Spring, some 9 miles from New Market, and that the enemy is still pressing him in the direction of Staunton. If he is forced to continue to retire he will do so by way of Swift Run Gap, in order to form a junction with the forces of General Ewell and hold the Blue Ridge Mountains at that place. You are directed to keep yourself in communication with General Jackson and regulate your movements by those he may be forced to make. If he is compelled to retire to Swift Run Gap it will be necessary for you to move to Staunton; and should

you find the enemy marching in too strong force for you to resist upon that place, you must retire toward Waynesborough and endeavor to hold the passage through the Blue Ridge Mountains. In view of these contingencies it is advisable that you send all your heavy baggage and surplus stores at once to Charlottesville, keeping your force light and movable, so that if the necessity to retire should arise you could do so without incumbrance and preserve a firm face to the enemy. You might keep a small active force at your present position as long as you deem prudent, in order to make the movement of your army from the enemy in your front.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
Big Spring, Rockingham County, April 18, 1862—6.15 a. m.
(Received April 19, 8 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL,
Commanding Potomac District:

MY DEAR GENERAL: This morning I will continue to fall back to Harrisonburg.

Rosecrans, I am of the opinion, is in command. It is said that Banks has been assigned to duty elsewhere.

Very truly, yours,

T. J. JACKSON.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
April 18, 1862.

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your dispatch of yesterday* did not reach me until this evening.

Not knowing the circumstances of your position as well as yourself, I can only suggest that you will have to follow your own judgment respecting the force you leave behind. I would suggest that you bring five days' rations.

Much obliged for the paper. I am on my way to Swift Run Gap and about 6 miles from Harrisonburg.

Very truly, yours,

T. J. JACKSON.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
Harrisonburg, April 18, 1862. (Received April 19, 3 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL,
Commanding Potomac District:

GENERAL: This note will be handed to you by Lieut. J. K. Boswell, who is directed to guide you to Fisher's Gap via Madison Court-House. I expect to join you near the Gap.

Please let your command rest on Sunday, but resume the march early on Monday morning.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., April 18, 1862.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON,
Commanding, &c., near Mount Jackson, Va.:

GENERAL: I am directed by General Lee to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant,* respecting the attempted insurrection in your neighborhood, and reporting that the insurgents had been dispersed by a detachment from your command. He desires me to convey to you an expression of his gratification at your prompt and efficient action in this matter, and of his pleasure in witnessing the heroic and determined conduct of your command throughout, for which it has justly become renowned.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., April 18, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HENRY HETH,
Commanding, &c., Lewisburg, Va.:

GENERAL: The report of the strength of the enemy in Shenandoah Valley renders it probable that he may succeed in occupying Staunton. Your communication by that route will in that event be cut, and you must rely on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. It will depend upon the ability of the enemy and his further movements whether you may not be obliged to fall back toward Lynchburg. In that event you must endeavor to hold the passage of the Blue Ridge. To this end have your army in a movable condition, and keep in communication with General Edward Johnson, who, if compelled, will retire through Waynesborough to the Blue Ridge. All surplus ammunition and stores should be sent to Lynchburg, the movements of the enemy carefully watched, and every preparation made to make your army effective and formidable. You must also keep General H. Marshall advised of your movements and of the necessities which govern them, who, under similar contingencies, will move to Abingdon, and, if unable to form a junction with you, will retire east of the Blue Ridge into North Carolina, probably through Taylorsville. Should you have any suggestions to make as to the proposed movements under the necessity supposed, I shall be pleased to receive them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., April 19, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. W. FIELD,
Commanding, &c., Fredericksburg, Va.:

GENERAL: I have just received your letter dated at 7 a. m.† this morning, with its inclosures. I think the force opposed to you is simply the brigade mentioned in one of the papers and corroborated by the letter of General Ewell. There can be no truth in the number

* Not found.

† Probably that on p. 432, Part I.

reported by your scout Dillard, for I think it impossible that so large an army should have so suddenly descended upon you without your knowledge, nor unless it was drawn from General Banks' column, without the knowledge either of General Jackson or General Ewell, which is not probable. I am at a loss to know from whence it came. It will be necessary for you to be vigilant, to carefully instruct your scouts, and to punish them if they bring you false information. If there is but a brigade opposed to you you can resist it, and should it even be larger, by a combined movement of General Ewell and yourself you can crush it. Correspond with General Ewell on the subject. If the enemy should prove too strong for you to resist fall back slowly and in order, securing all your property, and call to your aid the citizens in your vicinity. It will be well for you to re-establish the telegraphic communication at some point on the road where the ground is favorable for you to make a stand, in order that you may communicate more rapidly with General Ewell and with the Department. I will direct the operator to return to you with his instruments. As already advised, two regiments of infantry, a battery of light artillery, and a body of horse will be sent to the Hanover Junction. Two regiments of a year's service will be there in a few days, all of which you can call to your support, if necessary.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., April 19, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. W. FIELD,
Commanding, &c., near Fredericksburg :

GENERAL: Since my letter of this morning I have received verbal reports of the evacuation of Fredericksburg, which have caused me regret. I wish you to give an official account, that I may have a true state of the case on record—the number of the enemy, manner of approach, and when first discovered.

In securing the stores those most valuable ought to be first removed, and it is necessary to give particular attention to all kinds of ammunition.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY,
Telegraph Road, 14 miles from Fredericksburg, April 20, 1862.

[General EWELL:]

GENERAL: I fell back to this place on yesterday in order to get behind several streams which are rendered impassable by heavy rains. The point selected is very favorable for a stand against superior forces.

I have reliable information of the strength of the enemy at Fredericksburg as 5,000; eight pieces of artillery not yet crossed over.

Reports of landing of troops at Aquia Creek probably not true. In the skirmish the enemy lost 20 or 30, most, if not all, killed; our loss trifling.

I am, general,

CHAS. W. FIELD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CONRAD'S STORE,
Near Swift Run Gap, April 20, 1862—9.45 a. m.
(Received April 21, 7.44 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your dispatch of yesterday has been received. When on your way here you reach the turnpike from Gordonsville to Madison Court-House, please halt your command and make it as comfortable as you can, still being ready to move at once in case of necessity.

Brig. Gen. Edward Johnson was with me last night.

Very truly, yours,

T. J. JACKSON.

CONRAD'S STORE,
Near Swift Run Gap, April 20, 1862—2.20 p. m.

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL:

GENERAL: Since writing my dispatch this morning I have received another from you. The position I wish you to encamp at to-morrow evening (Monday) is at the intersection of the road from Orange Court-House to Stanardsville with the road from Gordonsville to Madison Court-House. This will place you within two days' march of either Swift Run Gap or Fisher's Gap. You had better have five days' rations with you. At last accounts the enemy had not entered Harrisonburg. The move on Fredericksburg was probably designed to prevent re-enforcements being sent to me.

Very respectfully, yours,

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
April 20, 1862—8 a. m.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

SIR: Under orders from General T. J. Jackson, of which I inclose a copy, I placed my division in march yesterday for the Rapidan. I had previously started for Madison Court-House under former orders from the same officer.

The head of my column will reach Gordonsville to-day, where there is a fine road to Stanardsville. One of my brigades will probably take the road from Orange Court-House to Stanardsville. I shall continue my march toward Jackson until further orders, leaving a cavalry picket on the Rappahannock and a regiment of infantry on the Rapidan.

It is as well to remark that the route via Orange Court-House is the only practicable one for me to Stanardsville. The weather and roads will prevent my going farther than Gordonsville and Orange Court-House to-day.

Respectfully,

R. S. EWELL,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
Harrisonburg, Va., April 18, 1862.
 (Received April 19, 1 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL,
Commanding Potomac District:

GENERAL: Circumstances have so changed since Mr. Boswell left that I will be prevented from joining you at Fisher's Gap.* You will therefore come on the direct road to this point via Stanardsville.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. JACKSON.

P. S.—Please acknowledge the receipt of this, and direct Mr. Boswell to rejoin me and let Mr. Meade be your guide.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
April 20, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General:

SIR: I forwarded a letter by Mr. Turner, in which I spoke of the feasibility of attacking the enemy in my front. I was telegraphed by Mr. Turner that I was under General Johnston's orders, and that I knew his views.

I received on the 17th, at night, a letter from General J. [Johnston] authorizing the attack. It was then too late, as I had received orders from General Jackson to join him, and the river being past fording I had not time. The movement would not have been made under the circumstances, and I merely write to call attention to one singular part of this affair. General Lee told Mr. Turner that General Johnston had conversed with me by telegraph. The only one I received on the subject from any one was the above from Mr. Turner. High water and General Jackson's movements prevented anything being done by me, and I merely write on the subject, as there seems a possibility of want of faith by some of the telegraph operators.

Respectfully,

R. S. EWELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, April 21, 1862.

General R. S. EWELL,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 20th has been received. When I wrote to you in reference to your proposition to advance against the enemy in your front I was under the impression that General Johnston had communicated with you by telegraph. It seems it was by letter, and I therefore see no reason for doubting the fidelity of the telegraph line, which you think may be involved. I am ignorant of the strength of the enemy east of the Rappahannock in your late front. General Field has

* See Jackson to Ewell, same date, p. 854.

been compelled to abandon Fredericksburg. General Augur's division (reported 5,000 strong) is said to occupy Falmouth, and General McDowell, with a large force, to be landing at Aquia. General Field thinks that an attempt will be made to advance on Richmond from that direction. If it is practicable to strike a speedy blow at General Banks and drive him back it will tend to relieve the pressure on Fredericksburg.

I do not know where the forces said to be approaching Fredericksburg are drawn from, unless from those attributed to Banks' column.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., April 21, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. W. FIELD,
Commanding, &c., near Fredericksburg, Va.:

GENERAL: I am directed by General Lee to acknowledge the receipt of your letter* of 20th instant, with its inclosures, reporting the supposed strength and intentions of the enemy in your front, and to say that no efforts will be spared to re-enforce you as soon as possible. He wishes you to preserve a firm front to the enemy, to keep yourself accurately advised of his strength and movements, and to communicate anything of importance that may occur at once to this office. The telegraphic operator, with his instruments, will be sent you to-day. Several regiments from the South are expected to-day or to-night. Will be forwarded without delay to your support. The general instructs me to add that he desires you to keep your force as near the enemy as is prudent, and not to retire farther than is positively necessary.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., April 21, 1862.

General THOMAS J. JACKSON,
Commanding Valley District:

GENERAL: General Field reports the occupation of Falmouth by about 5,000 of the enemy, under General Augur, and that it is stated that General McDowell with a large force is landing at Aquia. Five of the enemy's gunboats have ascended the Rappahannock as far as Spotswood Bar, 5 miles below Fredericksburg. I have no doubt an attempt will be made to occupy Fredericksburg and use it as a base of operations against Richmond. Our present force there is very small, and cannot be re-enforced except by weakening other corps. If you can use General Ewell's division in an attack on General Banks, and to drive him back, it will prove a great relief to the pressure on Fredericksburg; but if you should find General Banks too strong to be approached, and your object is to hold General Ewell in supporting distance to your column, he may be of more importance at this time between Fredericksburg and Richmond. I do not know whether your

* See Part I, p. 436.

column alone will be able to hold Banks in check and prevent his advance up the valley; but if it will, and there is no immediate use for General Ewell's command with yours, I would suggest the propriety of its being held in readiness to re-enforce General Field. Please communicate with me on this subject. Should I get further information from Fredericksburg of importance I will transmit it to you. General Field has abandoned Fredericksburg, burned the bridges over the Rapahannock, and retired 14 miles south of the town.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE.

[APRIL 21, 1862.]

[General THOMAS J. JACKSON:]

MY DEAR GENERAL: Yours of 9.45 a. m. the 20th has just arrived. You there direct me:

When on your way here you reach the turnpike from Gordonsville to Madison Court-House, please halt your command, &c.

The road from this place to Orange Court-House being bad and several miles longer than from Gordonsville, where is an excellent pike leading to Stanardsville and also to Madison Court-House, I have selected, as I advised you, the road via Gordonsville, particularly as I have railroad to Gordonsville. I will therefore halt at Gordonsville until I hear further from you, which I take to meet the intention as near as possible of your letter. The largest part of my division reached Gordonsville this morning. At Gordonsville I am nearer to Stanardsville, and by a much better road, than from this place.

Should you wish, I can move at an hour's warning to the intersection of the road leading between Orange and Stanardsville with that between Gordonsville and Madison Court-House. I shall be at Gordonsville to-night. I was there last night, and requested General Taylor to write early to-day, explaining my position.

There is nothing new since I wrote last.

Yours, &c.,

R. S. EWELL,
Major-General.

P. S.—As I was closing this letter yours of 2.20 of yesterday was handed me. Owing to the great delay of the trains, my division will not be in a fit condition to move to-day. Roads are nearly impassable. As at Gordonsville, I am still in two days' march of Swift Run Gap. Not more than that, as I believe, from Fisher's Gap, and as my teams, &c., will be kept in better order, I would recommend that I be left at Gordonsville until the time you decide my movements either to Fisher's Gap or Swift Run Gap. In addition, the road from the point you designate to Stanardsville is represented as very bad; at this time nearly impassable. Please let me hear from you at Gordonsville as soon as possible. I cannot possibly move before to-morrow.

Yours, &c.,

R. S. EWELL,
Major-General.

One element in the above proposition is that I have the railroad. Should I be recalled toward Richmond, I will send another express this

afternoon from Gordonsville and leave one at Stanardsville to bring back an answer. From Gordonsville to Madison Court-House is 20 miles, thence to Fisher's Gap 15 or 16.

R. S. EWELL,
Major-General.

CONRAD'S STORE, *April 21, 1862—4.50 p. m.*

General EWELL:

MY DEAR GENERAL: If you are in the position indicated in my dispatch of yesterday for you, please let me know by return courier. The enemy has an advance of about 3,000 by estimate near Columbia Bridge, which is the one leading across the South Fork of the Shenandoah from Fisher's Gap to New Market. Only three pieces of artillery have been seen there.

You had better cut off information as far as practicable from being carried from your position in the direction of Madison Court-House. Please do me the favor to have the three accompanying letters put in the office at Gordonsville.

Very truly, yours,

T. J. JACKSON.

CONRAD'S STORE, *April 22, 1862—5.50 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL:

MY DEAR GENERAL: As soon as the roads will admit of your doing so, please move to the intersection of the roads leading respectively from Gordonsville to Madison Court-House and from Orange Court-House to Stanardsville. Please let me know what time you will be there.

No news here.

Very truly, yours,

T. J. JACKSON.

CONRAD'S STORE, *April 22, 1862—11.50 p. m.*
(Received April 23, 1 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Please remain where you are for the present. Much obliged for the paper.

The enemy in some force entered Harrisonburg yesterday, but the main body is still near New Market.

Very truly, yours,

T. J. JACKSON.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LEWISBURG,
Lewisburg, April 22, 1862.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding General C. S. Forces:

GENERAL: Your letter of 18th instant was received to-day. By the same mail I received a copy of a letter addressed to Col. W. E. Peters, Forty-fifth Virginia Regiment, sent me by that officer, ordering his regiment to report to General Smith in Tennessee. Colonel Jenifer's

regiment, Eighth Virginia Cavalry, is under orders to report to same officer, or General Marshall, according to circumstances. Colonel Jenifer's movement has been delayed, as I presumed, from the instructions I received changing his position, that it was the intention of the Department to send an infantry regiment to replace this regiment of cavalry.

Looking on the approaches to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad as the most important line under my charge, I was unwilling to leave it guarded by a regiment of infantry much reduced in numbers. Colonel Jenifer has managed up to this time to subsist his horses by scattering them over several counties, leaving the horses in charge of a few men. He has been doing infantry duty with the remainder. The Forty-fifth Regiment being now under orders for Tennessee, I shall direct Colonel Jenifer at once to comply with the requirements of telegram of the 18th of March.

The forces under General Edward Johnson having been drawn from the position occupied by them leaves the country to my right open. The New River line being abandoned, leaves open all the approaches to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad as far down as General Marshall's right, which rests now at Jeffersonville, Tazewell County. You will readily see that the force here, and the only available force under my command, amounting to 1,700 (aggregate), can be of no service in this country. In fact the moment Staunton falls our subsistence is cut off. This country is destitute of corn. The only means by which an army could be sustained on this line would be by drawing upon the country between Jackson's River and Staunton for corn. The quartermaster informs me he can only obtain corn for a few days longer. Apart from supplies, the withdrawal of the force on my right and left leaves this force not only useless, but in a position to be cut off by a force advancing through Huntersville, in Pocahontas, in connection with an advance into Monroe County. There is nothing now to prevent the former, and will be in a few days nothing to prevent the latter movement except the condition of the roads.

I would respectfully suggest that this force be ordered to some point on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad and join that army east or west, or occupy that point which in your judgment you deem best. In anticipation of such an order, or of circumstances forcing me to adopt this or some similar course, I have directed all surplus stores to be sent to Buchanan and thence to Lynchburg.

Colonel McCausland's regiment, Thirty-sixth Virginia, was furloughed by General Floyd until the 1st of May, and disarmed by General Smith when passing through Knoxville; the men are scattered over South-western Virginia, but are being collected. Otey's battery I will order to Bousack's Depot. Vawter's artillery company, organized, but without guns, will be ordered to the same point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. HETH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
Swift Run Gap, April 23, 1862.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding C. S. Army:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 21st instant has been received. Banks' main force is still in the vicinity of New Market, extending

from 1 mile below to 3 above the town. Yesterday he had near 100 wagons 12 miles above New Market, and part of his force even entered Harrisonburg, 17 miles from New Market. My object has been to get in his rear at New Market or Harrisonburg if he gives me an opportunity, and this would be the case if he should advance on Staunton with his main body. It appears to me that if I remain quiet a few days more he will probably make a move in some direction or send a large force toward Harrisonburg, and thus enable me, with the blessing of Providence, to successfully attack his advance, and if I am unsuccessful in driving back his entire force he may be induced to move forward his command from New Market and attempt to follow me through this gap, where our forces would have greatly the advantage.

Without General Ewell's division Banks can march on to Staunton; though if he attempts it I design threatening his flank and rear, and this may prevent his reaching Staunton; but without doing this he can advance so far as to threaten General Edward Johnson's rear so seriously as to make him fall back, and thus let Staunton fall into the hands of the Federal force in his front.

Banks has probably 1,000 men below me on the opposite side of the South Fork of the Shenandoah; but should I attack them, the advantage will be on the side of the enemy, in consequence of the river separating us and a mountain being in their rear, which would enable the enemy to hold me in check until re-enforcements could be brought up from New Market, as it is only 4 miles from the top of the mountain and the river is 8 miles from the top. Under all the circumstances I will direct General Ewell to move forward to Stanardsville, which will enable us in one day to unite all our force at Swift Run Gap or all of his division and my infantry and cavalry at Fisher's Gap, should Banks move in the mean time in that direction, of which I think there is very little prospect. Should he remain in the position of yesterday I will try and seek an opportunity for attacking successfully some part of his army, and, if circumstances justify, press forward.

My instructions from General Johnston were to unite with General Ewell near the top of the Blue Ridge and give battle. The course I propose would be departing from General Johnston's instructions, but I do not believe that Banks will follow me to the Blue Ridge unless I first engage him, and I doubt whether he will then.

I have given you my views respecting things here, but it may be that General Ewell could render more service at Fredericksburg, and, if so, I hope that you will direct his movements accordingly.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
Swift Run Gap, April 23, 1862—7.40 p. m.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding C. S. Army:

GENERAL: There appears be no important change of the enemy's position to-day. This evening I received a dispatch written by General Field to General Ewell respecting the enemy near Fredericksburg. From your letter and his I am of the opinion that General Ewell's division is more needed at Fredericksburg than with me.

General Ewell is at the junction of the road from Gordonsville to

Madison Court-House with that from Orange Court-House to Standardsville, distant 7 miles from Gordonsville. I do not design moving him from his present position unless there should be great necessity for doing so until I hear further from you, and I will make my arrangements so as not to be disappointed should he be ordered to Fredericksburg.

I am, general, your most obedient servant,

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

CONRAD'S STORE, *April 23, 1862—6.30 p. m.*

(Received April 24, 3. a. m.)

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL :

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your dispatch* 12 m. to-day has been received. Your present position will enable us to form a junction, should it be necessary, either at Fisher's Gap or Swift Run Gap, and I hope without much delay to move off on the cars, should it be necessary, and I agree with you that it would be advisable to have an eye to moving by rail as well as forming a junction of our forces to meet Banks.

Rosecrans is in command of Shields' division. The enemy does not appear to have made any important changes since yesterday. Part of his cavalry was about 7 miles from here to-day.

Very truly, yours,

T. J. JACKSON.

[APRIL 23, 1862.—For Lee to Joseph E. Johnston, in reference to affairs at Fredericksburg, &c., see Series I, Vol. XI, Part III, p. 458.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., April 23, 1862.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD JOHNSON,
Commanding, &c., Staunton, Va.:

GENERAL: My attention has been directed to the recent capture by the enemy of certain persons endeavoring to make their way to the enemy's country having in their possession a large number of letters directed to persons in various parts of the United States. The letters were detained and the bearers released. Other cases of the same kind have occurred, and there is reason to believe that the enemy obtains information of what transpires within our lines by means of correspondence conducted in this way. I have therefore to request that you will cause every precaution to be taken to prevent such correspondence, by directing all persons attempting to pass your lines to be examined and letters found in their possession to be scrutinized by your officers. Objectionable letters and the bearers of them will be detained. I shall apply to the Governor to direct the proper civil officers along the border to give their attention to this subject, and you will please cause all necessary assistance that it may be in your power to give to be rendered to such officers by the troops under your command.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General, Commanding.

* Not found.

(The same to Brigadier-General Marshall and Maj. Gens. E. K. Smith, R. S. Ewell, and T. J. Jackson.)

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., April 23, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. W. FIELD,
Commanding, &c., near Fredericksburg, Va. :

GENERAL: Your telegram of to-day is received, and the quiet attitude of the enemy indicates at present a small force in your front. Other re-enforcements are on the way to join you besides those that have already reported. It is very desirable to complete the obstructions in the river at the shoals just above Tappahannock, and I wish them to be pushed to completion as fast as possible. If you can send a light battery to the Spotswood Bar the enemy could be prevented from ascending the river, and in the mean time the obstructions at Tappahannock could be completed. You could then move the battery from the Spotswood Bar to that at Tappahannock, and with the support of a small force of cavalry or infantry the river might be held.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE,
General.

SWIFT RUN GAP, April 24, 1862.
(Received 9.50 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL,
Commanding Potomac District :

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your dispatch of this date has just been received. You are in the position I desired. I will, in case of an emergency, follow your suggestions, and continue to send couriers until I get an answer. I hope you punished the delinquent. There is a man a few miles from here named Kite, but he is loyal. There is a number of the same near Fisher's Gap, whose position I do not know. If you can give me his first name I may ascertain his views.

No news here. Much obliged for yesterday's paper.

Did you get two letters from me for General Lee yesterday?

Very truly, yours,

T. J. JACKSON.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., April 25, 1862.

General THOMAS J. JACKSON,
Commanding Valley District :

GENERAL: I have received your letter, written on the evening of the 23d, referring to a communication from General Field to General Ewell. I have hoped in the present divided condition of the enemy's forces that a successful blow may be dealt them by a rapid combination of our troops before they can be strengthened themselves either in their position or by re-enforcements. I do not know what strength General Banks shows in your front. As far as I can learn, General Augur's

division, now opposite Fredericksburg, has been drawn from the neighborhood of Warrenton. A second division, with which General McDowell is said to be, is reported as being directed upon Fredericksburg from the same point. It is certain that the enemy have not yet occupied Fredericksburg, but that several steamers containing troops and towing canal-boats, laden probably with provisions, and flat-boats for the purpose perhaps of forming a bridge across the river, have ascended the Rappahannock, and I think from all indications they are collecting a strong force at that point. For this purpose they must weaken other points, and now is the time to concentrate on any that may be exposed within our reach. If Banks is too strong in numbers and position to attempt, cannot a blow be struck at the enemy in the direction of Warrenton by a combination of your own and Ewell's commands? With this view General Edward Johnson might be brought nearer to you. The dispersion of the enemy in that quarter would relieve Fredericksburg. But if neither of these movements be advisable, then a combination of Ewell and Field might be advisable, and a direct blow be given to the enemy at Fredericksburg. That you may judge of the practicability of this step I will mention that in addition to Field's brigade, about 5,000 troops, under General J. R. Anderson, including two field batteries, have joined him, and 3,000 on their way to him are yet to pass through this city. The blow, wherever struck, must, to be successful, be sudden and heavy. The troops used must be efficient and light. I cannot pretend at this distance to direct operations depending on circumstances unknown to me and requiring the exercise of discretion and judgment as to time and execution, but submit these suggestions for your consideration.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,

General.

RICHMOND, VA., April 25, 1862.

General R. S. EWELL,

Commanding at Somerset:

GENERAL: I had the honor to receive your letter of the 23d instant.* Your intelligence of the movements of the enemy from the direction of Warrenton toward Fredericksburg corresponds with what I have received from other sources. I think the enemy is establishing a strong force at that point, with a view perhaps of making a diversion or a real attack against Richmond. It has occurred to me as probable that for this purpose he has stripped his line between the Rappahannock Bridge and Manassas; if not, it must be so weakened that I hope a blow from the combined forces of yourself and General Jackson can destroy him. Should he have evacuated that region, and you are not required to oppose General Banks' column, by uniting such part of your force as can be spared with General Field, a successful blow might be struck at the enemy in front of Fredericksburg. At last accounts he had not crossed the Rappahannock nor repaired the bridges.

Several steamers, containing men and towing barges and flat-boats, probably with the view of bridging the river, were ascending the Rappahannock.

In addition to Field's brigade, about 5,000 troops, including two

* Not found.

field batteries, under Brig. Gen. J. R. Anderson, have reached Fredericksburg; 3,000 more are on the way, but have not reached this city.

I have written to General Jackson on this subject. Please forward the letter without delay, and gain all information of the position and movements of the enemy near you that you can.

Your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., April 25, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH R. ANDERSON,
Commanding, &c., Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: You will proceed with your brigade to the vicinity of Fredericksburg, where Brig. Gen. C. W. Field now is with the troops which have preceded you, and assume command of the operations of our army in that quarter, being the senior general officer. If it be impossible to drive the enemy from his present position, I desire you to lose no effort to keep him confined to the smallest possible margin. Particularly is your attention called to the importance of preventing the navigation of the Rappahannock by the enemy's boats so as to forbid their using the river as an avenue of supply. Instructions were given some time since to obstruct the river at Holmes' Hole, a little above Tappahannock. This, however, was reported by General Field to be impracticable, and you are desired to confer with him as to the best place and mode of effecting the obstruction. The means of land transportation at your command will be limited, and your attention is called to the importance of reducing the baggage of the troops to the smallest quantity necessary, limiting that of the regiments to the regimental cooking utensils and tents and that of the officers to the regulation allowance. For all the information concerning the movements, strength, and probable intentions of the enemy, and also of the means at our command for opposing him in his advance from Fredericksburg, you are referred to General Field, who will also afford you valuable assistance in becoming acquainted with the topographical features of the country in which you are to operate.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

SOMERSET, ORANGE COUNTY,
April 26, 1862—10 p. m.

General R. E. LEE, *Commanding C. S. Army:*

GENERAL: I received your letter of the 25th at 7 p. m. this afternoon simultaneously with one from General Jackson directing me to move at dawn to Stanardsville to-morrow morning. Ashby writes that he is "falling back before a superior force of the enemy (infantry and cavalry)." The enemy, when he wrote, had advanced within about 7 miles of my position.

This extract gives all the information contained in General Jackson's letter. I have the honor to state that I don't clearly understand your letter of the 25th, marked "Confidential," and I extract from it the part referred to:

It has occurred to me as probable that for this purpose he has stripped his line between the Rappahannock Bridge and Manassas; if not, it must be so weakened that I hope a blow from the combined forces of yourself and General Jackson can destroy him. Should he have evacuated that region, and you are not required to oppose General Banks' column, by uniting such part of your force as can be spared with General Field, a successful blow might be struck at the enemy in front of Fredericksburg. At last accounts he had not crossed the Rappahannock nor repaired the bridges. * * *

Do you propose in that part of the above after "should he have evacuated that region, and you are not required to oppose," &c., that Generals Jackson, Field, and myself should unite, or only General Field and myself? As the preceding speaks of my combining with General Jackson, the latter portion would seem to contemplate the same combination. Do you propose in striking at the enemy in front of Fredericksburg (combining my force with General Field for that purpose) that he should be attacked from Fredericksburg or that the force should cross above? I understand by the "Rappahannock Bridge," in the first part of the above extract, the one on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Probably the above is set forth more fully in your letter to General Jackson which I sent on this afternoon; also it is likely or possible that the movements of the enemy may modify the whole matter. Still it is better to have it clear. I would be glad if you would explain whether you intend a combination with General Jackson in both cases, as seems to me most likely to be the case.

Firing (artillery) was heard this afternoon toward General Jackson's position beyond Swift Run Gap.

Respectfully,

R. S. EWELL,
Major-General.

P. S.—I have withdrawn the regiment of infantry left at Rapidan on picket. There is now on that route (Orange and Alexandria Railroad) but the cavalry; three companies on the Rappahannock.

SWIFT RUN GAP, *April 26, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I am much obliged for the papers you sent me yesterday. Banks, at last accounts, was still at New Market with his main body. I am only about 16 miles from Fisher's Gap and 28 from New Market.

Do you make regular reports to General Johnston?

The general directed me to send communications for him to you. Please acknowledge receipt of the accompanying one and let me know to what point you send it.

Very truly, yours,

T. J. JACKSON.

SWIFT RUN GAP, *April 26, 1862—1.50 p. m.*

Major-General EWELL:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Ashby writes me that he is falling back before a superior force of the enemy (infantry and cavalry).

The enemy, when he wrote, had advanced within about 7 miles of my

position. Please move forward to Stanardsville at dawn to-morrow morning, unless you hear from me to the contrary before that time.

Very truly, yours,

T. J. JACKSON.

SWIFT RUN GAP, April 26, 1862—8.40 p. m.

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL,

Commanding Potomac District :

MY DEAR GENERAL: I wrote to you this afternoon, requesting you to move forward for Stanardsville at dawn to-morrow morning. I write a second time, lest you should not have received the first dispatch.

What time do you suppose you will reach Stanardsville? If you can encamp this side of the town it would be preferable, provided your troops would not be overmarched thereby. It is important that your command should come up in good condition.

Very truly, yours,

T. J. JACKSON.

HEADQUARTERS,

Richmond, Va., April 27, 1862.

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL, *Somerset County :*

GENERAL: I have just received, by the hands of Lieutenant Alexander, your letter of the 26th instant. It was my object in my letter of the 25th to explain briefly the position of the enemy north of the Rapahannock and to suggest the practicability of a combination of your army with General Jackson's to strike at General Banks, or should that be not advisable and your force not required to hold Banks in check, that with the available part of it for other operations you should unite yourself with the force under Generals Anderson and Field, and drive back the enemy attempting the occupation of Fredericksburg. My views were more fully set forth in my communication to General Jackson, and my desire was that you should possess yourself of the necessary information for any movement that might be determined on.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,

General.

HEADQUARTERS,

Richmond, Va., April 27, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HENRY HETH,

Commanding, &c., Lewisburg, Va. :

GENERAL: From the reports which have reached him General Lee is led to believe that nearly all of the Federal Army has retired from your front, and indeed from Western Virginia. He directs me to request you to make an early report of the state of affairs in your department, giving, as nearly as you can, the force and position of the enemy opposed to you, your own strength, and your views as to whether it would not be expedient and more desirable to move a part or the whole of your army toward Staunton, for the purpose of re-enforcing the army operating in the valley. Of course it would not do to leave the Virginia Central and Virginia and Tennessee Railroads entirely unprotected,

but if the enemy is as weak and quiet in the Kanawha as he is represented, a sufficient guard could be detailed from your command to protect the roads, and still leave a force which would materially strengthen the Army of the Valley, and with other re-enforcements enable it perhaps to act on the offensive. On the 16th instant instructions were sent to Col. W. E. Peters, Forty-fifth Virginia Regiment, to collect his regiment and repair to Knoxville for duty under General Kirby Smith. This was done under the impression that the Forty-fifth Regiment constituted a part of the Floyd Brigade, all of which it was understood had been furloughed. By a letter received from Colonel Peters this morning it is ascertained that he is on duty with his regiment under your command, and he has been instructed to continue in the position assigned him by you until further orders.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SWIFT RUN GAP, *April 27, 1862—7.20 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your dispatch of 7 p. m.* yesterday and the other two letters have been received. No additional news, except that the enemy has withdrawn the greater part of his forces from the Columbia Bridge.

Very truly, yours,

T. J. JACKSON.

SWIFT RUN GAP, *April 27, 1862—1.40 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL:

DEAR GENERAL: It would be better for you not to advance any farther than you can in good marching order, and I am of the opinion that you had better encamp in the vicinity of Stanardsville to-night, and to-morrow make an early start and get as near the Gap as you can consistent with comfort.

Please let me know whether you can bring with you any forage. I have great difficulty in procuring it here. What do you know about Federal forces being in the vicinity of Warrenton?

I desire all the information that can be had on this point.

Very truly, yours,

T. J. JACKSON.

(Indorsed :) Received 3 p. m. April 27, 1862.

SWIFT RUN GAP, *April 28, 1862.*

General R. E. LEE, *Commanding C. S. Army:*

GENERAL: I should have answered your letter of 23d instant before this had I possessed the requisite information. I have reason to believe that Banks has near 21,000 men within a day's march of me. He

* Not found.

has moved his main body from New Market to Harrisonburg, leaving probably a brigade at New Market and between the town and the Shenandoah to guard against a force getting in his rear. I am a strong advocate of concentrating our forces on the enemy in his exposed positions. I have made arrangements for ascertaining whether there is still a force in the vicinity of Warrenton. Day before yesterday the enemy drove in my picket, and being apprehensive that Banks would advance on me, I requested General Ewell to move forward in the direction of Swift Run Gap, in the vicinity of which he now is. It may be that in a few days I will be able to attack some exposed point.

If you could send me 5,000 more troops by railroad to Charlottesville I would join that re-enforcement at Port Republic, and move directly from that point on Banks if he does not receive re-enforcements. On yesterday week there were near 7,000 men in the neighborhood of Winchester, under Blenker; as yet I have not heard of their having joined Banks. Whilst I propose to attack Banks in front if you will send me 5,000 more men, yet the more you can send the better, as it would not only increase the prospect of success in battle, but would also increase the prospect of reaping the fruit of victory. As Charlottesville is connected by railroad with Fredericksburg, could you not send me troops from Fredericksburg? Now, it appears to me, is the golden opportunity for striking a blow. Until I hear from you I will watch an opportunity for attacking some exposed point.

If Banks would advance on me here, I have, with General Ewell, ample force for driving him back; but it does not appear to me that Banks designs pursuing me farther in this direction.

Should it become necessary, General Ewell and myself can move on Warrenton either via Sperryville or by Orange Court-House.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., April 28, 1862.

Col. L. B. NORTHPROP,

Commissary-General, &c., Richmond, Va.:

COLONEL: In addition to the troops moving to the vicinity of Fredericksburg, of which your department has already received notice (viz, one brigade from North Carolina and one from South Carolina), General Holmes has been directed to forward a brigade from his command to this city, which is to proceed also and join the army near Fredericksburg. It will be necessary to provide supplies, if there is not already a sufficiency in that quarter, for, say, 12,000 or 15,000 men, in addition to the force heretofore under General Field.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

SWIFT RUN GAP, *April 28, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Please leave your command in some comfortable position near where you may be when this reaches you and come on in person, as I am anxious to see you as soon as practicable.

Very truly, yours,

T. J. JACKSON.

SWIFT RUN GAP, *April 29, 1862.*

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding C. S. Army:

GENERAL: AS I do not believe that Banks will advance on me in my present position, I am disposed, unless you send me large reinforcements, to adopt one of three plans, viz, either to leave General Ewell here to threaten Banks' rear in the event of his advancing on Staunton, and move with my command rapidly on the force in front of General Edward Johnson, or else, co-operating with General Ewell, to attack the enemy's detached force between New Market and the Shenandoah, and, if successful in this, then to press forward and get in Banks' rear at New Market, and thus induce him to fall back; the third is to pass down the Shenandoah to Sperryville, and thus threaten Winchester via Front Royal. I believe that this would cause the enemy to fall back. From Sperryville I could move either in the direction of Front Royal, Warrenton, or, if my command should be opposed by too large a Federal force, it could turn off toward Culpeper Court-House. To get in Banks' rear with my present force would be rather a dangerous undertaking, as I would have to cross the river and immediately cross the Massanutten Mountain, during which the enemy would have decidedly the advantage of position. Of the three plans I give the preference to attacking the force west of Staunton, for, if successful, I would afterward only have Banks to contend with, and in doing this would be re-enforced by General Edward Johnson, and by that time you might be able to give me reinforcements, which, united with the troops now under my control, would enable me to defeat Banks; and if he should be routed and his command destroyed, nearly all our own forces here could, if necessary, cross the Blue Ridge to Warrenton, Fredericksburg, or any other threatened point. I have written to General Edward Johnson to know what force, in addition to his command, would be required for a successful blow in his vicinity. If I receive an answer justifying a move in that direction I may leave here to-morrow via Port Republic.

Please send me part of Alexander's signal corps, if you can spare it; if not, please send me the system of signals, so that I may have persons instructed.

The enemy's signals give him a great advantage over me.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
Swift Run Gap, April 29, 1862.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding Department of Northern Virginia:

MY DEAR GENERAL: On Saturday last Banks drove in my pickets, and apprehending that he might advance on me, I ordered up General Ewell, who is now encamped near the eastern base of the Blue Ridge.

Banks has the principal part of his command at Harrisonburg, 18 miles from here.

Very truly, yours,

T. J. JACKSON.

HEADQUARTERS, *Richmond, Va., April 29, 1862.*

Brigadier-General HETH,

Commanding, &c., Bonsack's Depot, Va.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 22d was received this morning, and also your telegram of yesterday's date, stating that you were retiring with your force in the direction of Bonsack's Depot, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, for reasons given. In my letter of the 18th instant, which it appears you had received, it was intended to point out the general policy considered best to be pursued by you in the event of the contingencies referred to. After sending back your supplies, shoes, &c., to Lynchburg, and rendering your army as light and movable as possible, it was not intended that you should retire with your whole force, leaving the country of your operations exposed until the necessity arrived. Relieved of the embarrassment of transportation, it was hoped that you could keep possession of the country between Lewisburg and the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad and yet be prepared to retire toward the railroad when necessary, with a view to the defense of the point threatened. It was thought that the line of the Peter's Mountain might have afforded points for defending the approaches of the railroad, and that when you did withdraw it would be by the route through Peterstown, according to previous understanding, as expressed in your letter of the 18th March. As regards the movement of the regiments of Colonels Peters and Jenifer, you have already been advised, and authorized to retain the former. The order for the cavalry was predicated upon your report of scarcity of forage and its consequent inefficiency.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
April 29, 1862.

General R. E. LEE,

Commanding C. S. Army, Richmond:

GENERAL: The enemy's movements, to which I referred in my telegram last evening from General Field's camp, were reported in the inclosed letter. Of course we can only rely on such information, however respectable the source, so far as to increase vigilance. The information as to the movements down the river was confirmed by our scouts last evening to the extent that a regiment of cavalry and some artillery arrived at Snowdon (Mr. John Seddon's) farm and pitched their tents. Lieutenant-Colonel Lee, who is heading a force in person to-day, will give me some further information. I think the design of the enemy is to move soon in the direction of Richmond (and that they are collecting a large force for the purpose), with a view of occupying *en route* the rear of the Peninsular Army. I will do what I can to watch him, but in front of his large force, so much of which is cavalry and artillery, I do not think we can be very bold until more troops arrive. I therefore respectfully renew my application to have Walker's brigade, also Bruce's battery, one section of which was taken from my brigade and retained at Goldsborough, as well as a regiment of that brigade, Stovall's (or Cobb's) cavalry, and such other troops as can be sent.

I have ordered General Gregg's (Second) brigade to halt at Milford and throw out pickets, and have added another regiment to it. I have

also ordered General Field's (First) brigade, now on my left and rear 7 miles, to move to my front and right in the direction of Fredericksburg and Port Royal. All the cavalry I have (between 400 and 500) is attached to his brigade, with which he will watch the movements of the enemy up and down the river. It is too small for the service, but I am satisfied the officers will make the best use of it possible. I want cavalry in front of Milford to scour the valley all the way down to Tappahannock.

I have the honor to inclose a memorandum given me by a respectable citizen of Fredericksburg (Mr. Richards) fleeing from that place, who will be in Richmond to-morrow, and respectfully suggest that as Cueto has made the impression in Fredericksburg that he is a spy, it may be well to send for Roberts to confront him.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

J. R. ANDERSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

FREDERICKSBURG, *April 28, 1862—12 o'clock.*

DEAR SIR: Within half an hour I sent a letter addressed as this, believing it important that you should be immediately advised:

1st. The enemy have refused any communication with their side to-day, and for the first time.

2d. It is apparent that the enemy's force opposite to us is much diminished.

3d. Respectable citizens heard great knocking and hammering during the night, as if breaking up.

4th. A regiment of cavalry is now passing down the river opposite us.

5th. General McDowell arrived at Chatham from Washington on yesterday.

6th. It is said a large number of troops landed at Boyd's Hole, King George, and at Potomac Creek, 9 miles from here, on yesterday.

7th. It is certain that the enemy have had spies and one mounted scout through this country, as a respectable citizen saw him swim his horse across by the side of the ferry-boat.

8th. Another respectable citizen heard a negro, who had been connected with the railroad line, tell a group of the enemy in their camp yesterday that we had from 5,000 to 10,000 men at Guiney's, and that more were coming.

9th. It is safe to conclude that the enemy are fully informed of the numbers and position of our troops.

10th. Intelligent citizens say that 10 to 12 miles below this are places of crossing the river which will put the enemy within 8 miles of Guiney's and 15 of Milford.

11th. And that it is the strategy of the enemy which, with a few hours of forced march, threatens disaster to our troops.

12th. That some movement is now in progress by them you may rest assured, and that they expect to take our troops by surprise by such flank movement seems most probable.

13th. An intelligent citizen some four or five days ago heard a soldier say that in ten days the term of his regiment (Fourteenth New York) would be up and then they return home. Perhaps this movement is attempted that by success they may retain them.

With much respect,

T. B. BARTOW,

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., April '29, 1862.

Maj. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON,
Commanding Department, &c., Charleston, S. C.:

GENERAL: I am directed by General Lee to say that there is an urgent demand for more light artillery for service with the army in advance near Fredericksburg, and to ask if you cannot spare Captain Thornton's; Captain Latham's, or some other battery from your department? He hopes that by this time some of the artillery companies in South Carolina which were without batteries when he left the department have obtained their pieces, and that you will have it in your power to forward one or more of the Virginia companies for the above-mentioned purpose.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., April 30, 1862.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON,
Swift Run Gap, Va.:

GENERAL: I have had the honor to receive your letter of yesterday's date. From the reports entitled to credit that have reached me the force of the enemy opposite Fredericksburg is too large to admit of a reduction of our army in that quarter. By so doing it would not only open an attack upon Richmond, but might jeopardize the safety of the army in the Peninsula by threatening its rear. I very much regret my inability to send you the re-enforcements you desire and which might enable you to make an advantageous movement. Unless a sufficient force can be obtained by a union of the commands of Generals Edward Johnson and Ewell and your own, there is no other way of obtaining one. Should this not enable you to move against General Banks, I think you would at least be able to disperse such troops as may be in the vicinity of Warrenton. Should, however, the enemy have evacuated that region, then a portion of General Ewell's force could be detached to Fredericksburg, where he might be able to strike a successful blow at the enemy still north of the Rappahannock. It may be necessary to detach General Ewell with one of his brigades in any event from his present position and assign him to the command of the troops in the Aquia District. The enemy seems to have concentrated his forces on his two flanks, leaving his center open, and we shall have to do the same to oppose him. Please inform me whether General Ewell, with one of his brigades, can be spared for this service. You could hold the upper country against Banks.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., April 30, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH R. ANDERSON, *Fredericksburg, Va.:*

GENERAL: Your report of to-day of the enemy's movements I think indicates an intention to withdraw from his position at Chatham. If

it should be his intention to cross the Rappahannock it will be shown by his preparation of boats. But I think it more probable that he will move down the Northern Neck for the purpose of marauding or procuring provisions. I do not think his strength as great as has been represented to you, and believe that it would be in your power to follow him and cut him off from his communication at Aquia. Should he attempt to cross the river it will probably be at Port Royal, with a view of threatening your rear and the communication of the Army of the Peninsula. In that event you must certainly oppose him with your whole force.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
Near Stanardsville, April 30, 1862.

General R. E. LEE, *Richmond :*

GENERAL: I have the honor to report my division still at this point, in obedience to instructions from General Jackson.

I beg to call your attention to the fact, formerly reported by me, that I have no force except cavalry pickets between this point and General Field. The only defense, as far as I am concerned, east of this being the three cavalry companies left on the line of the Rappahannock. This I reported to General Jackson.

I had an interview with General Jackson the other day and am now starting to see him again by his request.

I have the best means at my disposal employed in obtaining information of the enemy on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad; expect news to-night, which will be communicated at once to General Jackson.

Both in front of General Jackson and in Fauquier the enemy seem to be living on the country, paying for nothing and wantonly destroying the resources.

There is a large quantity of wheat, stock cattle, &c., on this line that ought to be secured for future need.

From the conversation held with General Jackson I inferred that he considered the force of General Banks too strong to be attacked with confidence by our combined commands.

I beg leave to say that it seems important to me that the whole line, including the forces south of Fredericksburg (Generals Field and Anderson), should be under one general, authorized to combine them against any point deemed advisable. This does not seem the case at present, and the enemy are exhausting the country at free cost.

I send this by Major Green, who goes to Richmond on public service.

Respectfully, &c.,

R. S. EWELL,
Major-General.

P. S.—I am subsisting from the vicinity—probably within 10 miles. I would be able to do so for ten days longer.

I ordered ten days' supply laid in at Gordonsville.

My transportation would enable me to carry probably eight days' rations.

R. S. E.

12 m.—I have just returned from my interview with General Jackson. He moves toward Staunton and I take his position.

I have just heard from a scout, a gentleman of standing, whose letter I send by General Taylor. He reports the line stripped in front of the Rappahannock toward Manassas; promises more positive information in a few days.

I have not destroyed the bridges, &c., on the railroad between the Rappahannock and Rapidan. They are small, and I was instructed not to destroy the one over the Rapidan.

General Taylor takes this to Richmond. He is well posted in the position of affairs on the Rappahannock and the forces of the enemy, as far as known to this time.

R. S. E.

[Inclosure.]

MADISON COURT-HOUSE, *April 29, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL:

DEAR SIR: I have just seen Mr. Green, from Rappahannock County, who visited Warrenton the night before last. No Yankees were there except a few stragglers. They occupied the railroads in detachments of from 50 to 100 men at intervals of about 5 miles.

I have been unable to learn yet where their principal forces are, but think from all the information I can get that Geary is somewhere between Salem and Markham.

Geary has threatened to hold the citizens responsible for any obstruction placed on the railroads by any one. I feel satisfied that they do not occupy Fauquier or Prince William in force.

If possible you shall hear from me to-morrow, but recollect that from Stanardsville to the Rappahannock it is not less than 50 miles. The roads are in many places very bad.

From here to Stanardsville it is 15 miles. The road is very bad in many places, and it is at least a day's march to this point. From here to Culpeper is 20 miles.

I cannot learn that any one but Geary is in command at Fauquier.

I may be absent several days. I shall not return until I get something definite, but will endeavor to keep you advised of all movements of the enemy in Fauquier.

Yours,

ALFRED MOSS

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., May 1, 1862.

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL,
Commanding, &c., near Stanardsville:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 30th ultimo, with the inclosure, is received. A letter from General Jackson of the 29th ultimo apprised me of a movement toward Staunton which he had in contemplation, and which is doubtless that referred to by you. This explains the necessity of your occupying the place of General Jackson until his return. All the information I have received confirms your intelligence with regard to the force of the enemy in front of the Rappahannock toward Manassas. It is desirable to remove the supplies in the country referred to by you, but I do not know how it can be done. The cattle, horses, &c., might be driven off, and I advise that you continue to accumulate stores at Gordonsville for your command. You will keep your com-

mand in readiness to move toward Fredericksburg or to co-operate with General Jackson in any movement he may make against the enemy at the White Plains or Salem, as occasion may require.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., May 1, 1862.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON,
Commanding, &c., *Swift Run Gap*:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 29th ultimo is received, and I have carefully considered the three plans of operation proposed by you. I must leave the selection of the one to be adopted to your judgment. So far as re-enforcements at this time are concerned, I have already informed you of the state of affairs that prevents me from sending them. You will therefore use your discretion in employing the forces now available so as to accomplish the best result you can attain. If you can strike an effective blow against the enemy west of Staunton it will be very advantageous. You might then avail yourself of your success to bring with you General Johnson's command, leaving a guard on the road beyond Staunton, and move your army thus re-enforced back to the Blue Ridge. Should your combined forces, with those of General Ewell, prove strong enough to warrant an attack on General Banks, it might then be made. But if this should not be the case, as my information of Banks' strength leads me to suppose, you would by this combination be enabled to leave a force sufficient to mask your movement, and send a strong column to attack the enemy at White Plains or Salem. This would threaten Banks' communication at Winchester and probably cause him to fall back. It might also relieve the pressure at Fredericksburg. You must use your judgment and discretion in these matters, and be careful to husband the strength of your command as much as possible. Two signal-men have been ordered to you. They can readily instruct as many as you may require.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
Brown's Gap, May 3, 1862.

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL [*Conrad's Store*]:

MY DEAR GENERAL: The bad roads have greatly impeded my progress, but my opinion is that the roads have been so repaired by my command that they are in a better condition than before I left you. The proposition to turn Banks by New Market has received much attention from me, and we both consulted together about it previous to my leaving. I am of the opinion that the attempt is too hazardous so long as Banks keeps a strong force near New Market.

I have been relying on spies for my information from the enemy.

Yesterday — were sent you. I regret that the entire company could not be spared.

Very truly, yours,

T. J. JACKSON.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,

May 3, 1862.

W. H. TAYLOR, *Assistant Adjutant-General*:

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows in answer to yours of April 18:

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. C. S. WINDER.

2d Virginia Regiment.....	758
4th Virginia Regiment.....	840
5th Virginia Regiment.....	902
27th Virginia Regiment.....	418
33d Virginia Regiment.....	763
	<hr/>
	3,681

Second Brigade.

Col. J. A. CAMPBELL (Forty-eighth Regiment.)

1st Virginia Battalion, P. A. C. S.....	366
21st Virginia Regiment.....	600
42d Virginia Regiment.....	750
48th Virginia Regiment.....	800
	<hr/>
	2,516

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO.

10th Virginia Regiment.....	700
23d Virginia Regiment.....	600
37th Virginia Regiment.....	900
	<hr/>
	2,200

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General, Commanding Valley District.

WHITE HALL, May 4, 1862.

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL:

MY DEAR GENERAL: General Edward Johnson informs me that yesterday evening a regiment of the enemy from the west advanced within 16 miles of him, and he requests me to "come up as soon as possible." I accordingly press forward. Do what you can consistently with the safety of your command to prevent Banks giving assistance to the forces in front of Johnson. This force may be trying to form a junction with Banks. Keep your lookout on the Mountain. Near McGaheysville there is a road, I understand, that leads to Port Republic. Ashby pointed it out to me the other day. Should you advance on Banks, you might find it necessary to fall back on this road. I barely mention this road, so that you may examine into its condition with a view to using it. Your right flank would be more secure in falling back on this road than on the one to Swift Run Gap. But you must judge for yourself as to the roads and movements which will give the best results.

Very truly, yours,

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
Staunton, May 5, 1862.

W. H. TAYLOR, *Assistant Adjutant-General*:

SIR: Your letter of the 16th ultimo did not reach me until the 2d instant. Pressure of business, I regret to say, has prevented an earlier answer.

I so felt the importance of having the cavalry of this district more thoroughly organized, drilled, and disciplined as to induce me to take action in the matter; but Colonel Ashby claimed that I could not interfere with his organization, as he was acting under the instructions of the late Secretary of War, Mr. Benjamin. These instructions or authority are contained in letters written on the 21st and 22d of February last, and authorize Colonel Ashby to raise cavalry, infantry, and heavy artillery. Copies of these letters have been forwarded to the War Department, accompanied with the indorsed communication from Colonel Ashby and my remarks thereon. Colonel Ashby and Major Funsten are the only field officers belonging to the cavalry under Colonel Ashby. Colonel Ashby reports that there has never been any regimental organization of any part of his command. When I took steps for organizing, drilling, and disciplining the cavalry both of its field officers sent in their resignations, and such was Colonel Ashby's influence over his command that I became well satisfied that if I persisted in my attempt to increase the efficiency of the cavalry it would produce the contrary effect, as Colonel Ashby's influence, who is very popular with his men, would be thrown against me.

Under these circumstances I refrained taking further action in the matter (as I was in the face of the enemy) until the War Department should have an opportunity of acting in the case.

Colonel Ashby reports twenty-one companies of cavalry, but he includes a number of men who re-enlisted from the infantry with the understanding that they should serve in the cavalry, but I have uniformly prohibited such re-enlistments, as it is important that men should continue in that arm in which they have been serving. At present there is no field officer on duty with the cavalry referred to, as Colonel Ashby and Major Funsten are both sick. It is important that the cavalry should be organized into regiments at the earliest practicable moment.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

RICHMOND, May 7, 1862.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War, with the request that explicit instructions be given in reference to the command of Colonel Ashby and its organization. I did not know before that Colonel Ashby's command embraced more than cavalry, which I have been endeavoring to get organized and instructed.

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS, *Richmond, Va., May 5, 1862.**

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL, *Comdg., &c., Swift Run Gap*:

GENERAL: The brigade of General Branch, of North Carolina troops,

*The true date of this letter was probably May 15. It was received by Ewell May 17.

has been ordered to report to you at Gordonsville. One regiment, Colonel Lane's, has already been sent to that point, and is to be prepared for service there. Another will go forward at once and the rest as fast as they arrive.

I desire that these troops shall not be drawn to Swift Run Gap unless your necessities require it, the object being to form a strong column for the purpose of moving beyond the Rappahannock to cut off the enemy's communication between Winchester and Alexandria. I desire that you will cause the troops to be put in readiness to move, and when you get an opportunity make the demonstration.

I have carefully read the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Munford, and also your letter to General Johnston, and will send the latter by courier.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

STAUNTON, May 5, 1862—9.20 p. m.

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL:

GENERAL: I understand from various sources that the enemy has left Harrisonburg.

Captain Winfield, of the cavalry, has gone in that direction, and I sent him word to try and communicate to you any information he may receive. If the enemy has advanced in the direction of the Warm Springs it must be for the purpose of effecting a junction with Milroy, and if you can do anything to call him back I hope that you will do so.

Very truly, yours,

T. J. JACKSON.

FROM RICHMOND,
(Received at Gordonsville May 6, 1862.)

General R. S. EWELL, *Care Major Boyle:*

If enemy have withdrawn from Harrisonburg I see no necessity for your division at Swift Run Gap. Object may be concentration at Fredericksburg. Try and ascertain. Can you cut off party at Culpeper Court-House?

R. E. LEE,
General.

STAUNTON, May 6, 1862.

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL:

MY DEAR GENERAL: A woman who came to Harrisonburg with the Federals reports that the enemy, it was said, had orders to fall back to Strasburg. Should they move back there I hope that you will follow as far as may be consistent with your safety, so that they may know that their movements are being watched. I expect to move at least part of my command this evening upon the mission of which I named before leaving you.

Very truly, yours,

T. J. JACKSON.

P. S.—Should you follow the enemy and have to fall back before I join you, circumstances may render it desirable for you to cross the

Shenandoah via Columbia Bridge to Fisher's Gap or via Port Republic by Brown's Gap. But this must be judged of for yourself.

STAUNTON, May 6, 1862—9.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of to-day* has been received. Has the enemy left Columbia Bridge yet? Do not leave the valley so long as Banks is in it and I am on the expedition of which I spoke to you. If you will follow Banks down the valley you will soon ascertain whether he designs going to cross the Blue Ridge.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

MAY 7, 1862—6.20 a. m.

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL:

GENERAL: I am leaving for the west in great haste. I will send you a spy named McVicar, whom you can send to Front Royal to ascertain whether the enemy leave the valley. If the enemy go down the valley beyond the neighborhood of Mount Jackson or New Market you should follow him, but not compromise your safety.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

CONRAD'S STORE, May 7, 1862.

General L. O'B. BRANCH:

GENERAL: Yours of this date* has just been received. I cannot leave this place at present, but it is of the last consequence that the enemy do not cross the Rapidan. Should they cross the Rappahannock and your scouts report them in force to march on toward the Rapidan, it will be necessary that you move the balance of your brigade, or at least one regiment, to the support of Colonel Lane. I presume you have a battery, although it is not mentioned in your report. Should you not have one attached to your brigade I desire you will report the fact at once.

You ought to require some two or three horses for mounting your express riders.

General Jackson is not here and I may not be able to leave for several days, and indeed events may bring you up here, or at least in this direction. Under any circumstances the enemy must not get the south bank of Rapidan.

Colonel Hays, Seventh Louisiana, killed 9 Federals to-day (left on field); took 21 prisoners. They carried off a number of wounded and scattered, throwing away arms, &c., the horsemen swimming the river in great confusion.

General Trimble's brigade is near Stanardsville, ready to support you at the Rapidan or return here, as circumstances may require.

* Not found.

The cavalry on picket at and around Culpeper and on the line of the Rappahannock will be under your orders.

Colonel Munford's cavalry is near Madison Court-House, ordered to this point. Captain Watts reports himself driven from Culpeper Court-House, but reoccupying the position. He ought to be supported by infantry from Colonel Lane's regiment.

At this time you can consider yourself secure from the direction of Madison Court-House. That from Culpeper Court-House is most important.

You had better visit the Rapidan, and if you deem it advisable to send a regiment at once it could go by rail.

Yours,

R. S. EWELL,
Major-General.

P. S.—I think, since commencing this letter, you had better send an additional regiment to Colonel Lane. Should we want them here, they can come by rail to Gordonsville and thence march to Stanardsville.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 15. }

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, May 7, 1862.

The regiments comprising the brigade of General William Mahone, now *en route* from the Department of Norfolk to Richmond, will move as soon after their arrival in this city as transportation can be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department to Gordonsville, Va., and report for duty to Major-General Ewell.

* * * * *

By order of General Lee:

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., May 8, 1862.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON,
Commanding, Staunton, Va.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 5th instant, reporting your presence at Staunton and the movements of the troops *en route* to that place, has been received. I have not seen Captain Imboden. If I can find him I will urge him to join you with such men as he can at once, as you desired. From the retrograde movement of the enemy down the valley, and their apparent intention to leave it, it is presumed that General Banks contemplates a move in the direction of Fredericksburg, for the purpose of forming a junction with the column of General McDowell in front of that city. Should it be ascertained that this is his intention there will be no necessity for retaining the division of General Ewell at Swift Run Gap, and I have already so advised General Ewell by telegraph on the 6th and again by letter to-day, at the same time suggesting to him the practicability of striking Banks a blow while *en route* to Fredericksburg. With this view it was recommended that he move the bulk of his command to Gordonsville or the line of the Rappahan-

nock, leaving a sufficient force to watch the pass through Swift Run Gap. Moreover, in this latter position he would be enabled the more readily to re-enforce General Anderson, who is this side of Fredericksburg, if necessary; of course the above course would only be pursued when it was positively ascertained that the enemy intended leaving the valley. General Ewell states in his letter of the 6th instant that he will not leave his position at Swift Run Gap until the enemy have entirely left the valley or until he has orders to that effect from you.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
May 8, 1862—5.10 a. m.

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL:

GENERAL: If the enemy are in the vicinity of New Market I hope that he will remain there. All that I desire you to do is to keep near enough to Banks to let him know that if he goes down the valley you will follow him and that you are all the time in striking distance of him. I can only give general instructions; you must conform to circumstances; but try to avoid bringing on a general engagement with Banks' present force, unless he attempts to cross the Blue Ridge, where you can meet him in a strong position.

So far the enemy has abandoned the greater part of his baggage; about enough for a regiment. General Johnson had a skirmish yesterday; killed and wounded several and took 2 prisoners. One of them states that Milroy has about 6,000 men, and that Schenck is about a day's march from him with 6,000 more. Johnson is on the top of the Shenandoah, 28 miles from Staunton; we were west of the mountain yesterday evening, but the enemy opened upon us with artillery and prevented our encamping there, as I desired; consequently I fell back to a more secure position. This morning we move forward, and I pray that God will bless us with success. So long as Banks remains at New Market it would not be prudent for you to advance on him via Harri-sonburg. Should he abandon Columbia Bridge I hope that you will place a guard there.

Very respectfully, yours,

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., May 8, 1862.

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL,
Commanding, &c., beyond Gordonsville, Va.:

GENERAL: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 6th instant,* reporting the movements of the enemy down the valley and the condition of affairs east of the Blue Ridge. As I telegraphed you on the same day as the date of your letter, I see no necessity for retaining your division at Swift Run Gap, if it is ascertained that the intention of the enemy is to retire from the valley and that he no longer meditates an advance toward Staunton. From present indica-

*Not found.

tions it is thought that the column under General Banks will attempt to form a junction with that opposite Fredericksburg, under General McDowell. If you ascertain this to be the fact an opportunity might be presented for intercepting Banks' march and striking him a blow while *en route* for Fredericksburg, and with this view it is suggested that you move the bulk of your command to Gordonsville, on the line of the Rappahannock, so as to have it available for the purpose, and moreover to enable you more readily to form a junction with the force this side of Fredericksburg, under General Anderson. If necessary, a small force could be left to watch the pass through Swift Run Gap if the above course is adopted. I have to-day written to General Jackson, advising him of the contents of this letter. Should you move, you will report the fact to him.

In addition to the brigade of General Branch, that of General Mahone, from the Department of Norfolk, has been ordered to Gordonsville to report to you for duty. Two regiments of the latter have already left this city for that place.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

CONRAD'S STORE, *Swift Run Gap, May 8, 1862.*

General R. E. LEE, *Commanding, &c :*

GENERAL: There has been no change of affairs here since I wrote last. General Jackson is still up the valley; his directions to me are to remain where I am. General Banks is encamped from in and around New Market to the Columbia Bridge.

General Branch reported three regiments of his brigade were at Gordonsville. I ordered two to the Rapidan, the Federals having been reported across the Rappahannock, near Brandy.

I have General Trimble's brigade on this pass, and one regiment holding Friters' (or Williams') Gap, leading to Madison Court-House from New Market.

There have been two or three skirmishes, one pretty sharp one yesterday, between Colonel Hays' Seventh Louisiana and an Indiana regiment (Thirteenth) of General Shields' brigade; the latter left 9 dead, 24 prisoners, and fled in great confusion.

Respectfully, &c.,

R. S. EWELL,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

RICHMOND, VA., *May 10, 1862.*

Respectfully forwarded for information of General Johnston, commanding Northern Virginia.

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS.
Richmond, May 10, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH R. ANDERSON, *Commanding, &c. :*

GENERAL: I have received your letter of the 9th instant, and in view of the greatly superior force of the enemy, as represented, must counsel

extreme watchfulness and caution on your part, which will be necessary to guard against any attempt to cut off your command, either by crossing with a column at Port Royal, while engaging you in front, or otherwise. I must leave it to your judgment to determine when it may become necessary to retire from your present position and place a few more miles between you and the enemy.

Inquiry has been made concerning the Second Georgia Battalion, but no answer has yet been received.

As stated in letter of yesterday, Cobb's cavalry left for Guiney's Station on Wednesday.

The depot commissary states that 45,600 pounds of hard bread had been shipped, in partial fulfillment of your requisition, prior to the 8th instant, when all the supply remaining on hand was used to meet the urgent demands of General Johnston. The additional amount will be forwarded to you at once.

The Surgeon-General has been applied to, and he promises to send all the ambulances at present available to supply the lack in your command. When more troops arrive from Norfolk I shall be able to send you additional re-enforcements.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

McDOWELL, *May 10, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL :

MY DEAR GENERAL : I desire to follow the enemy as far as practicable to-day. My troops are in advance. Should circumstances justify it, I will try, through God's blessing, to get in Banks' rear; and if I succeed in this I desire you to press him as far as may be consistent with your own safety should he fall back.

Very truly, yours,

T. J. JACKSON.

P. S.—Can you replace my cavalry in the valley and let me have my whole mounted force if necessary?

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
May 10, 1862.

Lieut. Col. A. Smead, Twelfth Georgia Regiment, is appointed inspector-general of the Valley District, and will be respected and obeyed as such.

By order of Major-General Jackson :

R. L. DABNEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., May 11, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH R. ANDERSON,
Commanding, &c., Massaponax, Va. :

GENERAL : I had the honor to receive your letter of yesterday's date.* You are correct in your conjectures relative to the force sent

* Not found.

to Gordonsville and the object in collecting it in that quarter. It was hoped that a favorable opportunity would have been presented for penetrating the country and cutting Banks' communication with Alexandria and relieving the pressure on Fredericksburg. General Ewell, in the event of a forward movement, would have communicated with you. He is now at Swift Run Gap, and may yet be detained there some days, as General Jackson has united with General Edward Johnson, and is driving the enemy back toward Cheat Mountains. As regards the force of the enemy opposite Fredericksburg, I have good reason to believe that it has been much exaggerated. From a secret agent, who has been through their lines, I learn that the force immediately opposite the town is not more than 3,600 or 3,700, and from 10,000 to 15,000 between that and the Potomac. It is stated that there is no intention of an advance by this column in this direction, but it is merely to divert our attention and withdraw troops from other sections. The agent also reports that this is the object of Banks' column. I think if McDowell was as strong as reported to you he would have crossed the Rappahannock before this. You must not, however, relax your watchfulness or fail to take advantage of any false step of the enemy, and will, of course, conform all your movements to the direction of General Johnston.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., May 12, 1862.

General R. S. EWELL,
Commanding, &c., Swift Run Gap:

GENERAL: I am directed by General Lee to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, and to say that he approves of your action in remaining in your present position so long as the enemy remains stationary in the valley or while it is necessary to the movements of General Jackson. His suggestions were based upon the supposition that the enemy should entirely leave the valley and General Jackson no longer requires the presence of your command at Swift Run Gap. As regards the need of light artillery with your command, the battery of Captain Carrington, now at Charlottesville, will, if ready for field service, be immediately ordered to report for duty at Gordonsville.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEAR FRANKLIN, *May 12, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your dispatch respecting Banks having three days' rations cooked, &c., has been received. I am inclined to think that he is preparing to move back toward Winchester.

The enemy has been re-enforced, and will apparently give battle about 4 miles from here if I continue to press on. I expect to reconnoiter his position before advancing.

Yours, truly,

T. J. JACKSON.

P. S.—I desire you to remain in the valley as long as Banks does; at least until I return.

T. J. J.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
May 12, 1862.

Brigadier-General BRANCH, *Gordonsville, Va.:*

GENERAL: You will take command of all troops assigned to this division which may be at Gordonsville or in its vicinity.

By order of General Ewell:

JAS. BARBOUR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cross-Roads, New Kent County, May 13, 1862.

Major-General EWELL:

GENERAL: I have written to Major-General Jackson to return to the valley near you, and if your united force is strong enough to attack General Banks.

Should the latter cross the Blue Ridge to join General McDowell at Fredericksburg, General Jackson and yourself should move eastward rapidly to join either the army near Fredericksburg, commanded by Brig. Gen. J. R. Anderson, or this one. I must be kept informed of your movements and progress, that your instructions may be modified as circumstances change.

Have the Federal army closely watched, that no portion of it may move without your knowledge. I suppose that this can be done best from the southeast.

The troops at or near Gordonsville, including those of Brigadier-General Branch, should be brought up for an attack upon the enemy. Your whole force should, of course, be brought into action if you and General Jackson together are strong enough to fight.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

MAY 13, 1862.

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your dispatch of yesterday has been received. In following the enemy I only succeeded in capturing a few prisoners and some public property. I am on my return.

My opinion is that Banks has three days' cooked rations, so that he might move rapidly to Winchester in case I advanced on that place, or else he has taken this precaution from an apprehension that you might attempt to turn him at New Market, and that he would have to fight and might have to fall back. My belief is that he is aiming not to form a junction with the Fredericksburg troops, but with Frémont, and if practicable to move on Staunton before Frémont arrives. If he leaves the valley at this time, not only Winchester, but the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad would be exposed, both of which it is important to the enemy to hold. Can not McVicar ascertain whether troops are passing to Fredericksburg via Strasburg?

If Banks goes down the valley I wish you to follow him, so that he may feel that if he leaves the valley, not only will we reoccupy it, but that he will also be liable to be attacked so soon as he shall have sufficiently weakened his forces on this side the Shenandoah. My opinion is that Banks would be very averse to diminishing his present strength, and that the masked batteries to which you recently referred have been constructed in consequence of his apprehending an attack.

Very truly, yours,

T. J. JACKSON.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., May 14, 1862.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON,
Comdg., &c., via Gordonsville and Swift Run Gap, Va.:

GENERAL: I am directed by General Lee to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant,* and to convey to you an expression of his gratification at the handsome and energetic manner in which you have driven the enemy and achieved a victory. He is of the opinion that Banks cannot be as strong as he has been represented; if so, his course is inexplicable. He thinks that if you can form a junction with General Ewell with your combined forces you would be able to drive Banks from the valley.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FROM RICHMOND.
(Received at Gordonsville May 14, 1862.)

General R. S. EWELL, *Swift Run Gap:*

Unless Banks leaves the valley entirely, you must remain in present position until General Jackson's safe return is secured or until otherwise ordered.

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
May 14, 1862—7.20 a. m.

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL:

GENERAL: Your dispatches of 2 and 2.15 p. m. of yesterday have been received. If Banks is going to Fredericksburg, can you not send forward your cavalry and Ashby's and break up the Manassas Gap Railroad and so operate against Banks as to delay him until I can join you. This evening I will be about 40 miles from Harrisonburg. Ashby is familiar with the country about Fauquier. Please let me hear from you at once.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
May 14, 1862.General R. E. LEE, *Commanding*:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I have received instructions from General Jackson to follow General Banks down the valley. In pursuance of these orders, I not having other instructions, I have directed part of the forces at Gordonsville to cross the ridge for Luray.

In paragraph XX, of Special Orders, No. 107, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, the First Maryland Regiment is referred to as belonging to General Jackson's command. It is in this division, and there is no order transferring it. Brigadier-General Elzey, now commanding the Fourth Brigade, has but two regiments, and from his experience and qualifications, besides being the senior brigadier, should have a larger command.

Respectfully,

R. S. EWELL,
*Major-General.*HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
May 14, 1862.

General L. O'B. BRANCH:

DEAR GENERAL: I send my aide, Capt. G. Campbell Brown, who knows the state of things here.

I have just received orders from General Jackson to follow after Banks. I will not go below Thornton's Gap until I hear more definitely of the movements and intentions of our authorities. General Jackson's views may change at any moment, and I won't go too far under present instructions, as I may be wanted elsewhere.

If you can procure transportation I wish, in obedience to the instructions from General Jackson, that the troops at Gordonsville should move into the valley via Madison Court-House and Fisher's or Blue Ridge Turnpike Gap to Luray. I have such contradictory information about the supplies in the section (Page and Rappahannock Counties) that I don't think you ought to start with less than five days' rations, supposing you can reach this side of the pass in two days and a half. Flour is generally abundant; salt is not to be had. You will have to send forward a subsistence officer to purchase.

There must be at least two regiments left to protect our present line. If you cannot procure transportation, more must remain. You can remain at your present post or leave General Mahone, as circumstances may, in your opinion, make it most advisable. I cannot say which place will eventually be the scene of the most important operations. I would not take away troops that are not armed, as they would be in the way.

We transport here (two days' rations carried by the men) only necessary cooking utensils in bags (not chests), axes, picks, spades, and tent-flies, and the lawful amount of officers' baggage and subsistence stores (80 to 100 pounds), horseshoes, &c. The road to glory cannot be followed with much baggage. Your command might be advised that if overloaded with articles not indispensably necessary their progress in the march will be impossible, and only those troops whose light condition makes it practicable will be carried on.

I send my aide because, it being impossible to write or foresee every point that arises, you can learn the condition of matters here and use

your judgment on the facts. I have no idea, however, that you will be able to send off all but two of the regiments.

I send a telegram to General Lee.

Yours, &c.,

R. S. EWELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *Richmond, Va., May 15, 1862.*
(Received May 17, 2.55 p. m.)

General R. S. EWELL,
Commanding Forces Swift Run Gap:

GENERAL: I am directed by General Lee to inform you that you need not feel any further solicitude on account of General Jackson, he having been informed by telegram that he is returning to Staunton, and is probably there by this time.

General Johnston has sent instructions to General Jackson, of which you are doubtless aware. The general thinks that if upon the junction of yours and General Jackson's forces a blow could be struck at Banks, it would make a happy diversion in our favor in other directions.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. L. LONG,
Colonel, Military Secretary.

MCDOWELL, *May 15, 1862—8.20 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL:

GENERAL: Do you know where Banks is and what his force is? This evening I will encamp about 30 miles from Harrisonburg, on the Harrisonburg and Warm Springs turnpike.

What force can you bring to Harrisonburg for the purpose of attacking Banks, if necessary? Could you bring the troops from Gordonsville?

I am, general, your obedient servant,

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

LEBANON SULPHUR SPRINGS,
May 15, 1862—3.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL:

GENERAL: I am now about 30 miles from Harrisonburg. I will probably remain to-morrow in my present position. What news have you from Banks? I am on my way to join you at Harrisonburg, if necessary.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
May 15, 1862.

General L. O'B. BRANCH:

GENERAL: From recent instructions it is more important that as much as possible of the forces now at Gordonsville should be taken to

Luray. You will take possession of what transportation is to be had at the post. You cannot bring tents; tent-flies without poles, or tents cut down to that size, and only as few as are indispensable. No mess-chests, trunks, &c. It is better to leave these things where you are than throw them away after starting. We can get along without anything but food and ammunition.

I would be glad if as many as possible of the forces from your post could be brought, even if you leave but one regiment. This is in consequence of orders received last night.

The order sending General Mahone's brigade to Gordonsville directed him to report to me. If he has arrived there I have heard nothing from him. Please direct him to report in accordance with the order.

Respectfully,

R. S. EWELL,
Major-General.

HARRISONBURG, May 15, 1862.

Maj. JAMES BARBOUR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: Colonel Ashby directs me to say to you that he considers it perfectly safe for Major-General Ewell to send his train down the turn-pike. Colonel Ashby will camp about New Market to-night, and will remain there until the portion of his command acting with General Jackson's army rejoins him. He expects them to-morrow.

By order of Colonel Ashby:

JAS. EDWARD MARSHALL,
Lieutenant and Adjutant, Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., May 16, 1862.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON,
Commanding Valley District:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 14th instant is received. General Ewell has no doubt informed you that on the 14th the brigades of Generals Shields and Kimball, about 7,000 strong, with thirty-six pieces of artillery and two companies of cavalry, were reported as marching on Front Royal from New Market. Banks has fallen back on Strasburg, and the Manassas Gap Railroad is in running order from the latter point to Alexandria. Banks may intend to move his army to the Manassas Junction and march thence to Fredericksburg, or he may design going to Alexandria and proceeding thence by water either to Fredericksburg or, as I think more probable, to the Peninsula to re-enforce McClellan, who is calling for re-enforcements, as I learn. Whatever may be Banks' intention, it is very desirable to prevent him from going either to Fredericksburg or the Peninsula, and also to destroy the Manassas road. A successful blow struck at him would delay, if it does not prevent, his moving to either place, and might also lead to the recall of the re-enforcements sent to Frémont from Winchester, as reported by you. General Ewell telegraphed yesterday that, in pursuance of instructions from you, he was moving down the valley, and had ordered part of the troops at Gordonsville to cross the ridge by way of Madison Court-House and Fisher's Gap. The troops sent to Gordonsville were ordered to report to General Ewell, and can be employed in making the movement

on Banks. But you will not, in any demonstration you may make in that direction, lose sight of the fact that it may become necessary for you to come to the support of General Johnston, and hold yourself in readiness to do so if required. There are indications of an intention on the part of McClellan to move his army to the James River. The gunboats attacked our battery on that river about 8 miles below the city yesterday and retired after a cannonade of two hours and a half, having sustained some damage, as is reported. The two signal-men ordered to you and a third subsequently sent were directed to proceed to Swift Run Gap, and may be with General Ewell. Whatever movement you make against Banks do it speedily, and if successful drive him back toward the Potomac, and create the impression, as far as practicable, that you design threatening that line.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 R. E. LEE,
General.

LACEY SPRING, *May 16, 1862.*

Maj. JAMES BARBOUR:

DEAR SIR: You will please inform the general that I have moved to this point on my way to New Market and Luray, but will wait here till my companies with General Jackson, expected to-day, come up, when I will move by way of Luray to Fauquier. I have three companies down below Mount Jackson scouting. Banks has sent another reinforcement to Milroy to Moorefield; under these circumstances I thought it best not to leave this road until I had followed down their column as far as Strasburg, so as to cause them to believe you were behind them upon this road, and also to give your wagons an opportunity to get over the mountain, if they come this way. Please let me know if the obstructions have been or are being removed from Thornton's Gap, so that I can cross there.

Respectfully,

TURNER ASHBY,
Colonel, Commanding.

LEBANON WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
May 16, 1862.

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL:

GENERAL: A dispatch received from Ashby states that neither Banks nor Shields has left the valley, but that Banks has sent some artillery and infantry toward Moorefield. This being the case, I have directed Ashby not to leave the valley, but to cut off communication between Banks and myself. You will, it appears to me, be able to break up the Manassas Gap Railroad easily (without Ashby's command) to such an extent as to prevent its being used for some time. Please let me know what the prospect is for this. The high water, I fear, will delay me some, but I design moving, via Harrisonburg, down the valley, and it may be that a kind Providence will enable us to unite and strike a successful blow.

Very truly, yours,

T. J. JACKSON.

HEADQUARTERS, *Gordonsville, Va., May 16, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. L. O'B. BRANCH, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The following dispatch was received here this evening at 2.57 o'clock:

CULPEPER COURT-HOUSE, *May 16, 1862.*

GENERAL COMMANDING AT GORDONSVILLE:

GENERAL: The enemy is in force, about 6,000, at Flint Hill, Rappahannock County, 18 miles from this point.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. A. BAXTER,
Captain, Commanding Outpost.

Respectfully forwarded.

CORNELIUS BOYLE,
Major, Commanding.

(Above sent to General Ewell.)

HEADQUARTERS, *Richmond, Va., May 17, 1862.*

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: A dispatch from Colonel Munford, at Gaines' Cross-Roads, to General Branch at Gordonsville, dated the 16th instant, was forwarded to me to-day. Colonel Munford states that General Shields is advancing on Warrenton with 6,000 men, thirty-six pieces of artillery, and a very small cavalry force. He crossed at Chester Gap from Front Royal, and it is generally believed that his destination is Fredericksburg or Culpeper Court-House. This information will explain to you the movement of the troops previously reported as having marched from New Market toward Front Royal, of which Shields' brigade was part.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

MOUNT SOLON,
Augusta County, Virginia, May 17, 1862.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,

Commanding Department of Northern Virginia:

GENERAL: My information is that Banks is fortifying at Strasburg, and that Shields has crossed the Blue Ridge, via Flint Hill, with 6,000 infantry, thirty pieces of artillery, and a few cavalry. General Ewell has sent me a dispatch of this date stating that Shields has crossed the Blue Ridge, and that he will, in accordance with orders received from you, do likewise.

I have been moving down the valley for the purpose of attacking Banks, but the withdrawal of General Ewell's command will prevent my purpose being executed. I will move on toward Harrisonburg, and if you desire me to cross the Blue Ridge please let me know by telegraph. My design was to try and defeat Banks, and then, by threatening Frémont's rear, prevent him from advancing up the South Branch. He probably has near 17,000 troops near Moorefield and Franklin. Rosecrans is with him.

If I do not hear from you soon I will continue my march until I get within striking distance of him.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

LEBANON WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
May 17, 1862—5 a. m.

Major-General EWELL:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of yesterday and that of Colonel Munford of the previous day have been received.* I desire you to encamp beyond New Market on next Wednesday night. If any of the troops at Gordonsville cannot join you for want of transportation, please direct them to send their cooking utensils and intrenching tools by railroad to Staunton, and, with four days' cooked rations in their haversacks, to march at dawn on next Monday morning via Fisher's Gap for New Market. Let us, relying upon God for success, prepare for attacking Banks. I can only give you these general instructions. If your cavalry, or any part of your force, can, consistently with these instructions, damage the Manassas Gap Railroad or otherwise operate against Banks, I hope that it will be done. You may expect to hear from me daily until we meet. Give me all the information you can respecting Banks' movements.

Very truly, yours,

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

P. S.—You must regard the preceding instructions as based upon the idea that Banks is not leaving the valley. My own opinion is that he does not design leaving the valley. If Banks is crossing the Blue Ridge, you should, by moving nearer him and by every other practicable way, try to keep him in the valley. Ascertain whether you can cross from Luray to Edenburg, and get all the information you can respecting the country. It may be necessary for me to follow you through Luray and cross the Shenandoah at Front Royal, but this cannot be determined upon until we know what the enemy is doing. See whether you can get enough boats, &c., to build a bridge at Front Royal.

Do not breathe this plan to any one.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
Mount Solon, May 17, 1862.

[General R. S. EWELL:]

GENERAL: Your dispatch, informing me of your crossing the mountain in consequence of Shields having done so, has been received. I shall continue to move down the valley for the present. For the purpose of carrying out the order for organizing the Maryland Line, I have detached the First Maryland Regiment from Elzey's brigade and assigned it to Brig. Gen. George H. Steuart. Should you need the regiment I have directed General Steuart to remain with you, but so soon as he can be spared I wish you would direct him to return to the

* Neither found.

Valley District, as it may facilitate the organization by being in the valley.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
Camp on Massaponax Hill, May 17, 1862.

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL:

GENERAL: My apprehensions of the probable designs of Banks to unite with McDowell and the resulting importance of attacking McDowell without delay are confirmed by your note received through General Branch. I respectfully suggest that you, with General Branch, attack McDowell in the rear by a surprise, if possible; that you advise me of the time of the attack, when I will drive in his pickets and make a vigorous attack on his force on this side, which will draw his whole attention to this side; and I think you could drive his army off the hills into the river, as I have no doubt of being able to press his force on this side across the two pontoon bridges and prevent the army on this side from escaping in that way; or, if you think best, I will march up the Rapidan, cross over both rivers, and, meeting your forces, march by concerted joint movement against McDowell's rear. I should have to march from 45 to 50 miles to Falmouth by this route to get high enough up the river for this purpose, and the objection to this plan is that it leaves my rear exposed. By the other plan I believe we have it in our power, by a quick movement, to take McDowell's whole army opposite Fredericksburg. It would be gratifying, and probably advantageous, for me to be informed of the strength of your force and its composition, particularly of that part of it under General Branch's command, also what transportation he has. I have discarded tents, and hope to have wagons enough to move, if depots are not too far apart. In the event of this movement I suppose you would order supplies to Rapidan Station or some other one, that I could draw on in case of emergency or disaster at Richmond.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH R. ANDERSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Richmond, May 17, 1862.

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL:

GENERAL: If Banks is fortifying near Strasburg the attack would be too hazardous. In such an event we must leave him in his works. General Jackson can observe him and you come eastward. If, however, Shields is on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad near the Rapidan, it might be worth while for your joint forces to attack him, then for you to move on, while General Jackson should keep Banks away from McDowell. We want troops here; none, therefore, must keep away, unless employing a greatly superior force of the enemy. In your march communicate with Brigadier-General Anderson, near Fredericksburg; he may require your assistance. My general idea is to gather

here all the troops who do not keep away from McClellan's greatly superior forces.

General Branch is ordered to Hanover Court-House.

Most respectfully,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

After reading this send it to General Jackson, for whom it is intended as well as for yourself.

J. E. J.

[Indorsement.]

Major-General EWELL:

Suspend the execution of the order for returning to the east until I receive an answer to my telegram.

Respectfully,

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS,)
No. 47.)

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
Mount Solon, May 17, 1862.

Brig. Gen. George H. Steuart, having reported for duty, will, in obedience to Special Orders, No. 117, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, May 9, 1862, proceed to organize the Maryland Line, and for this purpose the First Maryland Regiment is detached from its present brigade organization and placed under his command. I would strongly urge every patriotic Marylander who has cast his destiny with the Southern Confederacy to come promptly forward and join this organization, headed by one of Maryland's gifted sons, and to do what he can to make the Maryland Line invincible against that tyranny which continues to trample in the dust the rights of his native State.

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
Mount Solon, May 18, 1862.

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL,

Commanding Third Division, Army of the Peninsula:

GENERAL: Your letter of this date, in which you state that you have received letters from Generals Lee, Johnston, and myself requiring somewhat different movements, and desiring my views respecting your position, has been received. In reply I would state that as you are in the Valley District you constitute part of my command. Should you receive orders different from those sent from these headquarters, please advise me of the same at as early a period as practicable.

You will please move your command so as to encamp between New Market and Mount Jackson on next Wednesday night, unless you receive orders from a superior officer and of a date subsequent to the 16th instant.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

NEAR HARRISONBURG, *May 19, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL:

GENERAL: I wish you would encamp beyond Mount Jackson on Wednesday. As far as practicable encamp beyond New Market to-morrow, as my leading brigade is within a day's march of New Market.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

P. S.—Please acknowledge the receipt of this.

CAMP NEAR NEW MARKET, VA.,
May 20, 1862.

General R. E. LEE:

I am of opinion that an attempt should be made to defeat Banks, but under instructions just received from General Johnston I do not feel at liberty to make an attack. Please answer by telegraph at once.

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

MADISON COURT-HOUSE, *May 20, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL:

GENERAL: After I had proceeded 3 miles on my march to New Market this morning I was overtaken by a courier bearing orders from General Johnston for me to proceed with my command to Hanover Court-House. I have reached this place on my return and will encamp about 5 miles from here to-night, will reach Gordonsville by noon to-morrow, and proceed immediately to Hanover Court-House. My quartermaster has gone forward to-night to Gordonsville to organize the railroad transportation. Unless General Mahone shall have assumed command of his brigade or I shall receive other orders from you I will carry with me the Second North Carolina Regiment, leaving the Sixteenth Virginia at Rapidan. I will not feel at liberty to abandon that position entirely without express orders. Hoping that I will soon have the opportunity to report to you in person, I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. O'B. BRANCH,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 51. }

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
May 22, 1862.

For the purpose of taking care of the wounded during an action there will be two men detailed from each company, who will report for duty to their senior regimental medical officer, and will wear a red badge around their caps. Those thus detailed will not carry arms during an engagement.

As all the assistance the medical director desires is thus given for taking care of the wounded, no other person will leave ranks for that or any other purpose during battle. Immediately after every engagement the rolls of companies will be called.

By order of Major-General Jackson:

R. L. DABNEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., May 24, 1862.

General W. W. LORING,

Commanding Southwestern Virginia, Dublin Depot:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 21st has been received. General Lee directs me to say to you that he regrets the impossibility of sending you the re-enforcements you require. Under the conscript act new regiments cannot be raised until all the old regiments are filled to the maximum, and the withdrawal of five regiments from the positions now occupied cannot be expected without great risk. The general thinks the most speedy way of increasing your present force will be to raise partisan rangers, authorized to be raised under the recent act of Congress. If you can raise a ranger force, under such competent officers as you may select and nominate, they will be commissioned by the President, and every exertion shall be made to arm the rangers as fast as they are raised. I herewith inclose you a copy of the law for organizing partisan rangers.

A light battery can be sent to you. Captain Stamps' light battery will be ordered to report to you. As soon as you make your selection of officers to raise partisan rangers send in their names to the President for promotion.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. L. LONG,
Colonel and Military Secretary.

MIDDLETOWN, May 24, 1862—4.30 o'clock.

Major-General EWELL:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding requests that you will forward General Elzey to us at this place, and by the route we marched, as rapidly as possible, and that you will not advance any nearer Winchester with the remainder of your command till further orders. There seems to be still a considerable body of the enemy advancing on us from Strasburg.

Respectfully,

R. L. DABNEY.

ON THE ROAD TO NEWTOWN,
May 24, 1862—5.45 p. m.

Major-General EWELL:

Major-General Jackson requests that you will at once move with all your force on Winchester.

Please acknowledge the receipt of this by return of courier and the hour of your movement.

Respectfully, &c.,

R. L. DABNEY.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
May 24, 1862.

Major-General EWELL:

GENERAL: Major-General Jackson requests that you will direct Gen-

eral Stuart, if circumstances justify, to scour the country around him, visit private houses, and pick up the straggling members of the enemy's regiments.

Respectfully, &c.,

R. L. DABNEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEWTOWN, *near Sunset*, May 24, 1862.

Major-General EWELL:

GENERAL: Come on, as you propose, by the Newtown road. Our infantry is up.

This note is subsequent to Mr. Boswell's message.

Respectfully, &c.,

R. L. DABNEY.

Acknowledge the receipt of this by subscribing your name and returning it.

R. L. D.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 52. [?]

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
May 25, 1862.

I. No soldier is permitted to wear any article of Federal uniform, and it is made the duty of regimental and company officers to see this order executed.

II. No soldier shall be allowed to visit the town of Winchester without a written permit, stating the time and date of his visit, approved by his brigade commander. The provost guard is instructed to see this order executed, and all soldiers now in the town returned immediately to their camp, unless authorized as above stated.

By order of Major-General Jackson:

R. L. DABNEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 52. [?]

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
May 25, 1862.

* * * * *

II. The wearing of all articles of the uniform of the United States Army by soldiers of this district having been prohibited by General Orders from these headquarters, the provost-marshal of Winchester, and all commanders of posts and guards, &c., within the district will cause all persons found wearing such articles of dress to be arrested and kept in custody until identified as not being soldiers of the United States, when they will be released upon leaving the prohibited article with the officer making the arrest.

By order of Major-General Jackson:

R. L. DABNEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FINCASTLE, May 25, 1862.

(Via Bonsack's, May 25, 1862.)

General S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General :

I am in receipt of information from General Heth that he was compelled to fall back before the enemy at Lewisburg. Send the five regiments I have previously asked for; they are absolutely necessary to save this railroad. I shall be at Bonsack's Depot to-night. Heth at last accounts was falling back in the direction of the Narrows.

W. W. LORING,

Major-General, Commanding.

FINCASTLE, NEAR BONSAK'S,

May 25, 1862.

General S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General :

GENERAL: General Heth attacked the enemy at Lewisburg and was compelled to fall back. I wrote General Lee when I first arrived here that the force along the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad was entirely inadequate for its protection. It is now ——— necessary. The extent to guard from Buford Depot to Abingdon, including the salt-works, mines, manufactories, &c., requires a strong re-enforcement. I said to him that I thought five regiments and a battery would be required at once. Unless this is done now, at the earliest possible moment, the railroad will be seriously threatened; its importance at this time is obvious. I have therefore written both yourself and General Lee.

General Heth at last accounts was falling back upon the Narrows. I have ordered an express to stop him if possible, so as to protect the road in this direction until he can be re-enforced.

I shall be at Bonsack's to-night and Dublin Depot to-morrow.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,

Major-General, Commanding.

MR. DAILEY'S,

Three and a half miles from Martinsburg, May 26, 1862.

[General EWELL: ?]

GENERAL: We followed the enemy to within a half mile of Martinsburg. They made a stand and opened on us with artillery. As our horses, especially those of the Courtney Artillery, were broken down, I concluded to retire to this place, where I could get forage and rest till morning. I shall go there now. I hope you will send up the Baltimore Artillery and Maryland regiment. Our horses need rest greatly. There are various conflicting rumors about the Yankees. Some say they are making a stand half a mile beyond Martinsburg. I shall soon find out. After leaving Winchester several miles the country is much wooded, and there are no doubt many Yankees yet in the woods.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. STEUART,

Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
May 27, 1862.

Major-General EWELL:

GENERAL: Major-General Jackson directs me to call your attention to General Orders, No. 51, which, after providing for the care of those wounded in action, directed that immediately after every engagement the rolls should be called, and those absent without cause be reported to these headquarters. No such reports have been made from your command. The evil of straggling has become so enormous that an immediate reply is earnestly requested.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. L. DABNEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
May 27, 1862.

Major-General EWELL:

GENERAL: Major-General Jackson requests that you will, as soon as practicable, make a report of the operations and losses of the forces under your command on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday last. He also requests that you will have an exact inquiry made into the pillaging practiced in your command on those days, especially by members of General Taylor's command, and report to these headquarters a list of the persons guilty of it.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. L. DABNEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 54.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
May 27, 1862.

Any person belonging to the army found in possession of captured property unaccounted for to the proper officer will, unless he can give a satisfactory explanation of his delinquency, be put on the roster for such duty as will exclude him from those posts of honor where distinction is to be won, and which requires exhibition of the highest qualities of the patriot soldier.

The shameless pillaging practiced by numbers of cavalry and infantry, who were intrusted with the advance in pursuing the enemy through Newtown on the 24th instant, under the gallant Ashby, so reduced his command as to render it necessary to discontinue the pursuit until reinforced by other forces. Such troops cannot be depended on to secure brilliant results, and hence they will not be placed in the advance of this army until satisfactory evidence shall be given that their disgraceful conduct will not be repeated.

It is hoped that this army will discountenance acts which tend to tarnish its well-earned reputation.

All captured property belongs to the Government, and for individuals to appropriate it is theft.

By order of Major-General Jackson:

R. L. DABNEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., May 27, 1862.

Maj. Gen. W. W. LORING,

Comdg. Dept. Southwestern Virginia, Bonsack's or Dublin Depot :

GENERAL : In reply to your letter of the 25th, I am instructed by General Lee to say that he can only repeat what he has already telegraphed you, viz, that it is impossible at this time to send you any reinforcements, but that additional troops will be sent as soon as they are available. The only army from which any could be drawn is that around Richmond, under General Johnston, which at this time needs the services of every man to be enabled successfully to resist the powerful army under McClellan. The general begs that you will make the best use possible of the means at your disposal and relies much on your energy and skill. He was assured by persons from Western Virginia of intelligence, and who had good opportunities of judging, that there was a large number of men in that section, and that it only required a proper commander to bring them out. The general hopes you will spare no efforts to bring every man capable of performing military duty into the field, and to secure such private or country arms as can be had for the purpose of arming them. Some arms and ammunition have recently been sent to your department, and if any more are required the general desires that you will make your wants known ; and, if possible, he will cause them to be supplied. Capt. T. H. Stamps' battery of light artillery has been ordered to Newbern to report to you for duty.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
May 28, 1862.

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL, *Commanding, &c. :*

GENERAL : The general commanding directs me to inform you that he wishes your men to carry no baggage but their blankets, and no wagons except ammunition wagons and ambulances.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. S. PENDLETON,
Aide-de-Camp.

CHARLESTOWN, May 29, 1862.

Major-General EWELL :

GENERAL : The general commanding directs me to request you to move your troops at dawn to the same positions they occupied this evening at sunset.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. S. PENDLETON,
Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. —.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
May 30, 1862.

Col. A. R. Boteler and Maj. E. F. Paxton are announced as volunteer

aides-de-camp to the major-general commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Major-General Jackson :

A. S. PENDLETON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
May 31, 1862.

Major-General EWELL :

GENERAL : Major-General Jackson requests that you move your command forward promptly at daylight to-morrow morning. When you reach Strasburg let the troops take the road leading to Wardensville, the trains continuing on the valley pike in the direction of Woodstock.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HY. KYD DOUGLAS,
Acting Inspector-General.

[Indorsement.]

As we ought to be in front instead of in rear, it is hoped the within order will be carried out, so as to be in motion by the earliest dawn.

R. S. EWELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, Va., June 1, 1862.

Maj. Gen. W. W. LORING,

Comdg. Dept., &c., Salt Sulphur Springs, near Union, Va. :

GENERAL : In reply to your letter of the 28th ultimo I am directed by General Lee to say that under all the circumstances it would appear that the dispositions which you have ordered are the best that could be made to meet the present emergency. He hopes that you will be enabled by energy and perseverance to make up for the small means at your command and in a short while to gather a considerable force from the country in which you are operating.

As regards the infantry force from General Edward Johnson's army to which you allude, the general suggests that you correspond with the officer in command in reference to any movement or co-operation which you think advisable and which would not jeopardize the safety of that line.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 56. }

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
June 4, 1862.

Col. William L. Jackson is announced as volunteer aide-de-camp to the major-general commanding the Valley District.

By order of Major-General Jackson :

A. S. PENDLETON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
June 4, 1862.

Major-General EWELL :

GENERAL : The general commanding Valley District directs that if your troops have rations cooked for to-morrow you have rations for the 6th cooked and put in their haversacks, so as to have two days' rations. That you also have them provided to-day with ammunition, &c., for active service.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. S. PENDLETON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., June 4, 1862.

General THOMAS J. JACKSON,

Commanding in the Valley of Virginia :

GENERAL : I return to you my congratulations for the brilliant campaign you have conducted against the enemy in the valley of Virginia. Were it practicable to send to you re-enforcements it should be done, and your past success shows how surely you would, with an adequate force, destroy the wicked designs of the invader of our homes and assailer of our political rights. From the Hon. Mr. Boteler I have learned something of your probable movements. At this distance it is not possible to obtain such exact information as would justify a conclusion, but I hope you will not find at Front Royal a force which you cannot overcome. The only aid which seemed to be in reach was such as could be collected at Staunton. The commanding officer at that place has been directed to gather all he could and move down the valley to communicate with you. Such a movement may have an effect on the enemy beyond its real value. But it is on your skill and daring that reliance is to be placed. The army under your command encourages us to hope for all which men can achieve.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
June 4, 1862.

Major-General EWELL :

GENERAL : You will at once have your baggage packed and ready to be sent to the rear and your troops ready to move to the front.

By order of Major-General Jackson :

A. S. PENDLETON,
*Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*HEADQUARTERS,
Near Richmond, Va., June 5, 1862.Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH, *Secretary of War :*

SIR : I wrote to His Excellency the President this morning about re-enforcements for General Jackson.* The troops from Georgia you

* Letter not found.

propose sending him I believe form a part of General Lawton's brigade. I wish they were mine; but with the North Carolina Battalion, if they can join him, will fill up his ranks. He ought to have more, or these will not materially aid him. His plan is to march to Front Royal and crush Shields. It is his only course, and as he is a good soldier, I expect him to do it.

I telegraphed yesterday to Major Harman at Staunton to collect all the troops in that vicinity, raise the community, magnify their numbers, and march down the valley and communicate with Jackson. It will shake Shields and make him pause.

Very respectfully,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
June 5, 1862.

Major-General EWELL:

GENERAL: The general commanding requests that you have a pioneer party of 50 men sent forward under a commissioned officer with each brigade train. The trains will move at 5 o'clock in the morning, and the troops, in the order in which they are encamped, in rear of the trains.

Respectfully,

A. S. PENDLETON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
June 5, 1862.

Major-General EWELL:

GENERAL: The general commanding requests that you do not move your trains or troops to-morrow until further orders.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. S. PENDLETON,
Aide-de-Camp.

P. S.—This is later than the dispatch to move at 5 a. m.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
June 6, 1862.

The commanding general directs that your trains with baggage be sent to the rear to-morrow morning at dawn; the troops to remain in camp. If you have not one day's rations already cooked, have it done at once and put in the haversacks of the men.

WM. L. JACKSON,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

PORT REPUBLIC, VA., *June 6, 1862.*

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,

Commanding Department of Northern Virginia:

GENERAL: My present position is such that if Shields forms a junction with Frémont by moving west he will have to do so by marching

within about 2 miles of my advanced brigade or else he must return to New Market. Should my command be required at Richmond I can be at Mechum's River Depot, on the Central Railroad, the second day's march, and part of the command can reach there the first day, as the distance is 25 miles. At present I do not see that I can do much more than rest my command and devote its time to drilling. My advanced brigade is about 7 miles this side of Harrisonburg. If Shields crosses the Blue Ridge shall my entire command, or any part of it, move correspondingly?

While I rejoice at your success, yet I am grieved to hear that you are wounded.

Very respectfully, yours,

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS, June 8, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded for information of the Secretary of War. If General Jackson is safe in his position, and cannot undertake offensive operations, which seems to be the case, re-enforcements will be lost upon him. I have written him to report what he can do, to rest and refresh his men, and to be prepared to unite with the army near Richmond, if called on, but not to omit to strike the enemy if it can be done successfully.

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS, June 7, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH, *Secretary of War*:

I grieve at the death of General Ashby. I hope he will find a successor. I doubt whether Radford would be. Ransom cannot be spared from his brigade, nor would he, I presume, exchange his command for the cavalry of Jackson. We must endeavor to find some one. General Steuart mentions Col. Fitz. Lee, of the First Virginia Cavalry. I do not know whether he could carry with him Ashby's men.

Send the Georgia regiments you mention. They will be some help. We must aid a gallant man if we perish.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

P. S.—How would Col. Thomas T. Munford, of Second Virginia Cavalry, answer? He seems to be a good officer, judging at this distance, and was elected in place of Radford. General George [H.] Steuart, of the Maryland Brigade, is with Jackson. He is a cavalry officer.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
June 8, 1862.

Major-General EWELL, *Commanding, &c.*:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to inclose this dispatch, just received. He is going down in person to see into it, but re-

quests that you will not advance your pickets until you hear further from him.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. S. PENDLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

Major-General JACKSON:

The enemy have had a scout of 20 near the bridge this morning at Port Republic. On our approach they fell back. We pursued them, but did not see the scout at all. After passing General Lewis' about 2 miles we found ourselves in front of a regiment of cavalry. They are now just below General Lewis'.

E. SIPE,
Captain, Commanding Scout.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 8, 1862.

General THOMAS J. JACKSON,
Commanding Army in the Valley:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 6th [addressed to General Johnston] has been received. I congratulate you upon defeating and then avoiding your enemy. Your march to Winchester has been of great advantage, and has been conducted with your accustomed skill and boldness. I hope you will be able to rest and refresh your troops for a few days before compelled to enter upon active service. I desire you to report the probable intentions of the enemy and what steps you can take to thwart them. Should there be nothing requiring your attention in the valley so as to prevent your leaving it for a few days, and you can make arrangements to deceive the enemy and impress him with the idea of your presence, please let me know, that you may unite at the decisive moment with the army near Richmond. Make your arrangements accordingly, but should an opportunity occur for striking the enemy a successful blow do not let it escape you.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
June 10, 1862.

Colonel MUNFORD, *Commanding Cavalry:*

COLONEL: Major-General Jackson directs that you will organize as many of the dismounted men as may be necessary to guard 400 prisoners, under a discreet and diligent officer, to conduct all the prisoners captured in the battles of June 8 and 9 on foot toward their place of destination. You will instruct the commander of this detachment not to move the prisoners till those still in the rear are brought up and a complete list is made out for these headquarters, containing the name, rank, company, and regiment of all the prisoners. You will further instruct this commander that the destination of these prisoners is to be Salisbury, N. C., to be reached via Lynchburg and Danville. You will also

instruct him that as soon as he reaches Mechum's River Depot he shall telegraph to General John H. Winder, Richmond, Va., stating the number of these prisoners and the route he will travel, and asking General Winder to provide the necessary rations and a guard to relieve yours and take the prisoners on to Salisbury. Your detachment, as soon as relieved, will then return and report to you for duty. This telegram to General John H. Winder should be repeated again and again till it is answered, but meantime the detachment of prisoners should be kept moving as fast as possible until General Winder sends to take charge of them. The commander of the detachment is hereby empowered to purchase rations, if necessary, for the prisoners and guard on Government account, but you will instruct him to call at once on Captain Countz, issuing commissary for this division, for so much as is immediately necessary. The commanding officer should also be instructed to use all care to prevent the escape of prisoners, and to this end shall see that his guard is adequately supplied with fire-arms and ammunition before it sets out.

By order of Major-General Jackson:

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. L. DABNEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. ARMY OF THE VALLEY DISTRICT,
June 10, 1862.

Brigade commanders will ascertain at once if all the dead of their respective commands have been buried, and, if not, they will have a detail sufficient for the purpose, with picks and spades, to report at Mr. Lewis' furnace, about half a mile above these headquarters, at 3.30 p. m. to-day.

By order of General Jackson:

A. SMEAD,
Inspector-General.

[Indorsement.]

The above is a copy of an order just received, and must be promptly obeyed.

By order of General Ewell:

JAS. BARBOUR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
June 11, 1862.

The major-general commanding directs that after the men cook one day's rations the trains all pass over the mountain to the foot, and in the first convenient position be parked, facing the road, so as they can move either way. If the rations are not on hand, then the trains will move, avoiding a jam or collision, the troops to remain in their present position until further orders.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. L. JACKSON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS,

Near Richmond, Va., June 11, 1862.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON,
Commanding Valley District:

GENERAL: Your recent successes have been the cause of the liveliest joy in this army as well as in the country. The admiration excited by your skill and boldness has been constantly mingled with solicitude for your situation. The practicability of re-enforcing you has been the subject of earnest consideration. It has been determined to do so at the expense of weakening this army. Brigadier-General Lawton, with six regiments from Georgia, is on the way to you, and Brigadier-General Whiting, with eight veteran regiments, leaves here to-day.* The object is to enable you to crush the forces opposed to you. Leave your enfeebled troops to watch the country and guard the passes covered by your cavalry and artillery, and with your main body, including Ewell's division and Lawton's and Whiting's commands, move rapidly to Ashland by rail or otherwise, as you may find most advantageous, and sweep down between the Chickahominy and Pamunkey, cutting up the enemy's communications, &c., while this army attacks General McClellan in front. He will thus, I think, be forced to come out of his intrenchments, where he is strongly posted on the Chickahominy, and apparently preparing to move by gradual approaches on Richmond. Keep me advised of your movements, and, if practicable, precede your troops, that we may confer and arrange for simultaneous attack.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA,
Salt Sulphur Springs, June 11, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War:

SIR: There are persons endeavoring, I think, to keep the people from entering the ranger service, which I think can be made exceedingly useful in these mountains. One of the objections urged by many who would gladly enter the Confederate service is that they have been constantly informed that when mustered they are at once liable to be ordered to any point in the Confederacy, and that if they join the State service no such contingency can happen. My interpretation of the spirit of the law is, they are to serve permanently in the department in which they enter, unless in case the enemy should possess it, and in that event where they can render most service.

My reason for the opinion is, that the rangers can render most effective service where they know the country, its mountains, paths, and passes.

I beg that you will give me a letter embodying your opinions on the subject.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Please direct as heretofore, Dublin Depot.

*Orders for this re-enforcement printed in Series I, Vol. XI, Part III, p. 594.

[Indorsement.]

They are subject to the orders of the general of the department. While no pledge has been or will be given to them, the Department will say to General Loring that it has no intention, under existing circumstances, to change their theater of operations. They will be more efficient in a country with which they are familiar.

G. W. R.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R., SUPT.'S OFFICE,
Richmond, June 11, 1862.

GENERAL: Everything is ready for the transportation of 6,000 men. We can also get transportation for horses. As to forage, there is plenty in the depot here, which can be gotten on orders. It will take the horses three days to travel the distance—twenty-four to thirty-six hours by the cars. Please let me know which way you conclude to send them. I shall send an order to Sergeant Owen, by the courier who takes this, to bring the regimental trains here immediately, together with my brigade train. If General Hood is not going, and another brigade goes in his place, will you let Major Hill send an order to Sergeant Owen what wagons to bring in besides the Third Brigade regimental and the brigade train? Had we not better turn over to the Ordnance Department here all our spare smooth-bore muskets? Doubtless we can get better ones in the valley. Ours are not boxed up at all and difficult to carry about.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEVERLY RANDOLPH,
Major and Division Ordnance Officer.

NEAR MOUNT MERIDIAN, *June 12, 1862.*

Col. T. T. MUNFORD,
Commanding Cavalry, Valley District:

COLONEL: I congratulate you upon your early re-occupation of Harrisonburg. I have directed the inspector-general to organize the cavalry now under Major Funsten, and hope that it will soon be of service to you. You had better order forward Chew's battery and your train in time to pass Mount Crawford before 12 o'clock m. to-morrow. In the morning I trust that I will be able to make a timely move for the valley turnpike, and expect to encamp this side of Mount Crawford.

Very truly, yours,

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

NEAR MOUNT MERIDIAN, *June 13, 1862.*

[Col. T. T. MUNFORD:]

COLONEL: Yours of this date has been received. I have given the chief commissary of subsistence orders to supply the hospital near Harrisonburg with subsistence. Do not permit any letter to be sent by flag of truce unless it is first read by yourself. Please turn over the guns to the agent. Major Harman may send for the wagons and am-

bulances. I am gratified to see you had anticipated me respecting the wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

NEAR MOUNT MERIDIAN, *June 13, 1862.*

[Lieut. Col. T. T. MUNFORD,

Commanding Detachment Second Virginia Cavalry:]

COLONEL: Your second dispatch of yesterday has been received, and I congratulate you upon your success. Can you send one of the paroled Yankee doctors to attend to the wounded near the battle-field until Dr. McGuire can make some arrangement respecting them? Please send the captured horses to my camp, near Mount Crawford, to-day, and generally send all captures to the rear at the earliest practicable moment.

I wish you would send a scout in the direction of Conrad's Store, and let it visit Keezletown and McGaheysville. It may not be necessary to go farther than McGaheysville. It is reported that the enemy is still in that direction.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

NEAR MOUNT MERIDIAN, *June 13, 1862.*

[Col. T. T. MUNFORD]:

COLONEL: It is important to cut off all communications between us and the enemy. Please require the ambulances to go beyond our lines at once and press our lines forward as far as practicable. It is very desirable that we should have New Market and that no information should pass to the enemy.

I expect soon to let you have two companies of cavalry from the Army of the Northwest.

I will not be able to leave here to-day, and probably not for some time, so you must look out for the safety of your train. Please impress the bearers of the flag of truce as much as possible with an idea of a heavy advance on our part, and let them return under such impression. Whilst it is desirable for us to have New Market, yet you must judge of the practicability. The only true rule for cavalry is to follow as long as the enemy retreats; beyond that of course you can, under present circumstances, do little or nothing, but every mile that you advance will probably give you additional prisoners, and especially so as far as New Market, where you will get command of the roads from Keezletown and Columbia Bridge. I congratulate you upon your continued success.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

Press our lines as far as you otherwise would have done before the flag of truce is permitted to pass them.

T. J. J.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Richmond, Va., June 16, 1862.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON,
Commanding Valley District:

GENERAL: I have received your letter by the Hon. Mr. Boteler. I hope you will be able to recruit and refresh your troops sufficiently for the movement proposed in my letter of the 11th.* You have only acknowledged my letter of the 8th. I am therefore ignorant whether that of the 11th has reached you.

From your account of the position of the enemy I think it would be difficult for you to engage him in time to unite with this army in the battle for Richmond. Frémont and Shields are apparently retrograding, their troops shaken and disorganized, and some time will be required to set them again in the field. If this is so, the sooner you unite with this army the better. McClellan is being strengthened; Burnside is with him, and some of McDowell's troops are also reported to have joined him. There is much sickness in his ranks, but his re-enforcements by far exceed his losses. The present, therefore, seems to be favorable for a junction of your army and this. If you agree with me, the sooner you can make arrangements to do so the better. In moving your troops you could let it be understood that it was to pursue the enemy in your front. Dispose those to hold the valley so as to deceive the enemy, keeping your cavalry well in their front, and at the proper time suddenly descending upon the Pamunkey. To be efficacious, the movement must be secret. Let me know the force you can bring, and be careful to guard from friends and foes your purpose and your intention of personally leaving the valley. The country is full of spies, and our plans are immediately carried to the enemy. Please inform me what arrangements you can make for subsisting your troops. Beef cattle could at least be driven, and if necessary we can subsist on meat alone.

Unless McClellan can be driven out of his intrenchments he will move by positions under cover of his heavy guns within shelling distance of Richmond. I know of no surer way of thwarting him than that proposed. I should like to have the advantage of your views and be able to confer with you. Will meet you at some point on your approach to the Chickahominy.

I inclose a copy of my letter of the 11th, lest the original should not have reached you.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

NEAR WEYER'S CAVE, June 17, 1862.

General W. H. C. WHITING:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I am more than gratified at the prospect of again meeting you in the valley. As soon as you are ready, please move your command to the vicinity of Mount Crawford, but on this side of North River, and let me see you at my headquarters.

Very truly, yours,

T. J. JACKSON.

* See p. 910.

NEAR WEYER'S CAVE, *June 17, 1862.*

General W. H. C. WHITING:

GENERAL: If your troops are in camp please let them remain there, and if marching please put them in camp as soon as practicable, and give like orders to other troops near you, and let me see you at my headquarters upon important business.

Your most obedient servant,

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

NEAR WEYER'S CAVE, *June 17, 1862.*

Col. T. T. MUNFORD,

Commanding Cavalry, Valley District:

COLONEL: The arms you spoke of sending have not yet been received. Did you send them here or to Staunton? It is important that you picket from the Blue Ridge to the Shenandoah Mountain or to the mountain west of Harrisonburg.

Until further orders send your dispatches to Brig. Gen. C. S. Winder, near Weyer's Cave.

Do all you can to cut off communication across the lines between us and the enemy. Also let there be as little communication as practicable between your command and that of our infantry. Let your couriers be men whom you can trust, and caution them against carrying news forward, as it may thereby reach the enemy.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

NEAR WEYER'S CAVE, *June 17, 1862.*

Col. T. T. MUNFORD,

Commanding Cavalry, Valley District:

COLONEL: I congratulate you upon the success of yesterday. Send the prisoners to Staunton, and also the captured property, if you can spare it. If you have need of it, let it be accounted for to Maj. J. A. Harman by your quartermaster as captured property, and as such taken up on his return.

If you can meet me in Staunton by 5 o'clock to-morrow morning I hope you will do so, as I desire to have a personal interview with you. Instead of sending your dispatches to General Winder please continue to send them directed to me.

Your most obedient servant,

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

P. S.—I do not wish you to leave your command unless you can safely do so. I will be at Mount Sidney to-night about 10 o'clock. Can you meet me there? I will be on my horse at north end of the town, so you need not inquire after me. I do not desire it to be known that I am absent from this point.

T. J. J.

Encourage citizens in driving their cattle on this side of the lines, but do not take any further steps, and say to those who come on this side

that for a few days they will have to remain on this side, as no one is permitted to pass the lines to the enemy's side.

T. J. J.

SPECIAL^o ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
No. 150. } *July 13, 1862.*

* * * * *

III. Major-General Jackson, with his own and Ewell's division, will immediately proceed to Louisa Court-House, and if practicable to Gordonsville, there to oppose the reported advance of the enemy from the direction of Orange Court-House.

IV. Brigadier-General Whiting's division is hereby detached from the command of Major-General Jackson, and for the present will send reports direct to this office.

* * * * *

By command of General Lee :

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
July 13, 1862.

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL :

SIR : The general commanding directs me to say to you that you will take with you the batteries of Captains Courtney, Brockenbrough, and Lusk. Captain Carrington's battery you will leave behind, with orders to report to General Pendleton at his artillery camp near Richmond to-morrow morning. You will also take with you Captain Rice's battery from Brigadier-General Lawton's brigade. It may not be improper for me to remind you that Captain Courtney's battery went to Richmond when we moved from the vicinity of Tuesday's fight. He did not do so by my orders, but told me yesterday that he moved by your permission. He is encamped at Howard's Grove or at Allen's Grove, I am not sure which, but you will have to notify him of your movement. The general commanding directs me further to say that your guns and caissons will be transported on the railroad ; the horses must go by land.

Respectfully, &c.,

S. CRUTCHFIELD.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, *July 13, [1862].*

Col. S. CRUTCHFIELD :

I would beg to be informed whether it is intended by General Jackson that all my batteries (*i. e.*, Rice's, Courtney's, Lusk's, and Brockenbrough's) shall go by train or only one. The orders received this evening through Lieutenant Douglas were to take only one battery, and to let the others go with the wagon train ; but from your letter, herewith inclosed, it would seem that all should go by train.

I am, colonel, respectfully,

R. S. EWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

P, S,—Please direct the bearer to Rice's battery,

[Indorsement.]

It is intended that all your batteries go by rail.

Respectfully, &c.,

S. CRUTCHFIELD.

HEADQUARTERS, July 18, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. E. B. STUART, *Commanding Cavalry*:

GENERAL: A letter just received from General Jackson states that from information received he inclines to the belief that the enemy is withdrawing from Fredericksburg, and his destination is Gordonsville and that quarter. He is therefore moving nearer that point, and has been obliged to withdraw his cavalry from Hanover Junction and the protection of the railroad. Former accounts indicate a large force of the enemy concentrated at Fredericksburg, but whether it was his intention to move by water to re-enforce McClellan or to march by land upon Richmond was not so clear. I wish you to send some cavalry at least as far north as Hanover Junction or the North Anna, to watch the movements of the enemy and give protection to the railroad and country, and endeavor to get information of the enemy at Fredericksburg, if possible, his intention, strength, &c. It is also an object to encourage our people to bring up from the Rappahannock Valley corn and grain of all kinds. Endeavor to spare your horses as much as possible, and charge your officers to look to their comfort and that of the men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS, July 23, 1862.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON,
Commanding Valley District:

GENERAL: I have received your letter* of the 21st, with inclosures. I am in doubt as to the position and numbers of the enemy in your front and on the Rappahannock, and can get no clew as to his intentions. I am inclined to the belief that General McClellan is being re-enforced to the extent of the means of his Government and that he will continue to be so. A force will be kept in front of Washington to guard its approach, and General Pope, I presume, is charged with this duty. His main body, I suspect, is not far from Manassas, that being his best front, and his scouts and skirmishers are sent out for plunder, provisions, and devastation. I have not been as yet able to send you re-enforcements. Indeed, unless General Pope was within striking distance, or you were prepared with transportation, provisions, &c., for a further aggressive movement, I saw no object. I have not heard your strength or condition, or what favorable prospect you saw for a blow. The troops have not yet arrived from the south. General McClellan is feeling stronger, is uneasy in his position, and no doubt feels the necessity to advance upon Richmond. He is making daily demonstrations to deceive us or test our strength. Under these circumstances I am reluctant to weaken the force around Richmond without seeing

* Not found.

a prospect of striking a blow elsewhere. I am, however, ready to re-enforce you as soon as that prospect is apparent.

I am, most respectfully and truly, yours,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 25, 1862.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON,
Commanding Valley District, &c.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 24th is received.* I hope you will be able to get definite information of Pope, his numbers, &c. You must keep your troops well in hand and your cavalry close upon him, so that he cannot strike you an unexpected blow should you not be strong enough to strike at him. I wrote you on the subject of sending you re-enforcements and the difficulty. Since then I have heard of Stevens' division, from South Carolina, joining McClellan. All Burnside's is said to have been withdrawn from North Carolina. I am extremely anxious to re-enforce you, and would send General A. P. Hill's division, but he is now in arrest. General D. H. Hill I have been obliged to send south of James River to take Holmes' place, who has gone to Arkansas, &c., instead of Magruder. D. H. Hill's division at present is without a commander, in consequence of confusion among the major-generals. Although feeling weak, uncertain which side of the James River the enemy will advance, and being obliged to watch both, I could send you a force to suppress Pope could I see a chance of your hitting him which did not involve its too long absence. Keep me advised and yourself prepared. They will be constantly annoying the railroad unless we can find their main body and drive it. If Pope goes far enough, could you swoop down north of the Rappahannock, suddenly uniting with Stuart, and clear the left bank opposite Fredericksburg?

Wishing you all health and success, I am, very truly,

R. E. LEE.

HEADQUARTERS, *July 26, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON,
Commanding Valley District:

GENERAL: I have received your letter* of the 23d instant, giving the report of your scout concerning the position of General Pope's forces. I am glad to hear that you have sufficient transportation for your present purposes. I did not desire you to purchase more in reference to your future movements, but to collect and prepare what you had, so as to have it at your command at a safe and convenient position. I have written to you on the subject of re-enforcements. It is a difficult question. I am sorry you feel yourself so weak. I was in hopes your stragglers were coming to you. It has been determined to brigade the Louisiana regiments. The regiments assigned to you are those that will be first filled up with recruits from Louisiana. That is the reason for the change. I send you two and a battery, and take away one regi-

* Not found.

ment. General Taylor, still an invalid, will go to Louisiana to hurry on the men. I will endeavor to send you a division in addition. Can you not take a strong position and resist the advance of Pope? Let me know your strength. Have field returns every ten days.

Very respectfully,

R. E. LEE,
General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 163.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 26, 1862.

I. The Fifth Louisiana, Semmes' brigade, and Fourteenth Louisiana, Pryor's brigade, with Girardey's light artillery battery, will proceed without delay and report to Maj. Gen. T. J. Jackson at Gordonsville, Va.; and, in connection with the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Louisiana Regiments and Wheat's battalion, constitute Taylor's brigade, Army of the Valley District.

II. The First Louisiana, Wright's brigade, Ninth Louisiana, Taylor's brigade, Army of the Valley District, Fifteenth Louisiana (late Third Louisiana Battalion of J. R. Anderson's brigade), and Coppen's battalion of Pryor's brigade will report without delay to Major-General McLaws, to constitute, in connection with the Second and Tenth Louisiana Regiments, a brigade of that division.

* * * * *

By command of General Lee:

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 27, 1862.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON,
Commanding Valley District:

GENERAL: General Lee directs me to say that he desires you to assign Brig. Gen. Harry T. Hays to the command of the Louisiana brigade formerly commanded by Brigadier-General Taylor.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 27, 1862.

General THOMAS J. JACKSON,
Commanding Valley District:

GENERAL: I have received your dispatch of 26th instant.* I will send A. P. Hill's division and the Second Brigade of Louisiana Volunteers to you. Stafford's regiment (Ninth Louisiana) need not, therefore, be sent here, as directed in Special Orders, No. 163. These troops will exceed 18,000 men. Your command ought certainly to number that amount. What has become of them? I heard they were coming

* Not found.

to you from the valley. Do not let your troops run down if it can possibly be avoided by attention to their wants, comforts, &c., by their respective commanders. This will require your personal attention; also consideration and preparation in your movements. I want Pope to be suppressed. The course indicated in his orders, if the newspapers report them correctly, cannot be permitted and will lead to retaliation on our part. You had better notify him the first opportunity. The order of Steinwehr must be disavowed, or you must hold the first captains from his army for retaliation. They will not be exchanged. A. P. Hill you will, I think, find a good officer, with whom you can consult, and by advising with your division commanders as to your movements much trouble will be saved you in arranging details, as they can act more intelligently. I wish to save you trouble from my increasing your command. *Cache* your troops as much as possible till you can strike your blow, and be prepared to return to me when done, if necessary. I will endeavor to keep General McClellan quiet till it is over, if rapidly executed.

Very respectfully and truly,

R. E. LEE,
General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 164.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 27, 1862.

* * * * *

VIII. The Second Brigade, Louisiana troops, attached by Special Orders, No. 163, of July 26, 1862, from these headquarters, is temporarily attached to the division of Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill, to report without delay.

IX. Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill, with his division, will proceed by railroad with the least possible delay to join Maj. Gen. T. J. Jackson at Gordonsville, Va.

* * * * *

By command of General R. E. Lee:

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 28, 1862.

Maj. Gen. A. P. HILL, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: The commanding general desires, if concluding to take up your transportation, that you cut it down to the lowest limit, as General Jackson has been advised to prepare transportation, if able to do so, to meet you at Gordonsville, and all surplus transportation is greatly needed here in hauling provisions from our front likely to be seized by the enemy and other points for subsistence of this army. Maj. A. H. Cole will have that exceeding established allowance (or if able to cut down more) and such other transportation as can be spared, to be receipted for.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 28, 1862.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART, *Commanding Cavalry*:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to say that the arrangement of regiments in the two cavalry brigades is approved. The brigade commanded by General Hampton will, however, be the First Brigade, as he is the senior brigadier, and the inclosed order numbers the brigades accordingly, reversing the numbers as proposed by yourself. The disposition of the brigades for outpost duty is also approved by the general commanding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

_____,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT, July 28, 1862.

General EWELL:

GENERAL: General Jackson requests you to send your wagons to the rear at dawn, your train to move in rear of those of this division. Have your troops in the road by sunrise.

Respectfully,

A. S. PENDLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 30, 1862.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART, *Commanding Cavalry*:

GENERAL: I hear through many sources that the Federal forces are arresting all the male citizens in Fredericksburg and its neighborhood, thereby causing great distress and alarm among our people in that region. Please give what protection you can to the families of our citizens and every facility in your power to get within our lines.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[R. E. LEE,]
General

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 31, 1862.

Brig. Gen. A. R. LAWTON,
Commanding Brigade, &c.:

GENERAL: Your letter of July 28 has been received,* and in reply the commanding general desires me to say that he is glad to learn that your brigade is fast increasing and revivifying after the active and arduous campaigns through which it has just passed. In regard to the Georgia troops which have arrived and are *en route* for this place, it is thought that they cannot be spared from this vicinity at present, since a very large force has already been recently detached for service beyond the limits of the defenses of Richmond, and it is not deemed prudent to further weaken the force here so long as the enemy remains

* Not found.

in force so near. The commanding general is anxious to gratify your wishes, and will do so whenever the condition of the service will admit of the organization you propose for the Georgia troops. Light artillery can be assigned to your brigade at once, and General Jackson will be directed to make the assignment of artillery to your brigade. Cavalry cannot be assigned, as it has been organized with the view of keeping it together as much as possible. The general regrets that you should have been subjected to the embarrassment of being thrown in contact with your juniors commanding divisions. These organizations were made before he came in command of this army, and at the time at which they were these brigadiers were the senior with the army. He is anxious that the rights of every one should be observed, and that the feelings of no one should be abused by a partial distribution of command. Thus far all the troops have been brigaded and no detached regiments have arrived.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 31, 1862.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON,
Commanding Valley District:

GENERAL: General Lee directs me to say that he desires you to assign to General Lawton's brigade its proper proportion of artillery if you can do so. This brigade was ordered from Savannah without artillery, and it has been reported that the brigade is still without artillery.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
Near Mechanicsville, 5 miles from Gordonsville, July 31, 1862.

Col. T. T. MUNFORD, *Commanding Cavalry:*

COLONEL: I am directed by Major-General Jackson to reply to yours of this instant.

Secure Liberty Mills Bridge. Report to Brigadier-General Robertson for orders, but until you hear from him act as you have been.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. L. JACKSON,
Aide-de-Camp.

P. S.—You will see where General Jackson is by the heading.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA,
Salt Sulphur Springs, August 1, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond:

SIR: Information has just reached me that General Marshall intends to make an expedition into Kentucky at an early day. This movement

will probably be by the route of the Big Sandy, which is isolated and without communication, into the flank of the enemy, advancing by Cumberland Gap or by the road to Dublin Depot, and will be without influence or advantage to the defense of this department. The withdrawal of his force from mine, already inferior to the enemy's in our front on Flat Top, leaves to the enemy free access to the fruitful valley between the Cumberland and Clinch Mountains, and eventually, by a combined movement from Cumberland Gap and Flat Top, the possession of the salt-works and the railroad also. I therefore respectfully and earnestly recommend that this movement of General Marshall's be suspended until re-enforcements arrive, so that by combined action before his withdrawal the enemy can be destroyed and the safety of the country secured in his absence; and that the re-enforcements heretofore asked for—the occasion for having which is now more urgent than ever—be sent at once.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. W. LORING,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsements.]

Referred to General Lee.

Orders will be given immediately to Colonel Starke's regiment to report to General Loring. I am about to nominate to the President Col. A. G. Jenkins as brigadier-general, to command the cavalry of General Loring's department. Will it not be well to suspend General Marshall's movement? A small expedition of infantry will effect nothing and will run great risk of being captured. If General Marshall co-operates with General Loring, and the two North Carolina regiments of Gibbs and Godwin join, I understand from Colonel Fitzhugh, of his staff, that General Loring will take the offensive.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS, *August 5, 1862.*

If General Marshall could have moved when Colonel Morgan was in Kentucky I think it would have been highly advantageous. If it is true that Morgan has retired it may now be too late. I cannot judge at this distance of the temper of the people. General Marshall and General Loring have better opportunities. It may now be better for those two officers to unite, if they can sweep the enemy out of the valley and then enter Kentucky together.

It may be necessary to re-enforce General Loring, but it is a bad time to diminish this army.

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
August 4, 1862.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON,
Commanding Valley District:

GENERAL: I have just received your letter of this date. The letter * of Mr. R. T. Scott, which I have read with much interest, I return. It

* Not found.

carries with it an air of probability and truth. I have heard nothing further from Fredericksburg. General Stuart was yesterday to move with all his cavalry in that direction, with a view of penetrating the interdicted limits and ascertaining if possible the veiled movements of the enemy. I have not had time to hear. I cannot think their force there large, and believe it is concentrated in your front. You are right in not attacking them in their strong and chosen positions. They ought always to be turned as you propose, and thus force them on more favorable ground. I do not know that the central position you refer to will accomplish this, but you ought to know; I should think passing their left flank would. It is important the strength of the enemy at Fredericksburg should be ascertained, or your communication might be cut. The enemy on the James River seems unsettled in his plans. Yesterday he crossed the river with infantry, artillery, and cavalry, and seemed to threaten an advance on Petersburg, with a view of seizing that road. To-day some of his gunboats have moved up to Malvern Hill, and have taken position as if to sweep the ground preparatory to its occupation by a land force. In a day or two their object may be disclosed. They still, too, threaten Goldsborough from New Berne. General A. P. Hill carried with him an excess of transportation. The order for its return probably did not reach him in time for him to send it back. If so, and it reaches your army, you can retain it, as it will be required for other troops which I hope to send, but have it turned over to your quartermaster.

I am, very respectfully and truly,

R. E. LEE,
General.

MECHANICSVILLE [NEAR GORDONSVILLE],
August 4, 1862.

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 3 a. m. of this date is at hand.* Is the large encampment you refer to of infantry? As far as consistent with efficiency we should keep the enemy ignorant of our infantry force; but if you have an opportunity to strike a blow do it, and if you need re-enforcements let me know.

Respectfully,

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

PROCLAMATION.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, VA.,
Wytheville, August 4, 1862.

The force which has been placed in the field having proved inadequate to the defense of the State, many portions of which are invaded by marauding bands of the enemy, who insult, oppress, and rob our people; and the Northern Government, smarting under their recent defeats around Richmond and elsewhere, having called for an additional force of 300,000 men, with the purpose of continuing their aggressions upon Virginia and the other States of the Confederacy, the Gov-

* Not found.

error, feeling it to be his solemn duty to call upon the militia not now in service to unite with him in a prompt and vigorous effort to repel the enemy, to rescue the soil of the State and our people from the pollution and tyranny of a detestable foe, now appeals to the men of the following-named counties from thirty-five to forty-five years of age, to wit:

The counties of Washington, Smyth, Grayson, Carroll, Floyd, Pulaski, Wythe, Montgomery, Roanoke, Botetourt, Craig, Alleghany, Greenbrier, Monroe, Giles, Mercer, Bland, Tazewell, McDowell, Wise, Buchanan, Lee, Scott, Russell, Raleigh, Wyoming, Logan, Boone, Wayne, Cabell, Putnam, Kanawha, Mason, Clay, Nicholas, Fayette, Braxton, Webster, Pocahontas, and Randolph.

And as the organization of the several regiments of militia has been deranged by the going into service of so many officers and men, that it cannot be known at headquarters who the commandants are, the presiding justice of each county is required to proceed immediately to call out and cause to be embodied the militiamen of his county between thirty-five and forty-five years of age, without regard to regimental bounds; and to that end he is authorized to call upon one or more justices and the commissioner or commissioners of the revenue to aid him.

When the number of men for each county is made up the presiding justice will place them under the command of some intelligent and reliable man as officer in charge, with instructions to march the detachment, as speedily as possible, to the salt-works in Smyth County, and report to Maj. Gen. John B. Floyd for service.

Where there is railroad transportation, he will give such officer a certificate to enable him to obtain transportation for himself and the detachment, on account of the State.

The men will be allowed commutation in money for subsistence from the day they march until their arrival at the rendezvous.

The Governor most earnestly exhorts all who are now called upon to be prompt and vigorous in action. The movement is of vital consequence to the State, and there is not a day to spare.

By command:

WM. H. RICHARDSON,
Adjutant-General.

VIA HANOVER COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
August 5, 1862.

General LEE:

Struck the enemy's line of march at this place, Massaponax Church, and Lee's brigade is charging his baggage train in both directions, capturing wagons and prisoners, who are thronging already my presence.

Two brigades (Hatch and Gibbon), 6,000 men, [and] twelve pieces of artillery, have gone toward Richmond on Telegraph road; encamped at Gerald's Mill, 12 miles from Fredericksburg, last night. Prisoners say Burnside is at Fredericksburg, with 16,000 men, to follow on same route. One brigade went up by Spotsylvania Court-House last night. These facts are all corroborated by individuals separately questioned. Yankees say Hanover Court-House is their destination. I think Verdon and the Junction. Colonel Drake is in front of the enemy with First Virginia Cavalry, with one howitzer. He will delay their march. I will not trust my course to paper. I send this to Hanover Court-House

to be telegraphed to Jackson and yourself. The Ninth Virginia Cavalry, in advance yesterday, caught 11 Yankees near Port Royal. The First Virginia Cavalry caught 4 and wounded several while repulsing the enemy's cavalry in front. I will watch the enemy.

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
New Market, Va., August 7, 1862.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART, *Commanding Cavalry:*

GENERAL: Your dispatch of yesterday is received. I am much gratified at your severing the line of march of Hatch's and Gibbon's brigades. I think it will arrest their march and cause a retrograde movement. Their object is, I think, the railroad and the recall of Jackson. If they could reach a position in which Jackson could interpose between them and Fredericksburg they would be annihilated. Give him all information and co-operation. The greatest benefit you can do is what you are now doing, cutting up their communications, trains, &c. Keep me informed of events.

Very respectfully,

R. E. LEE,
General.

NEAR NEW MARKET, VA.,
August 7, 1862—9 a. m.

General THOMAS J. JACKSON,
Commanding Valley District:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of yesterday is received.* I am here in consequence of the reported advance of McClellan's army. I have no idea that he will advance on Richmond now, but it may be premonitory to get a new position, reconnoiter, &c. I think it more probable to cover other movements, probably that of Burnside from Fredericksburg, of which I wrote you last night. Porter's mortar fleet is in Hampton Roads; his gunboats at City Point and Curl's Neck. I hope to determine to-day what it means, but at present it seems to me too hazardous to diminish the forces here until something more is ascertained. I therefore cannot promise to send you the re-enforcements I intended and still desire. As the expectation of re-enforcements may delay your operations and otherwise embarrass you and prevent your making an advantageous movement, you had better not calculate on them. If I can send them I will; if I cannot, and you think it proper and advantageous, act without them. Being on the spot you must determine what force to operate against. I agree with you in believing that if you advance into Fauquier the force at Fredericksburg, if it be Pope's, would in all probability follow; but if it be Burnside's, and Pope in your front is strong enough to resist you, it might operate injuriously on your rear, also to the railroad, your communications, &c. If you were strong enough to bear down all opposition in your front the force at Fredericksburg might be neglected, for it would be sure to fall if that in your front was suppressed. It was to save you the

* Not found.

abundance of hard fighting that I ventured to suggest for your consideration not to attack the enemy's strong points, but to turn his position at Warrenton, &c., so as to draw him out of them. I would rather you should have easy fighting and heavy victories. I must now leave the matter to your reflection and good judgment. Make up your mind what is best to be done under all the circumstances which surround us, and let me hear the result at which you arrive. I will inform you if any change takes place here that bears on the subject.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

R. E. LEE,
General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
August 8, 1862.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON,
Commanding Valley District :

GENERAL: Your letter of the 7th is received.* If your information is correct, your movement against the enemy in Culpeper [County] is judicious. I hope you may be able to strike him moving, or at least be able to draw him from his strong positions. Relying upon your judgment, courage, and discretion, and trusting to the continued blessing of an ever-kind Providence, I hope for victory. An officer of the quartermaster's department leaves this evening with 50 wagons and teams for you. Twenty wagons and teams will be sent you from Lynchburg. The remaining 30 I will endeavor to draw from the train of this army. A field battery will also be sent you, and would be on the road to-day but for the absence of General Pendleton. As regards General Robertson, I will to-day see the Secretary of War. That subject is not so easily arranged, and without knowing any of the circumstances attending it except as related by you, I fear the judgment passed upon him may be hasty. Neither am I sufficiently informed of the qualifications of Col. W. E. Jones, though having for him a high esteem, to say whether he is better qualified. With best wishes for you and your command,

I am, very respectfully,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS, August 8, 1862.

Indorsement on letter of General A. W. G. Davis, requesting that Colonel Davis' regiment of cavalry and Colonel Starke's regiment of infantry be sent to Greenbrier County, Va.:

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully returned to His Excellency the President. On August 5, by orders from the Adjutant and Inspector General, Colonel Starke's regiment was ordered to proceed to Dublin Depot and report to General Loring. Cavalry is much wanted in this army. It cannot be of very great service in the mountains of West Virginia, save as scouts,

* Not found.

&c., for which purpose it is presumed there is sufficient in that country. During General Heth's administration the difficulty of foraging the cavalry became so great that he applied that the Eighth Virginia, under Colonel Jenifer, should be transferred from the department. It is still there.

R. E. LEE,
General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA,
Salt Sulphur Springs, W. Va., August 11, 1862.
(Received August 14, 1862.)

HON. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va. :

SIR: Very recently I wrote to General Marshall asking a delay of his invasion of Kentucky and co-operation in a plan which I therein proposed, to strike a blow at the enemy at Flat Top. At the time I received no reply, General Marshall being, as I learned from the newspapers, at Knoxville, and on to-day I received a letter from him, dated on the 9th instant, reiterating his intention to carry out his original plan—to leave the department. It had occurred to me that this movement would only be attempted while Morgan was at Lexington, and would not be done now that he has left Kentucky. Indeed, the enemy is a few miles in front of General Marshall at Flat Top, where by co-operation with me on the arrival of the re-enforcements mentioned by you to Colonel Fitzhugh, we can perhaps make a successful offensive movement, and it seems to me ill-judged for him to take Virginia regiments into Kentucky in search of other enemies and recruits which he has not yet found of the patriotic Kentuckians, whom he counted on, leaving the enemy in front and their homes and a vital point of the Confederacy, owing to unnecessary division of our forces, totally undefended. Permit me to suggest that the advantage of the public service lies in restoring between General Marshall's command and my own the usual military relations, especially now that the condition of things in Kentucky so little invites invasion, and the Department seems inclined to send me three infantry regiments as re-enforcements, with which and General Marshall's command I think I can drive the enemy from his positions, if not follow him to the Ohio. If I do not succeed in detaining General Marshall my contemplated campaign will be seriously interfered with and the country endangered, unless re-enforcements are sent at once to supply the place of General Marshall's brigade.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. W. LORING,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

The projected movements of General Marshall are a part of an extensive plan of operations arranged by Generals Bragg and E. K. Smith. Alone General Marshall could effect nothing; but in co-operation with the columns of General Smith much could be achieved. The withdrawal of the enemy from the Flat Top Mountain seems to present a favorable opportunity to withdraw General Marshall.

G. W. RANDOLPH,

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
No. 94. } August 11, 1862.

I. To secure prompt and efficient assistance for the wounded in battle, two men from each company will be detailed to care for the wounded in each engagement. These men will be detailed by company commanders, with written authority furnished to each, countersigned by regimental commanders, as evidence that he is properly on such duty. No other will be permitted to leave the ranks for this purpose.

II. On all marches a division provost-marshal with a guard of one commissioned and two non-commissioned officers and ten men from each regiment will march in rear of each division, accompanied by one of the division medical officers, to prevent straggling. When men fall back who are sick the surgeon will give them a ticket for transportation in the ambulances or train of wagons. If not sick they will be marched into camp under charge of the guard.

By command of General Lee:

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
August 13, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JOHN B. HOOD, *Commanding Division*:

GENERAL: Having received information that Burnside's forces have left Fredericksburg to join Pope, unless you know to the contrary, I desire you to march at once with your command to Gordonsville and report to General Longstreet.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE,
General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
August 13, 1862.

General STUART, *Commanding Cavalry*:

I am directed by General Lee to say that he has been informed that the force which was at Fredericksburg under General Burnside has joined that under General Pope. He desires you to ascertain the truthfulness of this report, and if it is found to be so, he wishes you to leave a sufficient cavalry force in your present front to observe the movements of the enemy, afford protection to the railroad, &c., and to move with the main body of the cavalry now with you to Gordonsville, and report for duty to Major-General Longstreet in the event of his absence.

I am, &c.,

W. H. TAYLOR,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
No. 181. } August 13, 1862.

* * * * *

VI. Major-General Longstreet, with his command, consisting of Kemper's, Jenkins', Pickett's, Wilcox's, Pryor's, Featherston's, D. R. Jones', Toombs', Drayton's, and Evans' brigades, will proceed without

delay by cars of Virginia Central Railroad to Gordonsville, making his requisitions upon the staff departments for transportation and all supplies required for efficient service of his troops in the field.

VII. Brigadier-General Hood, with his command, consisting of Whiting's and Hood's brigades, will proceed by Fredericksburg Railroad to Hanover Junction, and there, selecting an eligible camp, hold his command in readiness for field service.

* * * * *

By command of General Lee:

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *near Richmond, Va., August 14, 1862.*

(Received August 16, 1862.)

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH, *Secretary of War:*

GENERAL: Your letter of this date is received.* From every indication it appears that McClellan's forces on James River are being withdrawn and sent to re-enforce Pope. Under these circumstances I think it will be necessary to withdraw R. H. Anderson's division from Drewry's Bluff and send it in the direction of Gordonsville. Colonel Gibbs' regiment and the Fifty-seventh North Carolina Regiment (Colonel H. C. Jones) had better be ordered for the present to that point. In case Anderson is removed these troops will serve for the defense of Drewry's Bluff; and since they are new, they can be drilled and accustomed to camp, &c.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS, *August 14, 1862—9 a. m.*

(Received August 16, 1862.)

General JAMES LONGSTREET,

Commanding, &c., Gordonsville, Va.:

GENERAL: Your note of 6.30 p. m. yesterday is just received.* At this distance, without knowing the position or strength of the enemy, it is impossible for me to decide the question you propose. I incline, however, to the right-flank movement. The easiest way of accomplishing that I should prefer. You being on the spot, with all information before you and the benefit of consultation with officers acquainted with the ground and circumstances, must use your own judgment and determine.

As soon as I learned yesterday that Burnside had left Fredericksburg I ordered Hood to march and report to you. Send him word to what point to direct his march. You can stop the troops in transit from here at Louisa if you think fit, and direct them to move toward the Rapahannock.

I have directed Stuart to get ready his cavalry to move on. I have proposed, as I informed you when here, to send Stuart by the right to sweep around by the enemy's rear and cut his communications when we

* Not found.

get ready to move, keeping Jackson's cavalry on our left and in the enemy's front to disguise the movement. Is there any objection to this? If so, Stuart must be directed otherwise. I mention this because in your letter, after speaking of the movement forward, you say "the cavalry will be necessary on the other flank," by which I infer you mean the left. It is all-important that our movement, in whatever direction it is determined, should be as quick as possible. I fear General Pope can be re-enforced quicker than ourselves; prepare accordingly. Order the transportation of the respective brigades to the point on the railroad you wish the troops to halt.

I had arranged to leave in the cars to-morrow morning at 4 o'clock to join you. Let me know where I shall find you. I should like, if convenient, to see Jackson, too.

Most respectfully and truly, yours,

R. E. LEE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
August 14, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JOHN B. HOOD, *Commanding Division, &c.*:

GENERAL: I am directed by General Lee to say that orders have been sent you both by telegraph and courier to proceed at once to join General Longstreet. He has been informed of your advance and will inform me to what point you will proceed. It is presumed you will be directed to march to some point on the Rapidan above the Germanna Mills, about Raccoon Ford.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. L. LONG,
Colonel and Military Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
August 14, 1862.

General G. W. SMITH, *Commanding Division, &c.*:

GENERAL: I propose joining that portion of the Army of Northern Virginia now under General Longstreet, and expect to leave here to-morrow. In my absence you will be the senior officer with this wing of the army, and I request you to direct its operations. For all purposes connected with the defense of Richmond, James River, its approaches, &c., you will give directions to Generals D. H. Hill and R. H. Anderson, stationed on the south side of James River. General D. H. Hill is in command of the Department of North Carolina, which has been extended from the Cape Fear to the James River, and that army has been united to this. From your general knowledge of the affairs of this army, its objects and position, I deem no instructions necessary beyond the necessity of holding Richmond to the last extremity should any attack be made upon it. The lines of defense on both sides of the river must be completed as soon as possible, and every attention given to the organization, instruction, and discipline of the troops. Tri-monthly returns of the troops are required by existing orders, and I wish you would cause a consolidated return of the four divisions with you to be forwarded to me. Should you be able to ascertain whether General McClellan is diminishing his force at his present position please let me know and to what points they are being sent. It may be neces-

sary in that event to reduce our own force correspondingly or to withdraw it entirely. I wish you to keep this contingency constantly in view. Generals D. H. Hill and Hampton have instructions to keep out scouts and to use every means in their power to ascertain General McClellan's movements. Lieut. Col. E. P. Alexander has undertaken measures to the same end.

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

P. S.—My headquarters will first be at Gordonsville.

HEADQUARTERS, *August 14, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. R. H. ANDERSON, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: I desire you to prepare your division to proceed to Gordonsville as soon as transportation can be furnished on the railroad. Your wagons and artillery will march, and can be placed on the road as soon as ready. I need not call to your attention the necessity of restricting the baggage of your division according to existing orders. Your transportation will necessarily be restricted to the standard established, and all surplus baggage wagons and teams must be turned in to the quartermaster's department. Your personal attention is requested to this matter. I suggest that you take summer tents or flies in such number as may be actually necessary to cover your men.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

GORDONSVILLE, VA., *August 15, 1862.*

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS:

Please put General R. H. Anderson's division in motion to-morrow. Direct him to halt at Louisa Court-House. Orders will meet him there. I move to-morrow toward Rapidan.

R. E. LEE.

[Indorsement.]

To the ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

If the order has not been given let it be done immediately and all the arrangements be made.

[JEFFERSON DAVIS.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 190. } *Richmond, Va., August 15, 1862.*

* * * * *

XXVIII. Maj. Gen. R. H. Anderson, with his command, will proceed with the least possible delay to Louisa Court-House, Va., where he will halt and await further orders from the commanding general.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PETERSBURG, VA., *August 16, 1862.*

General S. COOPER, *Richmond, Va.:*

A lieutenant sent down to count the enemy's vessels reports that from 1 p. m. yesterday up to this morning 108 vessels passed down the river and 8 up; only 5 are reported with troops. The Monitor, 5 gunboats, and 4 schooners are visible at Berkeley. This has been telegraphed to General Lee.

S. G. FRENCH,
Brigadier-General.

PETERSBURG, VA., *August 16, 1862.*

It is reported by my courier that the enemy have a pontoon bridge across the Chickahominy and are there in force. From three sources we have the departure of the fleet.

S. G. FRENCH,
Brigadier-General.

AUGUST 17, 1862.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS:

DEAR SIR: I found on getting to the telegraph office a dispatch from General Hill, announcing that the enemy had gone from the south side of the river and could not be seen on the north side. I repeated the telegram to General Lee and asked if McLaws' division should not be brought to the railroad. He has not answered, and in the mean time General Smith has announced that he has ordered General McLaws to make a reconnaissance and will report the result. Armistead's brigade went up yesterday and the rest of Anderson's division will go up to-day and to-morrow. We shall probably receive definite reports before the road is clear.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

RICHMOND, VA., *August 17, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH, *Commanding, &c.:*

Move forward your division with the least delay practicable to re-enforce General Lee at Gordonsville. Trains will be in readiness in this city to take the troops as they arrive. I inclose a dispatch just received from General Lee, by which you will be governed in sending forward the other divisions of your command.

Very truly,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

RICHMOND, VA., *August 17, 1862.*

General R. E. LEE, *Gordonsville, Va.:*

General D. H. Hill telegraphed at 10.30 o'clock last night that "there is no enemy now on this side of the James River and no indications of

his presence on the other side." Shall we move McLaws toward the railroad?

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
August 17, 1862.

Lieut. Col. JAMES L. CORLEY,
Chief Quartermaster, Department of Northern Virginia :

COLONEL: The enemy has left Fredericksburg and nothing need be apprehended at present from that direction. A regiment of cavalry is stationed at Hanover Junction. Armistead's brigade has arrived at Louisa in advance of his transportation. Can you not, in accordance with desire expressed in letter of this morning, furnish him temporarily with transportation from Louisa to his position for his provisions and cooking utensils? The general wishes the same thing to be done for the other brigades as they arrive, so that they may promptly move into position. With regard to issuing depot at Orange, this will be advisable, as being nearer our troops, which are on the east side of the railroad. The enemy has evacuated the James River country, according to advices received, and the whole of our army has been ordered up to this frontier, and it becomes necessary for Colonel Cole and yourself to make your arrangements accordingly. Please advise Colonel Cole to this effect.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

[R. H. CHILTON],
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
August 17, 1862.

Col. JAMES L. CORLEY, *Chief Quartermaster :*

COLONEL: General R. H. Anderson's division in part arrived at Louisa Court-House last night, and probably without means of transportation, which was to come up by another road. Ascertain what they have, as some have left their cooking utensils behind, and, if possible, provide them with transportation for these and three days' provisions until their own transportation reaches them. The general also wishes to know what arrangements have been made for supply transportation trains, as it is necessary that some immediate arrangement should be made. He thinks it possible that the supply trains which were with troops in Richmond may have been sent up in proportion to troops detached therefrom. Please inform him at earliest convenience.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[R. H. CHILTON],
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
No. 183. } August 17, 1862.

I. Col. S. D. Lee will take command of the battalion of artillery now commanded by Maj. Del. Kemper, the latter continuing to serve with the battalion.

II. All the cavalry attached to this army is placed under command of Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart.

By command of General Lee:

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Taylor's [Farm], August 18, 1862.

General J. E. B. STUART, *Commanding Cavalry*:

GENERAL: I hope to be prepared to-day to cross to-morrow. I wish to know where you will be and where your troops (Lee's brigade) are. The order placing you in command of the cavalry accompanies this.* When you move, for which you must wait for orders, I think it will be necessary to leave the cavalry pickets of General Robertson's brigade in their usual position under a vigilant officer and draw the rest to you. This could be done the evening previous, and must be looked to to-day. Colonel Jones may be the best officer to leave in charge of pickets, with orders to be vigilant and to make strict resistance against any attempt upon his position. Let me hear from you as soon as you know the time at which you will be prepared. You must have your rations prepared. Hard bread will be issued for the march, but must not be used previously. The supply is very limited.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
August 18, 1862.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART, *Commanding Cavalry*:

GENERAL: Herewith I send you telegram from General Fitz. Lee.† In consequence of the condition, as reported, of his animals you must defer, the commanding general says, your proposed operations until Wednesday, moving down toward your intended camp and resting your horses to-morrow. Advise the general so soon as ascertained if the detached regiment will get up, and give full report of exact condition of your command, to enable him to act with a full knowledge of condition of his entire command.

Very respectfully, &c.,

[R. H. CHILTON],
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
In rear of Clark's Mountain, Va., August 18, 1862.

Maj. Gen. R. H. ANDERSON, *Commanding Division*:

GENERAL: Your note of this date just received.† You can take position in this valley near Jackson's command, in rear of Clark's Mountain. The commanding general does not understand discrepancy be-

* See, of August 17, p. 933.

† Not found.

tween your strength as to-day reported (5,500) and that reported August 10. He would be pleased to have an explanation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[R. H. CHILTON],
Assistant Adjutant-General.

AUGUST 18, 1862.

General BRANCH:

If you find everything quiet you can leave a strong regiment on the mountain and return. Do not let your men show themselves. I will relieve your regiment this evening.

A. P. HILL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, TAYLOR'S [FARM],
Via Gordonsville, Va., August 18, 1862.

General S. COOPER:

Better not send troops by Lynchburg; it will prevent transportation of supplies from that point. Put the division on march. Send portion by Central Railroad to Orange Court-House.

R. E. LEE,
General.

RICHMOND, VA., *August 18, 1862.*

General R. E. LEE, *Gordonsville, Va.:*

The reports from below not fully confirmed, but rendered more probable. Hampton is making reconnaissance in force. Expect to hear conclusively to-day. Have urged the arrangement desired. Want of transportation detained Colquitt's brigade until to-morrow.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA.,
Via Dublin, August 18, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH:

News has just reached me that the enemy have fallen back from Meadow Bluff. They had previously fallen back from the Flat Top, in Mercer County. I am pushing my reconnaissance on both sides of the New River with a view to ascertain the enemy's whereabouts.

W. W. LORING,
Major-General, Commanding.

SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA.,
Via Newbern, August 18, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH, *Secretary of War:*

The enemy has precipitately withdrawn from Meadow Bluff and Flat Top Mountain; probably has gone to Gauley Bridge. If you promptly

order General Marshall to co-operate with me I am ready to take the offensive. An invasion of Western Virginia, now that the enemy is drafting, will augment my force, it is believed, greatly. With this order to General Marshall my preparations are complete.

W. W. LORING,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
MAJOR-GENERAL LORING'S DIVISION,
Monroe County, Va., August 18, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH, *Secretary of War* :

SIR : During the brief time which has elapsed since I parted from you at Richmond, and which I have spent in organizing my command and arranging for a movement from this point, I have been impressed with the condition of things in this military department, and have concluded that, with General Loring's permission, I might, without impropriety, address you directly upon the subject.

It seems to me that in case I should meet with success in my movements in the rear of the enemy, and thereby create, as it necessarily would, more or less diversion of the enemy's forces from his front to protect his communications, it would be of the greatest advantage if General Loring could seize the occasion and move immediately forward upon the enemy. Such a movement on the part of General Loring, however fortunate and propitious the occasion might seem, would at the present time be rendered utterly impracticable by the uncertain and anomalous relations existing between General Marshall's command and his own. It is but the simple truth to say that, with the present dubious line of authority on the one side and obedience on the other, General Loring could not predicate a movement upon the co-operation of General Marshall's command; but with the junction of these forces it does seem highly probable that a movement on my part in the enemy's rear could be followed up by an advance by General Loring with reasonable assurances of success. In this connection I will add that there is a very considerable cavalry force in General Marshall's command which, if assigned to my command, I could bring into active efficiency in contemplated movements. That cavalry force would be of very great service if added to my command, but is too small to accomplish anything left to itself. Indeed I would urge upon the Government the great propriety of consolidating in my command all the cavalry in this part of Virginia or which may hereafter be raised in this section, in order that it may be concentrated for sudden and vigorous operations when opportunities offer.

Very respectfully, yours,

A. G. JENKINS,
Brigadier-General Cavalry.

RICHMOND, VA., *August 19, 1862.*

General R. E. LEE, *Gordonsville, Va.* :

We heard yesterday that three brigades were moving from Massaponax Church toward the railroad; this morning the report is contra-

dicted. Have you anything later or more reliable? Our last accounts represent McClellan as moving toward the White House. Until his movement develops we propose to retain Hill and McLaws. What do you think of it? State at what hour your dispatches are sent and I will do the same.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS, CRENSHAW'S [FARM],
Via Gordonsville, Va., [August] 19, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH, *Secretary of War*:

It is reported a body of the enemy is moving from Fredericksburg toward Hanover Junction. Troops from Richmond could march at once to North Anna, assemble there, protect railroad, and then be moved according to circumstances.

R. E. LEE.

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL OF ALLEGHANY,
August 20, 1862. (Received August 25, 1862.)

SECRETARY OF WAR:

On May 18 last the Yankees burned the bridge across the Cow Pasture River, since which time trains have ceased to run on the Virginia Central Railroad west of Staunton. As the attorney of the company I have urged the rebuilding of the bridge at once, but the company declines, not knowing what the fortunes of war may be or how soon the bridge, if built, may be destroyed again. The Yankees have fallen back from Meadow Bluff beyond the Sewells, and the Government must drive them beyond the Kanawha Salt-Works, as it is indispensable the us to have the salt; and, if so, the very sinews of our strength, the very arteries of the existence of our army when it moves from Monroe to Greenbrier, on the Kanawha road, is the Central Railroad, for the Government has just completed and put in good order the road from River Depot to Lewisburg; the Yankees have from Lewisburg to Gauley. I have seen the engineer of the Central, who says that a good temporary bridge can be put up in one month, and I write to advise that you order it at once. If you think the advice is of a doubtful character, then, with the maps of the State before you, I am content for you to decide it.

I am, truly,

W. SKEER,
Provost-Marshal of Alleghany and Comdg. Post at Covington.

P. S.—H. D. Whitcomb, esq., superintendent of the Virginia Central Railroad, at Richmond, could give you probable cost and time within which a temporary bridge might be built.

SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA.,
Via Dublin, W. Va., August 21, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH:

General Jenkins is ready for his expedition. Let him know what

Imboden has done, if he has made an expedition. What did he do; what the strength and position of the enemy?

W. W. LORING,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, VA., August 21, 1862.

General W. W. LORING, *Dublin Depot, W. Va.:*

Nothing heard of Imboden. He must be there by this time. No reliable information as to the strength of the enemy. In the northern portion of the valley it was stated a few weeks ago at 6,200. The President wishes Marshall to move when called on by General Smith. Send his troops to him.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA,
Salt Sulphur Springs, W. Va., August 21, 1862.
(Received August 25, 1862.)

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: The enemy on the east side of New River has fallen back as far as Hamilton's, 12 or 15 miles this side of Gauley Bridge, and taken up positions found very strong in last summer's campaign, and on the west side he has fallen back to Fayette Court-House and Cotton Hill, likewise stronger positions than he occupied before. Besides being strengthened in positions, the enemy has probably concentrated his scattered troops as he retired. As I have before made known to you, if I can get General Marshall's forces I can move on him with great prospect of success; without him, or re-enforcements of equal number, the enemy outnumbered me and has the shortest line of transportation.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General, Commanding.

PETERSBURG, VA., August 21, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH:

Extract from friend in McClellan's army, dated August 17:

Army under marching orders. Destination believed to be White House. Burnside went to Aquia Creek to get in rear of Jackson. General Porter's division, 25,000 strong, will arrive at Old Point on 18th. One brigade of troops quartered between Old Point and Williamsburg.

You will receive original to-night.

S. G. FRENCH.

RICHMOND, VA., August 21, 1862.

General R. E. LEE, *via Gordonsville, Va.:*

Your dispatch received. The retreat presents a case not originally contemplated. Have consulted General G. W. Smith, who will remain on the duty to which you assigned him, and will send General Hill to resume the command of his old division. To be self-reliant against a

sudden attack the force at the Junction must, under existing circumstances, be held in readiness for co-operation, and the brigades of Wise, Walker, Ransom, Martin, and Daniel be retained. Nothing certainly known of retiring forces beyond New Kent Court-House. Have received no further communication in relation to a landing at Bogue Inlet.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
August 21, 1862—2 a. m.

Col. T. T. MUNFORD,
Commanding Second Virginia Cavalry:

COLONEL: The proposed movements have been referred to General Lee, but he deemed it best that you should report to General Stuart. See that the medical stores and ammunition at Culpeper Court-House are secured. I will send a medical officer over to see about the sick and wounded at Culpeper Court-House. General Stuart is near Brandy Station. I am much obliged for the papers you sent me last night.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA,
Salt Sulphur Springs, W. Va., August 22, 1862.
(Received August 25, 1862.)

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: Information has reached me that many conscripts and volunteers between eighteen and thirty-five years of age are coming out of Western Virginia and joining the State Line Partisan Corps and other irregular service. As I learn that General Marshall will carry so many of these as are in his command out of the State, and General Floyd does not propose to act in concert with the Confederate forces with him, does your judgment approve of orders from your department or from me stringently prohibiting such action and constraining such persons into Confederate service? If so, to what length may the orders and action to give them effect go?

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

AUGUST 17, 1862.

Maj. Gen. W. W. LORING:

DEAR SIR: I am desirous of being transferred with my command from General Marshall's brigade to the partisan service, with authority to increase my battalion to a full regiment and under orders to report to you. This is the unanimous wish of my officers and men. My battalion was wholly raised by myself, and I now have six companies and three more ready to join me if I can effect this transfer. If I succeed as above I can fill my regiment to 1,250 strong in thirty days. You can inquire concerning me of Colonel Trigg, with whom I am personally ac-

quainted. I would be pleased to effect this exchange, as I know of no one by whom I would rather be commanded than yourself. In conclusion, I promise you implicit and faithful obedience to orders, a thorough knowledge of the geography of the whole country, and 1,250 gallant spirits. Your name to myself and them will be the synonym of success. In addition to your recommendation, I expect, and am promised, that of every field officer in the brigade except General Marshall. Please direct to me at Callands, Pittsylvania County, Va.

In haste, yours, respectfully,

V. A. WITCHER,
Major First Battalion Virginia Mounted Rifles.

HEADQUARTERS,
Rappahannock River, Va., August 23, 1862.

General W. W. LORING,
Commanding Kanawha Valley, W. Va.:

GENERAL: From an intercepted letter of General Pope's to General McClellan he places the whole of General Cox's force at 12,000, and that he had ordered him to break up his small posts, cut loose from his base at Point Pleasant, and so maneuver as to get you and General Marshall between himself and Lynchburg, drive you both in that direction, and unite with him on the James River. He states that this plan has been interrupted by the critical position in which General McClellan's army is placed since the battles around Richmond, and asks for consultation for a new programme. This letter was dated July 4. General Stuart reports that General Pope's chief quartermaster—[Charles N.] Goulding—who was captured last night, positively asserts that Cox's troops are being withdrawn by the way of Wheeling. This may be stated to deceive, but I give you the information that you may look to its truth and take advantage of it. Should that be the case, your command could be usefully employed to the north, and if you destroy several links in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad it would be of great advantage to us.

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Rappahannock River, August 23, 1862.

His Excellency President DAVIS:

I appointed Monday last, 18th instant, as the day for crossing the Rapidan, but the troops could not be got into position or provisioned. Monday it was hoped we should cross, but the cavalry had not got up, and the order was changed for Wednesday, 20th. This delay proved fatal to our success, for the enemy, through the instrumentality of a spy, got information of our plans and concentration on his left flank while threatening his right, and commenced Sunday night to retire his stores, &c., behind the Rappahannock. The atmosphere was unfavorable for observation, and fear of creating alarms kept reconnaissances quiet until Tuesday, when their withdrawal was discovered. By the time the army had crossed (Wednesday) everything but their cavalry had retired behind the Rappahannock, the fords of which were strongly guarded. Upon examination it was deemed best to turn their right flank, and

General Jackson, in command of our left wing, was put in motion Thursday for the purpose, while General Longstreet threatened their left with our right. The ground on the left bank of the Rappahannock commands that on the right, and, as the examination presented, it was found necessary to extend as high up as the road leading to Warrenton Springs. Yesterday General Stuart, with the cavalry, crossed above the road, and proceeded to cut the enemy's communication at Catlett's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. On account of a violent storm he could not burn the bridge over Cedar Creek and was unable to cut it down. He accomplished some minor advantages, destroyed some wagons, and captured some prisoners.

In the mean time Jackson was crossing his force near the Warrenton Springs until interrupted by high water, occasioned by the rain, which has also put a stop to the movement in that direction from this point, as Hazel or Aestham's River is in swimming condition to-day. There appears to be a heavy rain in the mountains at this time, which will no doubt continue the high water and give the enemy ample time to re-enforce General Pope with McClellan's army if desired. I can get no news from our troops on the North Anna. If McClellan has not halted at Fredericksburg the troops there will be required here. If we are able to change the theater of the war from James River to the north of the Rappahannock we shall be able to consume provisions and forage now being used in supporting the enemy. This will be some advantage and prevent so great a draft upon other parts of the country. General Pope's chief quartermaster was captured last night by General Stuart, and he is reported to state that General Cox's forces are being withdrawn from the Kanawha Valley by way of Wheeling. If the campaign could be pushed in this direction it would have the effect of relieving other parts of the country. To do this all available re-enforcements should be sent here.

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Rappahannock River, August 23, 1862.
(Received August 28, 1862.)

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: From an intercepted letter of General Pope's to General McClellan he places the whole of General Cox's force at 12,000, and that he had ordered him to break up his small posts, cut loose from his base at Point Pleasant, and so maneuver as to get him and General Marshall between himself and Lynchburg, drive them both in that direction, and unite with him on the James River. He states that this plan had been interrupted by the critical condition in which General McClellan's army is placed since the battles around Richmond, and asks for consultation for a new programme. This letter was dated July 4. General Stuart reports that General Pope's chief quartermaster (Goulding), who was captured last night, positively asserts that Cox's troops are being withdrawn by the way of Wheeling. Under the foregoing information I have suggested to General Loring that he might be usefully employed to the north, and by the destruction of several links of the Baltimore

and Ohio Railroad serve most advantageously the operations in this direction.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,

Jeffersonton, Va., August 24, 1862.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,

President Confederate States, Richmond, Va.:

MR. PRESIDENT: The enemy is in force before us, occupying the left bank of the Rappahannock, and has greatly the advantage of us in artillery. I send you an autograph letter from General Pope to General McClellan. It is of old date (July 4), but interesting, as exhibiting his plans of campaign when you compare it with its failure. I have another letter from General Pope to General Halleck, dated 20th instant, placing his whole force for duty at 45,000, independent of Burnside, and stating his plan to be to hold us in check until McClellan can join him from the Lower Rappahannock. General Fitz John Porter is to march from Falmouth, and is the advance of McClellan.

I think I can feed the whole army here if Colonel Northrop will give the necessary directions about collecting beef. If we can secure this country, the millers will give us flour. At first there will be difficulties, but they will be softened as we advance, and we shall relieve other parts of the country and employ what would be consumed and destroyed by the enemy. The theater of war will thus be changed, for a season at least, unless we are overpowered.

This last letter of Pope, I think, makes it certain that McClellan's destination is to join Pope. The whole army, I think, should be united here as soon as possible. I have ordered up Ripley, whom I had advanced to Culpeper, and will direct General G. W. Smith to send on McLaws, D. H. Hill, and other available troops. Should you not agree with me in the propriety of this step, please countermand the order and let me know. General Loring should also be directed to operate northward and descend the valley of the Shenandoah, so as to threaten their possession of the valley. In the event of the information I sent you about the withdrawal of Cox proving true, Hampton's cavalry I particularly require. The defenses around Richmond must be perfected and completed with hired labor and held by the field batteries. I advanced the troops here last night and this morning, in consequence of ascertaining that the enemy, feeling secure on their left from the high water of the Rappahannock, was concentrating his force upon General Jackson.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA,

Salt Sulphur Springs, W. Va., August 24, 1862.

(Received August 28, 1862,)

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,

Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that by my orders General Jenkins, with 600 cavalry and a mountain howitzer, has moved toward

the northwest this morning. On his way at Huntersville he will pick up about 150 Western Virginians driven out by Lincoln's draft, and whom he will organize as sharpshooters. He has also sent to Imboden to request his co-operation. After sweeping around by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near Cheat, if possible, and destroying that work, he will exhibit his force in the enemy's rear, in the Kanawha Valley, about September 8, and, by diverting his forces and his attention, allow me to move on him about the same time, which I hope to do if the opportunity then seems favorable. If no such movement of mine occurs General Jenkins will return.

If the two Bath companies (part of Jackson's battalion) cannot be ordered here, I have three other companies with which (and the companies I advised you I had before) the new cavalry regiment can be formed at once, over which it is very desirable that Col. C. E. Thorburn shall be appointed, and if you deem it best the other appointments can be reserved for future action. The efficiency of Thorburn would make the appointment one of great benefit to Jenkins' command.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. W. LORING,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Jeffersonton, Va., August 25, 1862.
(Received August 30, 1862.)

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you herewith some of the correspondence of the enemy captured by our cavalry in an expedition to the rear of the Federal Army. I have selected such as from a hasty examination appear to me to be most interesting and important as throwing light upon the enemy's plans. These you will receive in a separate envelope.* The remainder I have been unable to examine, except in a very cursory manner, but transmit them for your information. I call your attention particularly to a letter in the book of August 10 from General Cox to General Pope, and the reply of the latter of the 11th, directing General Cox to remain in Western Virginia with 5,000 men, and send the rest to General Pope by river and rail.

I deem it important that General Loring should be informed of the force opposed to him and directed to clear the valley of the Kanawha and then operate northwardly, so as to join me in the valley of Virginia.

Since writing the above I have detached the letters referred to from the book for your special notice. I also refer you to a memorandum of Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks, dated August 14, of information obtained from one Whitlock, of Augusta, implicating him as a spy. By comparison of dates the true Whitlock may be ascertained and brought to punishment.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE,
General.

* Not found.

RICHMOND, VA., August 25, 1862.

General R. E. LEE, *Rapidan Station, Va.:*

Your dispatch received. Your letter hoped for in afternoon mail did not arrive. General Hill, when sent up, was directed to communicate with you and receive instructions. I stated to you the force retained. You know the condition here. General Smith will comply with your instructions.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Jeffersonton, Va., August 25, 1862.

Col. J. F. GILMER,

Chief Engineer, Army of Northern Virginia:

COLONEL: I desire you to use every exertion to perfect and complete the defenses around and to the approaches to Richmond by land and water. I wish to place them in such a condition that troops can be withdrawn from them with safety to the city, leaving a proper guard, and again restored when necessary. Your services, as well as those of the engineers with you, are necessary to this army, and I am only willing to dispense with them to insure the safety of Richmond. I beg you will employ every means in your power for this purpose, and if they are not sufficient, create them. The Secretary of War and President will give you every assistance. As soon as you can leave Richmond I desire you to join me.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Jeffersonton, Va., August 25, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,

Secretary of War:

GENERAL: General Martin, in his capacity of Adjutant-General of North Carolina, reported to me before leaving Richmond that there was in that department a regiment of cavalry (the Second North Carolina Regiment, I think) which was not required for service in that State, and, indeed, from the locality of its then station (Goldsborough District), it was difficult to forage. I wrote to General D. H. Hill on the subject, but have not received a reply. Cavalry is very much needed in this region; the service is hard, and the enemy strong in that arm. If the regiment in question is not needed in [North] Carolina, I respectfully request it be ordered to join General Hampton's brigade.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
August 25, 1862.

Col. J. F. GILMER,

Chief Engineer, Department of Northern Virginia:

COLONEL: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 21st instant, reporting the result of your examinations of the lines around

Richmond and Petersburg and requesting that engineer officers be ordered to report to you as chief engineer of the department. The modifications which you design in that portion of lines extending from Chaffin's Bluff to the river above the city and all else that you have done meets with my approval. I regret that the progress in the works has not been as great as you desire, and I desire, as already stated in a previous letter, that you will make every exertion to increase the labor force and finish the works around Richmond, so that you may be able to be here, where your services would be most valuable.

As regards your visiting Charleston, S. C., and the time for the same, the President will decide both as to the necessity and the occasion.

There are no engineer officers with this army except those around Richmond and one (Captain Johnston) just arrived here. Colonel Stevens must have such information regarding those on duty near Richmond as you desire, and I request that you will apply to him for the same. I know of no officers that could be ordered to report to you, but by making application at the War Department you may obtain the services of such assistants as you require. As chief engineer of this Army of Northern Virginia you have authority to call upon the engineer officers on duty with it for reports as to where they are and on what duty employed. Their names you can obtain from Colonel W. H. Stevens or the War Department.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

RICHMOND, VA., August 26, 1862.

General R. E. LEE,

Commanding, &c., Jeffersonton, via Rapidan, Va.:

Generals Hill and McLaws, at North Anna, ordered to join you. The brigades of Ransom and Walker start from here this morning. The troops at North Anna were posted to defend your line of communication from Richmond to Gordonsville. Their advance uncovers that line to attack by the enemy from Fredericksburg. We have heard of new troops *en route* to Point Comfort and an encampment of sick at Point Lookout. The York and James Rivers are open to enemy's fleets. At Chaffin's Bluff we have Wise's brigade; at Drewry's Bluff Daniel's brigade, reported less than 2,000 men. The cavalry being sent forward, we shall be less able to get early information, and the troops at Petersburg and in North Carolina are all recruits, except the artilleryists at Wilmington. Confidence in you overcomes the view which would otherwise be taken of the exposed condition of Richmond, and the troops retained for the defense of the capital are surrendered to you on a renewed request.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, VA., August 26, 1862.

Maj. Gen. W. W. LORING, *Commanding, &c.:*

I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that the President, fully appreciating the skill, enterprise, and gallantry displayed by Major Bailey, of the Twenty-second Virginia Infantry, in his late

expedition against the enemy at Summersville, desires that you will notice him in a complimentary manner in orders to the Department of Southwestern Virginia.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

RICHMOND, VA., August 28, 1862.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding, &c., Salem, via Rapidan, Va.:

Dispatch of 27th received.* Congratulate you upon events recited. Letters of 23d and 24th received to-day. The re-enforcements asked for by you have been sent forward, and the cavalry to which you refer particularly should have joined you by this time. General Pendleton left here fully possessed of my views and charged to communicate them to you.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA,
Salt Sulphur Springs, W. Va., August 29, 1862.
(Received September 1, 1862.)

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: By the latest information from the enemy, communicated by a Mr. Mann, who came from the rear of his lines, he is still at Raleigh Court-House, about 1,500 strong, and at Fayette Court-House, Gauley Bridge, and Summerville in force. He reports that four regiments left the Kanawha River in steamers for the Wheeling Railroad; but these, deducted from the 12,000 (said to be the size of General Cox's army in an intercepted letter of General Pope, to which a letter of General Lee to me refers), still leave the enemy stronger than I am. I am deferring my advance a few days, fearing that a premature demonstration would only detain the enemy, who, let alone, may evacuate his positions or weaken his force.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General, Commanding.

RICHMOND, VA., August 29, 1862.

Maj. Gen. W. W. LORING, *Dublin Depot:*

Pope's letter-book has been captured. On August 11 Cox was ordered to retain 5,000 men in Western Virginia and to send the remainder by river and railroad to Pope. On August 16 Cox telegraphed from Gauley Bridge that his command would be at Parkersburg on the evening of the 20th, and asked for railroad transportation. Clear the valley of the Kanawha, and operate northwardly to a junction with our army in the valley. Keep us advised of your movements.

G. W. RANDOLPH.

* Not found.

[AUGUST 30, 1862.]

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

Under a special act of the Legislature on June 27 last I issued a proclamation calling for a State force of 10,000 men, to be commanded by Maj. Gen. John B. Floyd, to be employed chiefly in the defense of Western Virginia. In consequence of the large force which had previously volunteered for service and of the additional number called for by the conscription act the amount asked for was not raised with the rapidity desired. I therefore on the 4th instant issued orders calling for the militia between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years from the counties of Washington, Smyth, Grayson, Carroll, Floyd, Pulaski, Wythe, Montgomery, Roanoke, Botetourt, Craig, Alleghany, Greenbrier, Monroe, Giles, Mercer, Bland, Tazewell, McDowell, Wise, Buchanan, Lee, Scott, Russell, Raleigh, Wyoming, Logan, Boone, Wayne, Cabell, Putnam, Kanawha, Mason, Clay, Nicholas, Fayette, Braxton, Webster, Pocahontas, and Randolph.

Surely it is not necessary to appeal to the people of these counties to rally to the standard raised by their own State for their own defense. Surely Virginians will prefer a draft made under the constitution and laws of Virginia to one made by the detestable tyranny now characterizing the Government of the United States. Our object is to expel from our soil its invaders, who are waging against us a warfare of destruction, of confiscation, and robbery with a bitterness and fury rendered desperate by defeat and by the enormous expenditure which flows from their attempt at our subjugation. It is our duty to effect our purpose in the shortest possible time. The enemy is raising an immense force to overwhelm us if possible. We must meet him with adequate resistance. While the Confederate Government is exerting its energy for the general defense it becomes Virginia not only to contribute her quota for that object, but to put forth her special exertion to free her population and their homes from the desecration of an unscrupulous foe. I therefore once more call upon the people promptly to obey the orders which have been issued. I appeal to the officers of the militia in the counties mentioned to exert their energies in summoning and forwarding the detachments under their command without loss of time, that the general selected by the legislature may be afforded an opportunity speedily to take the field and to strike the enemy with rapid and efficient blows. I emphatically call upon all officers of the State, civil and military, to give the necessary aid to expedite the raising of these troops and to contribute whatever may be proper to render them effective. I appeal to all those in Western Virginia, and particularly in the northwest, who are liable to draft under the Lincoln Government, to come out from among the common enemy and unite themselves, as becomes true sons of Virginia, to the force here called for, under the firm hope and belief that by doing so they will once more restore themselves and their posterity to that united Virginia which it has been the pride and glory of our whole people to uphold and defend.

Given under my hand as Governor and under the seal of the
[L. S.] Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 30th day of August, 1862,
and in the eighty-seventh year of the Commonwealth.

JOHN LETCHER.

By the Governor:

GEORGE W. MUNFORD,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

RICHMOND, VA., August 31, 1862—1 p. m.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH, *Secretary of War*:

GENERAL: I received last night a telegram from General D. H. Hill, and have just received two telegrams from General J. G. Walker. Copies of the three are sent herewith. General Lee's troops cannot well receive specific instructions from here. Unless you direct differently I shall telegraph General Walker to "communicate with General Lee, and in emergency use your own judgment. Keep us informed of such movements."

General French informs me that Chambliss' cavalry was to start this morning and that the three infantry regiments would be sent forward as soon as possible. I have sent an officer and 6 men of Critcher's battalion on a special scout toward Fredericksburg.

General Hill says there ought to be a force at Hanover Junction. When there himself he was crazy to get to the front before being ordered by General Lee. We all know that it is desirable to have troops at Hanover Junction and at other important points, but where they are to come from is the question.

Please answer by messenger in regard to the telegram I propose to send General Walker, and oblige, yours, very respectfully,

G. W. SMITH,
Major-General.

P. S.—What are the orders about forwarding unarmed conscripts?

[Inclosure No. 1.]

CULPEPER COURT-HOUSE,
Via Rapidan, Va., August 30, 1862.

General GUSTAVUS W. SMITH:

The bridge at Rapidan ought to be repaired immediately or transportation should be furnished from Richmond. A force ought to guard Hanover Junction.

D. H. HILL,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

RAPIDAN, VA., August 31, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH:

I have just received information from Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill that McClellan is extending his force in this direction. In the event of my division marching from here there will be no protection to this depot.

J. G. WALKER,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

RAPIDAN, VA., August 31, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH:

Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill left here with his division yesterday morning, and directed me to wait here until my transportation should reach me. Only a portion of it has come up. Upon my arrival I sent to General Lee for instructions, but can hear nothing from him, and I am in total ignorance of his whereabouts and the relative position of the

opposing armies. If my transportation reaches me to-day I will go forward at once, if not otherwise ordered. There are a large number of unarmed and totally undrilled conscripts arriving here. What shall be done with them? They would be an incumbrance to the army.

J. G. WALKER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA,
The Narrows, W. Va., September 1, 1862.
(Received September 5, 1862.)

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: Before I received your telegram dated the 29th ultimo, upon the information of my scout, I had determined upon an offensive movement against the enemy in the Kanawha. It has been delayed only to accumulate forage and transportation enough to take me over the sterile district of 100 miles between me and the enemy. This has been a herculean task, but to its accomplishment I have bent all my energies, and expect to move on Friday or Saturday next. It will be my policy when I move to endeavor to reach the Kanawha without stoppage; experience in our campaigns in this region last summer having shown that while our armies paused in menacing proximity to the enemy for want of forage and transportation, though at the time they were weak enough to be overcome by us, yet they improved our delay by re-enforcing from the convenient population of the northwest, and in three or four weeks afterward took the offensive successfully against us. I await with interest the full development of your plans for my future march to the valley through Northwest Virginia and co-operation with the army in that region. The intervening distance of 300 or 400 miles is so rugged as to make such a march one of great difficulty.

I observe with great satisfaction the evidence of increasing loyalty from the people of West Virginia, who are now coming into my army daily. I am very sanguine that when I get into that region the accessions to my army will be large, and to arm these men I earnestly request you to send me, by rapid express to Dublin, at least 5,000 stand of small-arms and accouterments for the same. I will so far anticipate your action on this subject as to receive corps to be armed in this way. There can be, I think, no occasion where the arms of the Government can be put to better use. I also desire to be authorized to appoint officers to command the regiments which I may get in West Virginia in anticipation of your appointment, so that the new troops may be made effective at once.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General, Commanding.

FORKS OF WATERS, HIGHLAND COUNTY, W. VA.,
September 1, 1862.

DEAR RUSSELL: Having an hour's leisure to-day I will employ it in writing to you, knowing the interest you feel in northwestern affairs. I am getting along finely with my corps. I have six first-rate compa-

nies here and expect five more to arrive in camp this evening or to-morrow. They are now on their march to join me, a part from Pocahontas (refugees from Braxton, Lewis, and Webster) and a part from Hardy and Hampshire. The large majority of my men have but recently escaped from Peirpoint's dominion and are brimful of fight. By the way, I have recently invaded that part of Virginia.

On August 14 I set out from Franklin with four companies to reach Rowlesburg, if possible. We marched through the woods, crossing rivers and mountains, sometimes by a path; more frequently in the wild woods cutting out our own roads. The difficulties were so great that we could not average over 12 or 15 miles a day. When I reached the eastern base of Cheat, a little north of and only 12 miles from Beverly, on the Seneca route, I turned off short to the northward, intending to strike the Dry Fork of Cheat a few miles below the mouth of Glade Creek and to surprise a party of Yankees (41) at Parsons' Mill, on the main fork of Cheat, 3 miles below Carrick's Ford. I marched all day, reaching the Dry Fork just at dark. We halted for supper, and at 10 p. m. (the darkest night I ever saw) resumed the march for Parsons' Mill, 10 miles distant. We only made 7 miles until daybreak. Here I took a citizen, who assured me the Yankees were at the mill, 3 miles below, as he had seen them at sunset the night before. I at once divided my forces and surrounded the mill (wading Cheat at the head of my men—water cold and 3 feet deep—five times), when, lo! the Yankees were gone, and full 2 miles on their way to Saint George and Rowlesburg. I afterward learned that an old fool, a friend, who saw our route the day before, spoke of it to a Union man, who took the news to Beverly, and thence a courier warned the post of my approach just in time for them to flee. It was too bad. About 15 mounted men I had along came up with them and had a skirmish. No damage done. My infantry were so broken down by twenty-four hours' marching that I had to halt a few hours for rest and sleep. During our rest a d—d scoundrel—a sharp, shrewd German—deserted, stole a mule, and went to Beverly and disclosed my numbers and what he suspected of my plans. The commandant at Beverly at once telegraphed to New Creek, and 1,000 men were sent up to Rowlesburg. Not knowing these facts at the time, I moved on as soon as my men could travel to Saint George. Here I first got reliable information that the troops from New Creek had reached Rowlesburg, and outnumbered me five to one. In a short time I also ascertained that they were marching upon Saint George and were only a few miles distant. I took from the post-office such of the records of the bogus county court as I could conveniently carry. I have sent them to Governor Letcher, where you can see them. I took all the goods (sugar and coffee and medicines) from the store of Dr. Solomon Parsons, member of the Wheeling Convention and leader of the Lincolnites in Tucker, and left him a receipt for them—he and all the Union men of the county having fled that morning—and began to fall back up the river. When within about 5 miles of Parsons' Mill my brother George met me, and reported a sharp skirmish he had had on the Beverly road, near Carrick's Ford, with a Yankee picket or advance guard. Things began now to look squally. I feared a force from Beverly might reach the mill before me and cut me off from the Dry Fork Pass, in which event I would have been compelled to whip them or take to the mountains, with the loss of my pack-mules; so I pushed ahead for the mill, and on arriving there found no enemy. I moved up Dry Fork and encamped for the night, with my rear safe, and in a position to whip 1,000 men in front if they should pursue me.

The next day I struck into the wilderness again, and in three days reached Daven's cabin, at the foot of Cheat, on the Staunton and Parkersburg turnpike. We subsisted on potatoes and beef on most of the route, there being no flour or meal in the country.

The morning after I reached the pike a messenger from General Jenkins reached me, with information that the general, with 600 cavalry, was moving upon Beverly, and asking my co-operation. I at once moved to the top of Cheat and opened communications with Jenkins. He was one day later in arriving than he expected. He reached Huttonsville, or, rather, within 2 miles of it, on last Thursday night. During Thursday I ascertained that General Kelley, with 1,100 fresh troops, had got to Beverly. He came from Rowlesburg, reaching Beverly on Tuesday, and at once sent out 400 men across Cheat on the Seneca road to cut me off, but I was a day and a half ahead of him and was safe. The enemy's entire force at Beverly now reached between 1,500 and 1,600 men, with a battery of field guns. I had nearly 300 men and three small rifle guns. Jenkins had 600 men, in part armed with shot-guns. We both deemed an attack hopeless with our inferior forces. I proposed to him that I would remain a day and threaten Beverly from Cheat, while he should move across the mountain and take Buckhannon, Weston, and Clarksburg. This plan was adopted, and the last I heard of Jenkins he was going down Middle Fork toward Buckhannon, and Kelley was throwing up earthworks at the bridge this side of Beverly. I, having moved my whole force down into the valley near Huttonsville from Cheat, created quite a commotion in Beverly. I reached here last night after some hard marching, and as soon as I hear from the west will pitch in somewhere again. I have very little doubt of General Jenkins' success, as there are no troops of consequence west of Beverly.

Just in the edge of the village of Saint George I was riding some distance ahead of my men and suddenly came upon old John Snyder and one of the Parsons, both armed with rifles. Parsons fled and I got into a fight with Snyder. Just as he was aiming at me with his long rifle I fired at him with my revolver. He dropped his gun like a hot potato and leaned forward on the neck of his horse and escaped into the laurel. Pursuit was immediately made, but he escaped. I have since learned from some refugees that I wounded him badly, though I fear not mortally. I had a fair shot at about 50 yards and aimed at his hips. We were bushwhacked half a day in Tucker as we fell back from Saint George by the Union men, but the cowardly scoundrels went so far up into the mountains that they only hit one of my men, and he was but slightly wounded in the foot. I sent out a whole company once to try and catch three of these bushwhackers, but it was impossible to come up with them in the brush. If I had caught them I intended hanging them in five minutes. The greatest difficulty in our way out here is the infernal Union men. They carry intelligence and bushwhack us whenever they can, and yet will swear allegiance a dozen times a day. The proper policy to be pursued toward Union men who are not in arms as soldiers is one of the most difficult problems I have to deal with. Thus far I have scrupulously abstained from molesting them in any manner, with the exception of four Upshur men that I have arrested as spies. My purpose has been to arrest all office-holders under the bogus government and seize their property for confiscation, but not to interfere with private citizens, hoping that a policy of conciliation would win back many of them; but the enemy are treating our friends in the northwest with such brutal cruelty that I fear nothing short of retaliation will check them.

I am tempted sometimes to write to President Davis and inform him of what I have seen and heard in the northwest and ask his instructions. Great God! but my blood boils when listening to such statements as I have heard from men and women during my recent expedition. No Oriental despot ever inspired such mortal terror by his iron rule of his subjects as is now felt by three-fourths of the true men and women of the northwest. Grown-up men came to me stealthily through the woods to talk to me in a whisper of their wrongs. They would freely have given me grain and meat, but dared not do so. They begged me in some instances to take it apparently by force, so that they might not be charged with feeding us voluntarily. Men offered to sell me large lots of cattle secretly or sell me horses secretly, if I would then send armed men to seize and carry off the property. Their pious Union neighbors, they said, would watch and report their every act as soon as my back was turned, and the Yankees would strip them of all they possess. Will any other policy do than to drive them all away?

There is a subject on which I wish to write you, though it has so much the appearance of a mere personal affair that I feel some reluctance in doing so. There is one Dr. John Miller, a Yankee Presbyterian preacher, with whom I shall shortly have a row, I suppose, who is interfering in my affairs to an extent that I will not submit to, and yet I am in large part to blame myself for allowing him to get his present position. He was captain of a battery in the mountains last year. On the day before the battle of Port Republic he overtook me on the road and introduced himself. I never had seen him before. After a good deal of circumlocation he finally informed me that he and other gentlemen about Lexington, among whom he named Colonel Gilham and Major Paxton, were desirous of raising a force under the partisan ranger act, but were not willing to go into it unless they could get control of it, making Lexington the base of operations. Said he had seen General Jackson, and the general was unwilling to recommend any one to raise such a force unless I would consent to it; that I was first in the field, and entitled to the command if I wished it, and that, above all, he would not allow conflicting operations to be carried on in the west; that there must be unity in these partisan forces.

The doctor wished to know my views and purposes. I frankly told him I only looked to raising a regiment, and regarded the law as only authorizing regiments and not brigades, and expressed my willingness to relieve General Jackson of any embarrassment he might feel in regard to recommending any one he chose because he might suppose I had previous rights standing in his way. The doctor then requested me to see the general and talk with him. I agreed to do so, but, the battle of Port Republic occurring the next day, I had no opportunity of talking with General Jackson. Two days afterward Miller was at my house again to renew the subject, and unfortunately I agreed that if the general would recommend it Miller might apply to the Secretary of War for authority to raise a brigade, and when raised my regiment might be attached to it. This paper he was to take to Lexington and show it to Colonel Gilham and others and then return it to me, with the privilege on my part of withdrawing it before it was sent to General Jackson. He did not return it as promised, but sent it to Jackson, together with a letter to the Secretary of War. Jackson indorsed his approval on the papers, and in this form Miller called at my house on his way to Richmond. I then thought I discovered a purpose on his part to use me to raise a command for himself, and told him before he took the papers to Richmond I should add to them that under no circumstances was he

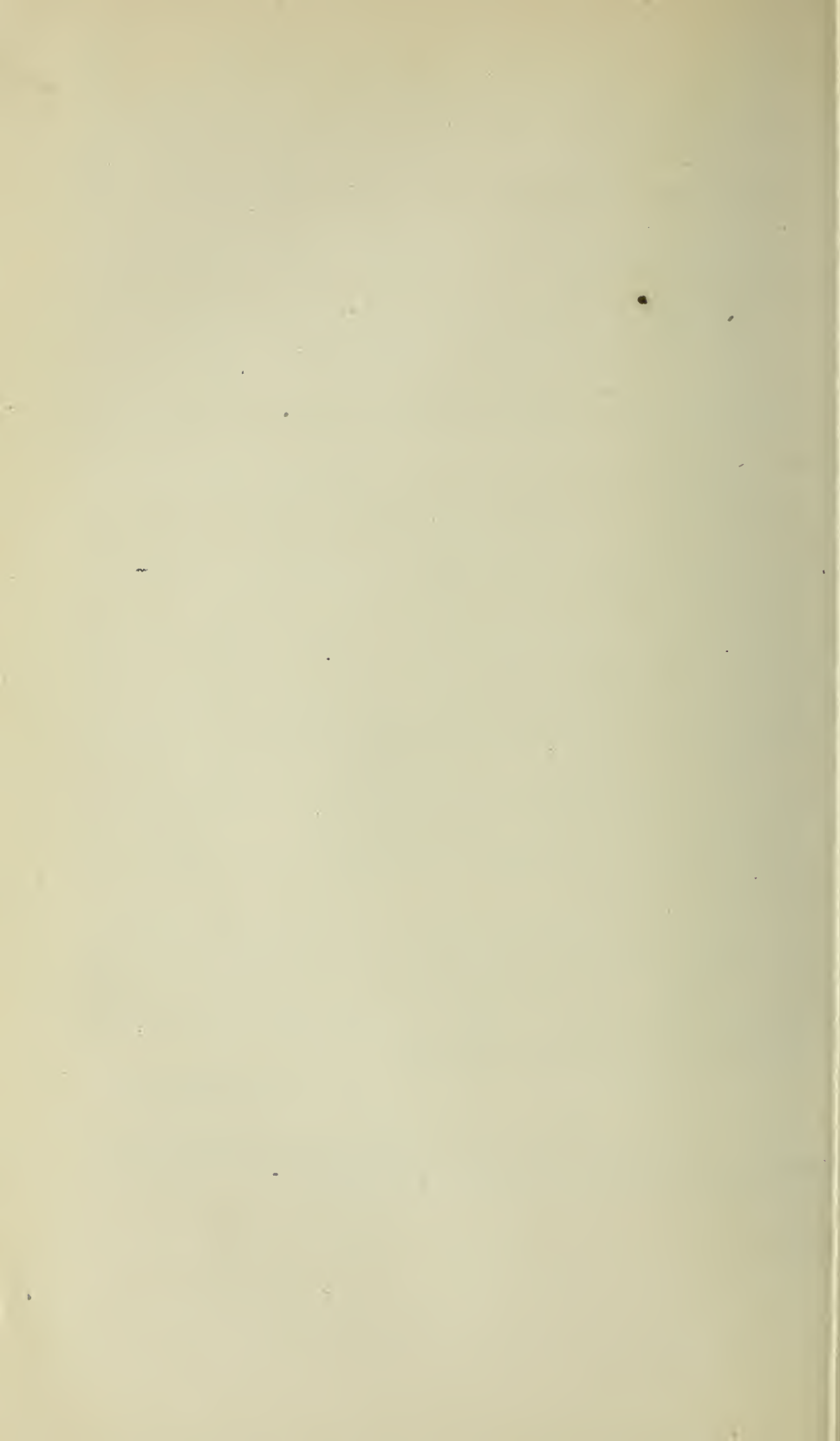
to have any control, directly or indirectly, over me or my regiment until a brigade was formed and he was commissioned to command it, intending to be perfectly independent until he was *de facto* and *de jure* my superior officer. The inducement he held out to me was that he and his friends could control a number of men and companies who would be all thrown into my regiment at once, and if no other forces were ever raised my regiment would be full. On these papers the Secretary of War gave him authority to raise two regiments, a battery, and squadron of cavalry exclusively within the enemy's lines. When I saw his authority I deemed it of no value, and supposed I would have no further trouble with him. He has never yet furnished one man of his raising to my command. I had men recruiting for me in Hardy and Hampshire, and about four weeks ago I met him and told him of my prospects there. During my absence in the west he went to Hardy and induced three of my companies there to muster in under him, signing himself, "John Miller, commanding Northwest Line," and ordered them to Monterey. Yesterday I ordered them here, and since I commenced this letter they have arrived, swelling my forces to nine companies. They say they volunteered to join me originally and supposed Miller was mustering them in for me; but on looking at their papers I find my name does not appear, and that he mustered them in for himself. They will not stand it, and to-morrow I shall muster them unconditionally into my regiment and write Dr. Miller a letter, which I suppose will raise a row between us. If I had known Dr. Miller as well in June as I now do I would have seen him d—d before I should ever have given my consent to his getting any authority. All the men that have been enlisted I have raised, and I predict that all that are yet to join will be raised by me and through my agency. If the Government will send a competent officer here to take command of the whole force I shall most cheerfully act under him; but I have made up my mind that Dr. Miller never shall command me, and I shall so notify him. I have lost confidence so far in him that he cannot command me. If he insists upon applying for a commission as brigadier and gets the appointment I shall retire from the field; so will a large number of my officers. He is Yankee all over, and as such has no peculiar qualifications to command native Virginians.

I write you these facts merely to advise you of the cause of quarrel if you hear of one among us out here, and if my force ever reaches a size to justify a brigadier I want you to have one sent here that we can all serve under. I set up no pretensions to it myself, but I am not willing to do all the work for a man, to say the least, with no better qualifications than my own. This is an unmercifully long letter, and has been written at odd times all day long.

With kind regards to Mrs. Russell, yours, truly,

J. D. IMBODEN.

P. S.—I wish you, Bennett, Robert Johnson, and Governor Johnson would write an address to the people of the northwest, and let me sow it broadcast through the country as I pass along.



APPENDIX.

Embracing communications, etc., received too late for insertion in proper sequence.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
In Camp at Harrison's Landing, James River,
Thursday, August 6, 1862.

HON. WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: I am satisfied, from information received here, that the rebel gunboat fleet will not be out for a week or two yet at least, and that there will be ample time to prepare for its reception in the manner that I have heretofore proposed.*

I am afraid, from information and indications received here, that it is the plan of the rebels, relying on the weakness and the slowness of McClellan's army, to outnumber and outgeneral Pope, and make a desperate dash upon Washington. I am fully convinced that this is part of their present policy. Consequently I beg leave to again urge upon the administration that Pope ought to be put on his guard and re-enforced to the greatest possible extent, while McClellan ought to be instructed to keep a constant and very heavy pressure upon the rebel army at Richmond, to prevent it from re-enforcing Jackson. Malvern Hill has been taken and lost, but the pressure should be kept up.

I beseech the administration to think and act upon the above suggestions, before it is too late, and another terrible panic is sprung upon Washington, which if not in its actual may in its moral effect prove disastrous to the cause of the Union. The rebel Government is aware of the call for 600,000 men, and they know that now is their time to strike, and you may rest assured they will do it. It becomes us to make the very best disposition of our disciplined forces already in the field, so as to anticipate and thwart the desperate strike that the rebels are no doubt about to make, with the impression that we are inactively waiting for the 600,000 new recruits.

Ever truly, your friend and obedient servant,

T. S. S. [SEYBOLT.]

[Indorsement.]

(Received Headquarters Army, August 11, 1862.)

Major-General HALLECK:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I am informed that I may depend on Mr. Seybolt's information as to facts. As to his speculations, they, like everybody else's speculations, must be judged by their merits.

Very truly, yours,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

* See Series I, Vol. XI, Part III, pp. 334-336.

AUGUST 25, [1862.] (Received 10.15 a. m.)

General BURNSIDE:

The following is just received from General Sykes. Shall be up in a few minutes and then decide what shall be done, and inform you:

25TH—10 a. m.

No Federal pickets from Rappahannock to Barnett's. Rebel horse and foot (two regiments) at Rappahannock at 8 p. m. last evening. A picket of Rhode Island cavalry at Rappahannock last night. Messengers came last night from Pope to withdraw the cavalry at Kelly's Ford, and they have left. A picket of Kearny's infantry are at Bealeton this morning at 7 a. m.

S. [SYKES,]
Brigadier-General.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

AUGUST 25, 1862.

General PARKE:

As the reserve batteries arrive, let them camp at Falmouth till called for, and await instructions from Colonel Hunt or me. No other forage than a small quantity of hay and wheat in stacks to be had in this country. The provision wagons have been returned. The command have generally four days' rations. I hope, as I advance, arrangements will be made to procure rations of the parties near Rappahannock Station. Each command is in need of medical supplies and ambulances, as well as wagons.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

BARNETT'S FORD,
August 25, [1862]—11.30 a. m.

GENERAL: Your note does not state for what length of time it is intended to hold this ford, which would decide the preparations necessary to hold the point. A thousand men and a battery of six pieces could hold the place against great odds, and a smaller party a shorter period. I would not think of leaving less than 500 infantry and a battery, with cavalry sufficient to patrol the roads in all directions, say 300 or 400. In any event, cavalry will be required. Is it intended for me or Colonel Warren to prepare the ground, or the officer left in command? Indeed, the preparations must depend on the party to be left and the time necessary to hold the ford.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. GRIFFIN,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—Please have in mind that the river is fordable for foot and horse most anywhere.

AUGUST 25, 1862—a. m.

[General FITZ JOHN PORTER:]

GENERAL: A wagon from Warrenton Junction yesterday. Left there at 10 o'clock. Reports General Reynolds at that place with his com.

mand. The sergeant knows nothing of Pope nor anything new. River fordable at this place. One thing certain, no Confederates on either side of the river yesterday. Rations out to-day.

CHAS. GRIFFIN,
Brigadier-General.

WARRENTON, [*August 27, 1862*—10 a. m.

(Received August 27.)

General BURNSIDE:

Arrived. Sykes close behind. Have ordered up Morell and Griffin, and hope they will get here to-night. Nothing more should come. Communication with Washington cut. Advise withdrawal from Fredericksburg, and as soon as possible from Aquia. The route inland may be safe if you have good and abundant cavalry. Will probably be cut off from you. Enemy struck railroad near Manassas and have destroyed some bridges. We will probably force the way back to Manassas and open communication with Alexandria. Banks comes here to-day. McDowell goes to Gainesville; covers movement of trains, &c. Heintzelman moves on railroad, thus covers that. Franklin is still at Alexandria. We shall see each other in a few days, perhaps, after a severe fight. Good-by.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *August 27, 1862*—4.30 p. m.

General BURNSIDE:

Do you hear anything from Pope?

A. LINCOLN.

FALMOUTH, *August 27, 1862*—5 p. m.

The PRESIDENT:

Nothing from Pope since his dispatch to General Halleck, which has just gone through. I sent full dispatches to General Halleck this morning of all that I know.

A. E. BURNSIDE.

ALEXANDRIA, *August 27, 1862.*

Major-General BURNSIDE:

General McClellan desires me to say that neither General Halleck nor himself have received any definite information from the right and front to-day. Telegraph line is broken.

Last night 500 rebel cavalry burned the bridge across Bull Run, blew up the culvert, and destroyed four empty railroad trains. We don't know where they came from or where they went. The general desires that you keep the railroad well guarded between Aquia Creek and Falmouth, and do not send out any supply trains or batteries to Porter or Heintzelman without a strong escort.

Have your cavalry scour the country well to the right and rear of

Falmouth. Get all the information you can from Porter and Heintzelman about the condition of things in their front and in front of Pope, and communicate freely.

A. V. COLBURN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

AUGUST 28, 1862—2.40 p. m.

Colonel HAUPT, *Alexandria, Va. :*

Yours received. How do you learn that the rebel forces at Manassas are large, and commanded by several of their best generals?

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
August 29, 1862.

Generals HEINTZELMAN, RENO, and SIGEL :

If you find yourselves heavily pressed by superior numbers of the enemy, you will not push matters further. Fitz John Porter and King's division of McDowell's corps, are moving on Gainesville from Manassas Junction, and will come in on your left. They have about 20,000 men. The command must return to this place to-night or by morning, on account of subsistence and forage.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
August 29, 1862—2.30 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va. :*

Any further news? Does Colonel Devin mean that sound of firing was heard in direction of Warrenton, as stated, or in direction of Warrenton Junction?*

A. LINCOLN.

FALMOUTH, *August 30, 1862—12.20 a. m.*

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

Your dispatch of to-day [yesterday] was to have been answered by a duplicate of the one sent General Halleck, but by mistake the office at Washington was not notified to send it to you. I take it for granted that you saw it. Another one to General Halleck this moment† gives more full information.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

* See p. 732.

† See p. 758.

[AUGUST 30, 1862.]

General McDOWELL:

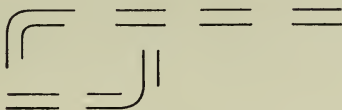
The enemy appear to be disturbing Reynolds on the left, so much so that the men he threw into the woods have come out.*

* * * * *

he is going.

F. J. PORTER.

GROVETON.

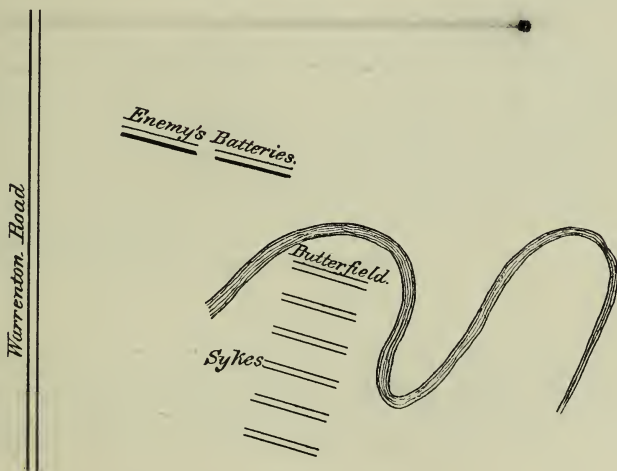


This is the explanation.

[AUGUST 30, 1862.]

General McDOWELL:

A strong force on our right is reported by Butterfield. I am moving thus:



I shall sweep round to the left and strike the batteries.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

[AUGUST 30, 1862]—1 p. m.

General McDOWELL:

Dispatch received. I have already sent Butterfield, who will be followed by Sykes, to strike the batteries which have been thinning my ranks. The enemy have six pieces in battery on the right of Warrenton road,

* Part of original missing.

which Butterfield will take in flank, while artillery engage it in front. All will be in motion soon. I had these in motion too late to move on the Warrenton road.

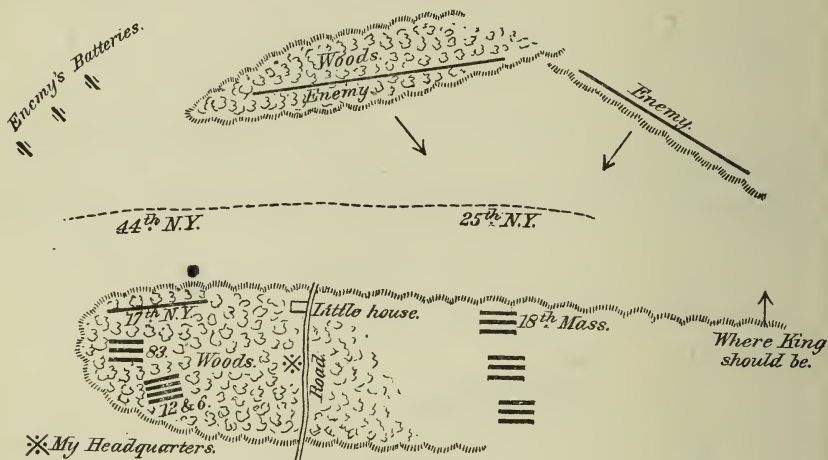
Very respectfully,

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

AUGUST 30, 1862—1.45 p. m.

General PORTER:

Twenty-fifth [New York], skirmishing on our right, report that King's skirmishers do not move up, and whenever they advance they get a cross-fire. They have lost several. The following diagram will show what I mean:



BUTTERFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

[Indorsement.]

I understood Ricketts was to come up on my right, which is the cause of this impression of Butterfield. I will soon have a battery in the road referred to. The resistance is pretty strong, and the batteries on the hill will sweep our men so that they will not advance directly over the slopes.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

[AUGUST 30, 1862.]

General McDOWELL:

My right is invested with skirmishers, and I see skirmishers running from them. The officer in command says that he was driven in by a heavy force of skirmishers. I would respectfully suggest that some force be put in there. I send another note from Butterfield. You can see how matters stand.

[F. J. PORTER.]

[Inclosure.]

AUGUST 30, 1862—2.06 p. m.

Major-General PORTER,
Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: Our skirmishers report two batteries in position on the hill from which they fired at us this morning, and one battery on our left (their right of that). The enemy seemed to be swinging around to their right (our left). The skirmishers' fire of the enemy crosses the position occupied by Roberts' brigade. I would not advise the posting of artillery anywhere here near the present position of the division until the enemy are driven from our right. Don't know that I would then, not understanding the ground beyond.

Respectfully,

BUTTERFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—One regiment of enemy on right, near their battery in the open.

[AUGUST 30, 1862.]

General McDOWELL:

I fear for the result, unless you push Sigel up. Our right is also attacked.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

AUGUST 31, 1862.

Generals MORELL and SYKES:

We stay here, by orders from above, to fight the enemy wherever he may be, or if he comes to us. Therefore do your best to make yourselves comfortable, and also all your command. Send your horses, and pack as much forage as possible for them, if you can find it. There is no more retreating until whipped again.

F. J. PORTER.

WATERY MOUNT, [August —, 1862]—9.10 a. m.

Major BARSTOW:

All quiet. No infantry in sight. Only two sections of artillery been firing on us.

KING.

THOROUGHFARE MOUNTAIN,
 Monday, [August —, 1862]—9.15 a. m.

ROWLEY:

The left flank of the enemy is on the Orange Court-House road, west of Slaughter Hill. They have a strong position, the same as two days ago in a. m. Judge by their camp smokes they have two columns—one on the Orange Court-House road and the other on the other side of the ridge next to the Rapidan River. I cannot see the forces that are engaged; part of their train was moved toward Orange Court-House this a. m. Will report any change.

SPENCER.

[AUGUST —, 1862]—9.30 a. m.

Major-General McDOWELL:

General Sigel is at Freeman's Ford, and finds no enemy on this side of the river.

POPE.

[AUGUST —, 1862]—9.30.

Major-General McDOWELL:

GENERAL: General Tower has just thrown out skirmishers, and is preparing to push forward. He is about three-quarters of a mile from the cross-roads, and his skirmishers are a half a mile ahead. The battery section has taken up a good position a half mile to the rear.

H. STOCKTON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

[AUGUST —, 1862]—9.45 a. m.

General McDOWELL:

We can discover a body of infantry, probably a brigade, about 3 miles off. They are stationary. We think the battery firing on Sigel is the same that opened on us this morning.

All quiet on our front.

RUFUS KING.

WATERY MOUNT, [August —, 1862]—10 a. m.

Major-General McDOWELL:

GENERAL: Scouts have been across the river this morning one hour. All quiet. No firing is heard. The enemy has evidently left. A deserter, on his way to your headquarters, reports them as all gone toward Waterloo.

REYNOLDS,
Brigadier-General.

[AUGUST —, 1862]—10.30 a. m.

GENERAL: Prisoners report 90,000 men behind the Gap. Colonel Wyndham is blockading the road. I shall leave one battalion at Hay Market, and push on with the other one and Wyndham.

GEO. D. BAYARD,
Brigadier-General.

WATERY MOUNT, [August —, 1862.]
(Received 11 a. m.)

Major-General McDOWELL:

Over a hundred of the enemy's wagons in sight in three fields due west of this mountain about 6 or 8 miles. Infantry still in sight north-west of here, moving to our right.

P. A. TAYLOR,
First Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,

September 1, 1862—6.30 a. m.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff :

COLONEL : To enable the outpost duty to be performed with any degree of satisfaction and safety, I respectfully request of the commanding general that cavalry may be assigned to me for that purpose. I presume the commanding general is not aware, that I have only a few orderlies, not enough to furnish messengers for the outposts, much less vedettes and patrols. I also request to be informed if cavalry patrols are in my front, under direction of the commander of the cavalry. If so, will they be directed to notify the commander of the grand guard of the movements of the enemy affecting him, and beyond the reach of his sentinels? I have now outposts on the road to Gum Spring, and shall locate my grand guard on that road at a suitable position this side of Flat Lick Run. I presume General Sumner will take the road to Chantilly. I do not know who takes the one to Groveton.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,

Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,

Near Centreville, September 1, 1862—9.40 a. m.

Maj. Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER,

Commanding Fifth Corps :

GENERAL : In reply to your letter of this morning, General Pope directs me to say that if he can possibly find any cavalry fit for service he will assign a fair proportion of it to your corps. Each commander of cavalry reports his force as perfectly broken down, and not able to raise a trot. Nearly all the cavalry that is fit for service (and the number is very small) has just been ordered to the right, to watch the movements of the enemy in that direction. The whole of Banks' cavalry force, under command of General Buford, is now at or near Cub Run. The choicest of this force will be left there. Horses have been sent for to remount the cavalry, and are expected to-day or to-morrow. There is a regiment of infantry and two pieces of artillery on the Groveton road, in front of our lines, belonging to Reynolds' division. Franklin will take the Groveton road for his grand guards; Sumner will attend to the Chantilly road; whilst Banks is on the road to Manassas Junction.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,

Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FIRST ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

April 12, 1863.

FITZ JOHN PORTER, *New York City :*

DEAR PORTER: Yours of the 10th instant received.* Much obliged for your assurance of the paper referred to; it will be very useful.

I do not recollect the time you allude to, "meeting you at headquarters (Pope's) on the 30th;" but when I sent you the notice on the field

* Not found.

that their right was across the pike, I sent the same to McDowell by the orderly, who, I believe, did not find him. When I reported in person to McDowell, at Pope's headquarters, that "they were not in retreat, and their right was across the pike outflanking us," was in the afternoon, I suppose about 2 p. m. McDowell directed me to change my line accordingly, and rode out to reconnoiter in person, but was, I think, yet in doubt as to the position of the enemy, though he arranged for a new disposition of our left.

Anything more I can give in the way of information will be done very cheerfully.

Believe me, in haste, yours, truly, &c.,

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General of Volunteers.

CONFEDERATE CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

Abstract from monthly report of Ewell's division, for July 31, 1862.

Command.	Present for * duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present and absent last re- port.	Pieces of field artil- lery.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.					
Early's brigade, Brig. Gen. J. A. Early:							Camp near Mechanicsville, Va.
Infantry	164	1,491	1,944	4,332	4,368	.....
Artillery	6	119	134	171	.....	8	
Trimble's brigade, Brig. Gen. Isaac R. Trimble:							Near Gordonsville, Va.
Infantry	94	1,154	1,404	2,370	2,603	.....
Artillery	6	109	126	213	222	8	
Eighth Brigade, Col. L. A. Stafford:							Do.
Infantry	95	1,625	2,080	3,717	4,126	.....
Total infantry	353	4,270	5,428	10,419	11,097	.....
Total artillery	12	228	260	384	222	16	
Grand total	365	4,498	5,688	10,803	11,319	16	

Organization of Ewell's division, July 31, 1862.

Fourth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY.

12th Georgia.
13th Virginia.
25th Virginia.
31st Virginia.
44th Virginia.
52d Virginia.
58th Virginia.
Bedford Artillery.
Chesapeake Artillery.

Seventh Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ISAAC R. TRIMBLE.

15th Alabama.
21st Georgia.
21st North Carolina.
1st North Carolina Battalion Sharpshooters.
Courtney Artillery.
Manchester Artillery.

*Eighth Brigade.**

Col. L. A. STAFFORD.

6th Louisiana.
 7th Louisiana.
 8th Louisiana.
 9th Louisiana.
 1st Special Louisiana Battalion.

*Abstract from return of Ewell's division, Maj. Gen. R. S. Ewell, C. S. Army, commanding,
 for August 10, 1862.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present and absent last return.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.				
Staff.....	19	.....	19	24	23	} Trimble's, Early's, and Hays' bri- gades.
Infantry	369	4,392	5,629	10,812	10,405	
Artillery	11	236	249	294	384	
Total.....	399	4,628	5,897	11,130	10,812	

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, August 18, 1862.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM N. PENDLETON:

GENERAL: By direction of the Secretary of War, you will proceed with the artillery reserve to Gordonsville, and on arrival will report to General R. E. Lee, commanding army. A portion of my own division moves to-morrow, and it will be well for your artillery to march in their vicinity, if practicable. Such portion of your artillery as may not be needed at Petersburg should be ordered to this point.

Please report to me at the Spotswood Hotel.

Very respectfully, yours,

G. W. SMITH,
Major-General.

HDQRS. RIGHT WING, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Spotswood, August 19, 1862.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM N. PENDLETON,
Commanding Reserve Artillery:

GENERAL: General Lee has directed that your reserve artillery be halted for the present with General Ripley, who has been ordered to mass Smith's division behind the North Anna. The major-general commanding desires that you will at once take measures to carry this order into effect.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

SAML. W. MELTON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

* NOTE ON ORIGINAL RETURN.—We have no report from Bowyer's battery, attached to this brigade. A portion of the company was left behind at Richmond, in charge of three of their pieces.

Abstract from tri-monthly report of Ewell's division, for August 20, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present and absent last report.	Pieces of field artillery.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.					
Lawton's brigade, Brig. Gen. A. R. Lawton:							Southwest Mountain.
Infantry	140	1,996	2,557	5,430	5,448	-----	
Artillery	4	71	75	118	118	4	
Early's brigade, Brig. Gen. J. A. Early:							Camp near Orange Court-House, Va.
Infantry	187	1,830	2,358	4,941	4,288	-----	
Artillery	3	75	82	97	-----	4	
Trimble's brigade, Brig. Gen. Isaac R. Trimble:							Near Rapidan River, 5 miles below Orange Court-House, Va.
Infantry	89	1,100	1,342	2,312	2,345	-----	
Artillery	4	71	84	120	120	4	
Eighth Brigade, Col. H. Forno:							Orange County, Virginia.
Infantry	120	1,738	2,228	4,043	4,194	-----	
Artillery	3	59	63	84	80	4	
Total infantry	536	6,664	8,485	16,726	16,275	-----	
Total artillery	14	276	304	419	318	16	
Grand total	550	6,940	8,789	17,145	16,593	16	

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THE
WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE
OFFICIAL RECORDS
OF THE
UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

TO

SERIES I—VOLUME XII.

(To be inserted in the volume. For explanation see General
Index volume, Serial No. 130, page XXVIII.)

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

The Hon. **ELIHU ROOT**, Secretary of War,

BY

BRIG. GEN. **FRED C. AINSWORTH**,

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AND

MR. JOSEPH W. KIRKLEY.

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TEXT.

PART I.

- Page 76. Thirteenth line, bottom, for *ten* read *two*.
 Page 410. First line, for *William S. Rice* read *William L. Rice*.
 Page 428. McDowell to Stanton, date line, for *April 28* read *April 18*.
 Page 482. Twenty-ninth line, top, for *101* read *107*.
 Page 509. Second line, top, for *North* read *New*.
 Page 561. Erase foot-note and insert *See Plate 5, Map 5, of the Atlas*.
 Page 643. Lincoln to Frémont, 4 p. iii., second line, for *or* read *and*.
 Page 709. Erase foot-note and insert *See Plate 85, Maps 1 and 2, of the Atlas*.
 Page 713. Fifteenth line, top, for *Fifty-seventh* read *Thirty-seventh*.
 Page 736. Twentieth line, bottom, for *Lee* read *Leigh*.
 Page 737. Third line, bottom, for [27] read [47].
 Page 766. Tenth line, bottom, insert [*First*] after *Fifth*.
 Page 770. Thirteenth line, bottom, insert [*First*] after *Fifth*.
 Page 786. Ninth line, top, for *Scott* read *Letcher*. Tenth line, top, for *Letcher* read *Scott*.
 Page 799. Fortieth line, top, for *Fifteenth* read *Thirtcenth*.
 Page 814. Hoffman's report, fourteenth line, for *Harover* read *Hawver*.

PART 2.

- Page 8. Thirty-second line, top, for *Leesburg* read *Leesborough*.
 Page 22. Eighth line, top, for *or* read *on*.
 Page 121. Second foot-note, for *p. 18* read *p. 118*.
 Page 127. Cox's report, fifth line, for *or* read *on*.
 Page 148. Erase foot-note *Not found* and insert *See Series I, Vol. 51, Part 1, p. 119*.
 Page 185. Erase foot-note and insert *See Plate 85, Maps 3 and 4, of the Atlas*.
 Page 252. Insert *Col. John H. Patrick* after *Col. Charles Candy*.
 Page 383. Twenty-ninth line, bottom, insert [*Third*] after *Second*.
 Page 397. Fourth line, top, insert *division* after *whole*. Twenty-second line, top, for *Railroad* read *pike*.
 Page 398. Thirty-first line, top, insert *originally* after *ridge*. Fifteenth line, bottom, insert *whole* before *division*.
 Page 399. Sixteenth line, top, for *command* read *brigade*. Twentieth line, top, insert *uniformly* before *good*. Erase foot-note and insert *See Series I, Vol. 51, Part 1, p. 125 et seq.*
 Pages 489, 490. For *Hanley* read *Hanlerf*, wherever it occurs.
 Page 546. Armistead's Brigade, erase *5th Virginia Battalion* (?). Mahone's Brigade, erase *49th Virginia*. Wright's Brigade, erase *44th Georgia* and insert *44th Alabama*. Anderson's Division, add *Artillery*. *Maj. John S. Saunders*. *Grimes' (Virginia) battery*, *Huger's (Virginia) battery*, *Moorman's (Virginia) battery*. Drayton's Brigade, add *Leake's (Virginia) battery*. Jones' Brigade, add *Wise (Virginia) Artillery*.
 Page 547. Pryor's Brigade, add *2d Florida*, also *Maurin's battery*, *Donaldsonville (Louisiana) Artillery*. Kemper's Brigade, add *Rogers' battery*, *Loudoun (Virginia) Artillery*. Jenkins' Brigade, add *Stribling's battery*, *Fauquier (Virginia) Artillery*.
 Page 548. Lee's Battalion, erase *Grimes' (Virginia) battery* and *Taylor's (Virginia) battery*. Erase all "batteries" under heading of *Miscellaneous batteries*; also erase † and ‡ foot-notes.

- Page 549. Branch's Brigade, erase *Brig. Gen. J. H. Lane*.
 Page 641. Twelfth line, bottom, for [*H. G.*] *Latham* read [*A. C.*] *Latham*.
 Page 682. Fifteenth line, top, for [*W. J.*] *Carter* read [*Sidney*] *Carter*.
 Page 697. Brown's report, tenth line, strike out *Killed, 5; wounded, 23. Total, 28.**
 Insert * after Schedule C, ninth line, and for foot-note *But see Guild's report, p. 562, read Not found*.
 Page 729. Eleventh line, top, for *If* read *I*.

PART 3.

- Page 166. Thirteenth line, top, insert [*William?*] after *Dick*.
 Page 175. Fifteenth line, top, for *Eleventh* read *Tenth*.
 Page 183. Fourth line, bottom, for *Lost* read *East*.
 Page 193. Cox to Tracy, date line, for *Franklin* read *Princeton*.
 Page 213. Cox to Tracy, tenth line, for *propose* read *prepare*; eleventh line, erase [*him*].
 Page 252. Thirteenth line, top, for *Vermont* read *Maine*.
 Page 471. Cox to Ruggles, second line, for *action* read *inaction*.
 Page 535. Pope to Halleck, 11.30 a. m., sixteenth line, insert * after *Second Alabama* and add foot-note, * *An error. Second Alabama at Fort Pillow; disbanded March, 1862*.
 Page 665. White to Halleck, 8 p. m., third line, for *my* read *any*.
 Page 709. McClellan to Halleck, 4.45 p. m., seventh line, for *report* read *repeat*.
 Page 875. First communication, signature, erase *R. E. Lee, General*, and insert *W. H. Taylor, Assistant Adjutant-General*.
 Page 945. Cooper to Loring, date line, for *August 26* read *August 25*.

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Lee, R. E., 921	3	Correspondence with	
Loring, W. W., 921	3	Lacey [Lacy], H. A.	1
War Department, C. S., 922	3	Niles, Albert H. [Lieutenant]	1

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	<i>Scheetz</i> [Sheets], Henry A 3	<i>Skeen</i> [Skeer], W. 3
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	Slayton, John [Scout] 3	War Department, C. S.
	Smith, Orland [Orlando] 1	Correspondence with
	Sommers [Somers], S. M. 1	<i>Skeen</i> [Skeer], W. 3
	<i>Spriggs</i> , John S. [Sprigg, Captain] 1	War Department, U. S.
	<i>Spriggs</i> , John S. [Captain] 3	Correspondence with
	<i>Springstead</i> [Springstead], J 1	<i>Duryee</i> [Duryea], Abram 3
	<i>Stealey</i> , G. J. [Stealy, G. I.] 1	Warner, Adoniram J. [James M.] 3
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	<i>Tammatt</i> [Tennatt], George F. 2	Wilcox, Cadmus M. [A.] 3
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